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नई दिल्ली, अप्रैल 3—अप्रैल 9, 2005 शनिवार/चैत्र 13—चैत्र 19, 1927

No. 15]

NEW DELHI, APRIL 3—APRIL 9, 2005 SATURDAY/CHAITRA 13—CHAITRA 19, 1927

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 अप्रैल, 2005

का.आ. 1217.—केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं० 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केरल राज्य सरकार के गृह (जे) विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 50913/जे2/2004/होम दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 2005 द्वारा प्राप्त केरल राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्याम कुमार के लापता होने के संबंध में नॉर्थ पारूर पुलिस स्टेशन, जिला-एरनाकुलम में दर्ज अपराध मामला सं. 579/2002, जिसे क्राइम ब्रांच सीआईडी, एरनाकुलम में अपराध मामला सं. 206/सीआर/ईकेएम/03 के रूप में पुनर्संख्यांकित किया गया था, से संबंधित अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण केरल राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/13/2005-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 1st April, 2005

S. O. 1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government in compliance with the State Government of Kerala, Home (J) Department, vide Notification No. 50913/J2/2004/Home dated 24-1-2005, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Kerala for investigation of offences involved in Crime No. 579/2002 registered at North Paur Police Station, Ernakulam District relating to missing of Shyam Kumar which was renumbered as Crime No. 206/CR/EKM/03 of Crime Branch CID, Ernakulam.

[No. 228/13/2005-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 अप्रैल, 2005

का.आ. 1218.—केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं० 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, झारखंड राज्य सरकार के गृह विभाग द्वारा दिनांक 14-10-2004 की अधिसूचना सं. 6/सी.बी.आई.-515/2004-9245 के माध्यम से दी गई सहमति से तथा झारखंड उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिनांक 01-07-2004 को 2004 की ए.बी.ए. 253, 2004 की ए.बी.ए. संख्या 314 और 2004 की ए.बी.ए. संख्या 470 के संबंध में पारित आदेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति के मामले में हुई अनियमितता के बारे में पुलिस स्टेशन टाटिसिल्वे जिला रांची में भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम संख्या 45) की धारा 406, 409, 414, 34 और 120 ख के अधीन दर्ज दिनांक 16-01-2004 का मामला संख्या 03/2004 (2004 का जी.आर. मामला संख्या 158) का और किए गए अपराधों की दुष्प्रेरणा और पंडयंत्र तथा उक्त संव्यवहार में किए गए किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण झारखंड राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/85/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th April, 2005

S. O. 1218.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Jharkhand vide Home Department Notification No. 6/CBI-515/2004-9245 dated 14-10-2004 and in the light of order passed by the Jharkhand High Court in ABA No. 253 of 2004, ABA No. 314 of 2004 and ABA No. 470 of 2004 dated 1-7-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Jharkhand for investigation in the Tatisilway Police Station, District Ranchi Case No. 03/2004 (G.R. Case No. 158 of 2004), dated 16-1-2004 under sections 406, 409, 414, 34 and 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) regarding irregularity of supply of food grains to the persons living below poverty line, abetment and conspiracy of the offences committed and any other offences in the aforesaid transaction.

[No. 228/85/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(सीमा तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के आयुक्त का कार्यालय)

हैदराबाद, 8 फरवरी, 2005

संख्या 1/2005-सीमा शुल्क (एन. टी.)

का.आ. 1219.—मुझे वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली के सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत जारी दिनांक

01-07-1994 की अधिसूचना संख्या. 33/94-सी.शु. (गैर टैरिफ) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं एतद्वारा सीमित प्रयोजनों के लिए सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत केवल 100% निर्यातोन्मुख एककों की स्थापना के लिए गड्डापौतारम ग्राम जिन्नारम मंडल, मेदक जिले को भांडागार स्टेशन घोषित करता हूँ।

[सी. स. IV/16/29/2005-के.उ.शुल्क-तकनीकी-3]

आर. जे. बेले, आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
AND CENTRAL EXCISE)

Hyderabad, the 8th February, 2005

NO. 1/2005-CUS (NT)

S. O. 1219.—In exercise of the powers delegated to me under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 vide Notification No. 33/94-Cus (NT) dated 1-7-1994 of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I hereby declare-GADDAPOTHARAM VILLAGE Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District as a WAREHOUSNG STATION under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 FOR THE LIMITED PURPOSE OF setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units (EOU) only.

[C. No. IV/16/29/2005-CXs. TECH. 3]

R. J. BELEY, Commissioner

हैदराबाद, 17 मार्च, 2005

सं 2/2005-सीमा शुल्क (एन. टी.)

का.आ. 1220.—मुझे वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली के सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत जारी दिनांक 01-07-1994 की अधिसूचना संख्या. 33/94-सी.शु. (गैर टैरिफ) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं एतद्वारा सीमित प्रयोजनों के लिए सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत केवल 100% निर्यातोन्मुख एककों की स्थापना के लिए एगड्डापौतारम पंचायत के चेटलापौतारम ग्राम, जिन्नारम मंडल, मेदक जिले को भांडागार स्टेशन घोषित करता हूँ।

[सी.सं. IV/16/29/2005-के.उ.शुल्क-तकनीकी-3]

आर. जे. बेले, आयुक्त

Hyderabad, the 17th March, 2005

No. 2/2005-CUS (NT)

S. O. 1220.—In exercise of the powers delegated to me under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 vide Notification No. 33/94-Cus (NT) dated 1-7-1994 of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I hereby declare-CHETLAPOTARAM VILLAGE OF GADDAPOTHARAM PANCHAYAT, Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District as a WAREHOUSNG STATION under

Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 FOR THE LIMITED PURPOSE OF setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units (EOU) only.

[C. No. IV/16/29/2005-CX. TECH. 3]

R. J. BELEY, Commissioner

(कार्यालय : आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क आयुक्तालय)

जयपुर, 1 अप्रैल, 2005

सं. 1/2005-सीमा शुल्क (एन. टी.)

का.आ. 1221.—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 152 के खण्ड (ए) के तहत भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली की अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94-सीमा शुल्क (एन टी) दिनांक प्रथम जुलाई, 1994 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं जयन्त मिश्र, आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, जयपुर-प्रथम एतद्वारा, शत प्रतिशत ई.ओ.यू. स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य के अलवर जिले की बहरोड तहसील में ग्राम सोतानाला में स्थित रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सोतानाला, भांडारण स्टेशन (वेयर हाउसिंग स्टेशन) घोषित करता हूँ।

[फा. सं. पंचम (16) इओयू/48/2004/पार्ट]

जयन्त मिश्र, आयुक्त

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
CENTRAL EXCISE, JAIPUR-1**

Jaipur, the 1st April, 2005

NO. 1/2005-CUS (NT)

S. O. 1221.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification No. 33/94-Customs (NT), dated the 1st July, 1994, by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, issued under clause (a) of Section 152 of Customs Act, 1962 I. Jayant Misra, Commissioner of Central Excise, Jaipur-1, hereby declare, RIICO Industrial Area, Sotanala, situated in Village—Sotanala, Teh. Behror, Distt. Alwar, in the State of Rajasthan to be warehousing station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the purpose of setting up 100% E.O.U.

[C. No. V(16)EOU/48/2004/Pt.]

JAYANT MISRA, Commissioner

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

(स्टाम्प)

का.आ. 1222.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पावर फाइनैन्स

कारपोरेशन लि., नई दिल्ली को मात्र तीन करोड़ पचासी लाख पांच हजार नौ सौ रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति देती है, जो उक्त निगम द्वारा किए जाने वाले मात्र एक हजार चालीस करोड़ सत्तर लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के प्रत्येक दस-दस लाख रुपये के 00000001 से 00010407 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 7% असुरक्षित विमोच्य गैर-परिवर्तनीय-गैर संचयी कराधेय बंधपत्र (2011)-XXII शृंखला पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है।

[सं. 7/2005-स्टाम्प फा./सं. 33/8/2005-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

(STAMPS)

S. O. 1222.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees three crore eighty five lakh five thousand nine hundred only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on 7% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Non Cumulative Taxable Bonds (2011)-XXII Series in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 00000001 to 00010407 of rupees ten lakh each aggregating to rupees one thousand forty crore seventy lakh only, to be issued by the said Corporation.

[No. 7/2005-STAMP/F. No. 33/8/2005-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

(स्टाम्प)

का.आ. 1223.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, पावर फाइनैन्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को मात्र चार लाख बहत्तर हजार चार सौ सोलह रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है, जो उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले—

(क) मात्र नौ करोड़, बानवे लाख, तीन हजार रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के प्रत्येक दस हजार रुपये के 00000001 से 00009923 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप में 6 प्रतिशत असुरक्षित विमोच्य, गैर-परिवर्तनीय-गैर संचयी कर योग्य अवसंरचना बंधपत्रों (शृंखला-1) और

(ख) मात्र दो करोड़, चौरासी लाख पचास हजार के समग्र मूल्य के प्रत्येक दस हजार रुपये के 00000001 से 00002845 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप में 6 प्रतिशत असुरक्षित विमोच्य, गैर-परिवर्तनीय

संचयी कर योग्य अवसंरचना बंधपत्रों (शृंखला-1) पर
स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभाव्य है।

[सं. 8/2005-स्टाम्प/फा. सं. 33/10/2005-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

(STAMPS)

S. O. 1223.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees four lakh seventy two thousand four hundred sixteen only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on—

- (a) 6% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Non Cumulative Taxable Infrastructure Bonds (Series-I) in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 00000001 to 00009923 of rupees ten thousand each aggregating to rupees nine crore ninety two lakh thirty thousand only; and
- (b) 6% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Non Cumulative Taxable Infrastructure Bonds (Series-I) in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 00000001 to 00002845 of rupees ten thousand each aggregating to rupees two crore eighty four lakh fifty thousand only.

to be issued by the said Corporation.

[No. 8/2005-STAMP/F. No. 33/10/2005-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

(स्टाम्प)

का.आ. 1224.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, मुम्बई को मात्र दस करोड़, चौरानवे लाख, अठारह हजार एक सौ पचास रुपए का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है, जो उक्त बैंक द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले मात्र दो हजार एक सौ अठ्ठासी करोड़ छत्तीस लाख तीस हजार रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के प्रामोसरी नोटों जिन्हें आई डी बी बाई फ्लैक्सीबांड-22 (4264643 बांड फिजिकल रूप में और 112083 बांड डीमैटेरियलाइज्ड रूप में) के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है, के बांडों, पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभाव्य है।

[सं. 9/2005-स्टाम्प/फा. सं. 33/12/2005-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

(STAMPS)

S. O. 1224.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees ten crore ninety four lakh eighteen thousand one hundred fifty only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on bonds in the nature of promissory notes described as IDBI Flexibonds-22 (4264643 bonds in physical form and 112083 bonds in the dematerialized form) aggregating to rupees two thousand one hundred eight crore thirty six lakh thirty thousand only, to be issued by the said Bank.

[No. 9/2005-STAMP/F. No. 33/12/2005-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2005

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1225.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए सूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (iii) के प्रायोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2002 से दिनांक 31-3-2005 तक के लिए संगठन दि मदर्स इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ रिसर्च, ए-9/24, बंसत विहार, नई दिल्ली-110057 निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन श्रेणी, विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था जो आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान क्रियाकलापों (तथा न की एक वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ जो मात्र अनुसंधान के लिए मौजूद है) में लगा हुआ है, के अर्न्तगत अनुमोदित करती है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए खातों का अलग रख रखाव करेगा।
- (ii) वित्त वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए अनुमोदन दिया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अर्न्तगत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, के संबंध में अपनी लेखा परीक्षित आय तथा व्यय खाते की एक प्रति अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आय की विवरणी दाखिल करने की तिथि को अथवा उससे पहले इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से 90 दिनों के भीतर, जो बाद में समाप्त होगी, प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से एक प्रमाणपत्र भी प्रस्तुत करेगा :—
- (क) सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान जिसके संबंध में दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (iii) के

अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है, के लिए संगठन द्वारा प्राप्त धन राशि विनिर्दिष्ट करते हुए।

(ख) यह प्रमाणित करते हुए कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान में अनुसंधान के लिए था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 118/2005/फा. सं. 203/26/2004-
आ.क.नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAX)

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2005

INCOME-TAX

S. O. 1225.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization The Mother's Institute of Research, A-9/24, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057 has been approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2002 to 31-3-2005 under the category, university college or other institution', partly engaged in research activities (and not as a scientific research association' existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which the approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income and Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income Tax Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organisation shall also enclose with the Income and Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) Specifying the amount received by the organization for social science/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) Certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 118/2005/F. No. 203/26/2004-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2005

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1226.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए सूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रायोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2002 से दिनांक 31-3-2005 तक के लिए संगठन इंडियन काउंसिल फार रिसर्च ऑन इन्टरनेशनल इकनॉमिक रिलेशन्स, इन्डिया हैबीटैट सेन्टर, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन श्रेणी, विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था, जो आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान क्रियाकलापों (तथा न की एक "वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ" जो मात्र अनुसंधान के लिए मौजूद है) में लगा हुआ है, के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित करती है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए खातों का अलग रख-रखाव करेगा।
- (ii) वित्त वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए अनुमोदन दिया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, के संबंध में अपनी लेखा परीक्षित आय तथा व्यय खाते की एक प्रति अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आय की विवरणी दाखिल करने की तिथि को अथवा उससे पहले इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से 90 दिनों के भीतर, जो बाद में समाप्त होगी, प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से एक प्रमाणपत्र भी प्रस्तुत करेगा :—
 - (क) सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान जिसके संबंध में दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (iii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है, के लिए संगठन द्वारा प्राप्त धन राशि विनिर्दिष्ट करते हुए।
 - (ख) यह प्रमाणित करते हुए कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान में अनुसंधान के लिए था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 119/2005/फा. सं. 203/94/2003-
आ.क.नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2005

(INCOME-TAX)

S. O. 1226.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Indian Council for

Research on International Economic Relations, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi has been approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2002 to 31-3-2005 under the category, 'university college or other institution', partly engaged in research activities (and not as a 'scientific research association' existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which the approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income and Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income Tax Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organisation shall also enclose with the Income and Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) Specifying the amount received by the organization for social science/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) Certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 119/2005/F. No. 203/94/2003-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1227.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई सारणी के कॉलम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कॉलम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर इसके कॉलम (1) में उल्लिखित राष्ट्रीयकृत

बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगला आदेश होने तक नामित करती है :—

सारणी

बैंक का नाम	प्रस्तावित व्यक्ति का नाम	विद्यमान निदेशकों के नाम
1	2	3
कार्पोरेशन बैंक	श्री सी. वी. जार्ज महाप्रबंधक और संकाय सदस्य, रिजर्व बैंक स्टाफ कालेज, चेन्नई	श्रीमती उमा शंकर
विजया बैंक	श्री पी. कृष्णामूर्ति, मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बंगलौर	श्री के. आर. आनन्दा

[फा. सं. 9/18/2000-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(BANKING DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S.O. 1227.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980 the Central Government hereby nominates the persons specified in column (2) of the table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in column (3) of the said Table, with immediate effect and until further orders :—

TABLE

Name of the bank	Name of person proposed	Name of the existing directors
1	2	3
Corporation Bank	Shri C. V. George, General Manager & Member of Faculty Reserve Bank Staff College, Chennai.	Smt. Uma Shankar
Vijaya Bank	Shri P. Krishnamurthy Chief General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore.	Shri K. R. Ananda

[F. No. 9/18/2000-B.O.-1]

G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1228.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर इसके कालम (1) में उल्लिखित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगला आदेश होने तक नामित करती है :—

सारणी

बैंक का नाम	प्रस्तावित व्यक्ति का नाम	विद्यमान निदेशकों के नाम
1	2	3
बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	श्री एच. आर. खान, प्रधानाचार्य, कृषि बैंकिंग महाविद्यालय, पुणे	श्रीमति फुलन कुमार
देना बैंक	श्री यू. एस. पालीवाल, मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुम्बई	श्री एच. आर. खान
यूको बैंक	श्री संदीप घोष, प्रभारी मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, मुम्बई	श्री एस. गणेश

[फा.सं. 9/18/2000-बी ओ-1]

जी० बी० सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S.O. 1228.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with Sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government, hereby nominates the persons specified in column (2) of the table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in column (3) of the said Table, with immediate effect and until further orders :—

TABLE

Name of the bank	Name of person proposed	Name of the existing directors
1	2	3
Bank of Maharashtra	Shri H. R. Khan, Principal, College of Agricultural Banking, Pune.	Smt. Phulan Kumar
Dena Bank	Shri U. S. Paliwal Chief General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.	Shri H. R. Khan
UCO Bank	Shri Sandip Ghose, Chief General Manager-in-Charge, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai.	Shri S. Ganesh

[F. No. 9/18/2000-B.O.I.]

G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1229.—केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम में प्रावधानों के अध्वधीन इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों का नामांकन अधिसूचित करती है।

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | श्री एस. एन. सोमशेकर
पुत्र श्री एस. टी. निंगेगौड़ा, सोमानहल्ली हुलिकल
पोस्ट, डोड्डा मागे हुबली आरंकलगुड तालुक,
हसन जिला, कर्नाटक | उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4(3)(डी) के अंतर्गत केन्द्र
सरकार द्वारा नामित |
| 2. | श्री जी. वी. प्रकाश,
पुत्र श्री वेंकटगौड़ा,
गोपालपुरा मांडया तालुक,
मांडया जिला कर्नाटक | |
| 3. | श्री सबन साब,
पुत्र श्री रहीन साब, पूर्व-कॉरपोरेटर,
सं. 6208, वी क्रॉस, विस्तार मोहल्ला,
रामनगर टाऊन, रामनगर,
बैंगलूर ग्रामीण जिला,
कर्नाटक | |

[फा. सं. 25012/56/99-रेशम]

बसंत प्रताप सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S.O. 1229.—In exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government, hereby notifies the nomination of the following persons to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this Notification subject to the provisions of the said Act.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Shri S. N. Somashekara
S/o Shri S. T. Ningegowda, Somanahalli
Hulikal Post, Dodda Magge Hobli
Arakalgud Taluk, Hassan District,
Karnataka. | Nominated by the Central Government under section 4(3)
(d) of the Act. |
| 2. | Shri G. V. Prakash,
S/o Venkategowda, Gopalapura
Mandya Taluk, Mandya District,
Karnataka. | |
| 3. | Shri Saban Saab,
S/o Raheem Saab, Ex-Corporator,
No. 6208, V Cross, Extension Mohalla,
Ramnagar Town Ramnagar,
Bangalore Rural District,
Karnataka. | |

[F. No. 25012/56/99-Silk]

BASANT PRATAP SINGH, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1230.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानकों द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 5312 (भाग 1) : 2004 जलकल के लिए स्विंग चेक प्रकार के रिफ्लक्स वाल्व विशिष्टि : भाग 1 एक दरवाजा प्रतिरूप (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 5312 (भाग 1) : 1984	01 अप्रैल, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

सं. : सीईडी/गजट

[सतीश कुमार जैन, निदेशक व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)]

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1230.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 5312 (Part 1) : 2004 Swing Check Type Reflux (Non-Return) Values for Water Works Purposes : Part 1 Single Door Pattern (Second Revision)	IS 5312 (Part 1) : 1984	01 April, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. : CED/Gazette]

S. K. JAIN, Director & Head (Civil Engineering)

10.20 GE/CS-2

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1231.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानकों द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 3703:2004—चुम्बकीय कण दोष संसूचन की रीति संहिता (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 3703:1980—चुम्बकीय कण दोष संसूचन की रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	31 दिसम्बर, 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एमटीडी-21/टी-12]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एम टी डी)

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2005

S.O. 1231.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3703:2004 Recommended Practice for Magnetic Particle Flaw Detection (Second Revision)	IS 3703:1980 Recommended Practice for Magnetic Particle Flaw Detection (First Revision)	31 December, 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 21/T-12]

S. K. GUPTA, Scientist 'F' and Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1232.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानकों द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 11612:2004 अलौह जोड़ रहित पाईपों और नलियों पश्च धारा परीक्षण की अनुशंसित रीति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11612:1984 अलौह जोड़ रहित पाईपों और नलियों पश्च धारा परीक्षण की अनुशंसित रीति	31 दिसम्बर, 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एम.टी.डी. 21/टी-40]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एम टी डी)

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2005

S.O. 1232.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 11612:2004 Code of Practice for Eddy Current Testing of Non-ferrous Seamless Pipes and Tubes (First Revision)	IS 11612:2004 Code of Practice for Eddy Current Testing of Non-ferrous Seamless Pipes and Tubes	31 December, 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 21/T-40]

S. K. GUPTA, Scientist 'F' and Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 28 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1233.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानकों द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 15541:2005 सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए ढलाई योग्य अल्प सीमेंट तथा अत्यन्त अल्प सीमेंट—विशिष्ट	आई एस 15541:2005	फरवरी, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एम.टी.डी.15/टी-135]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एम टी डी)

New Delhi, the 28th March, 2005

S.O. 1233.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.	IS 15541 : 2005 Low cement and ultra low cement castables for general purpose.—Specification	IS 15541: 2005	February, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 15/T-135]

S. K. GUPTA, Scientist 'F' and Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1234.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	15328:2003	1, जनवरी, 2005	23 मार्च, 2005

इस संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीईडी/राजपत्र]

सतीश कुमार जैन, निदेशक व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1234.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the amendments	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.	15328:2003	1 January, 2005	23 March, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Trivanthapuram.

[No. CED/Gazette]

S. K. JAIN, Director & Head (Civil Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1235.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 1659:2004 ब्लॉक बोर्ड- विशिष्टि (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 1659:1990	28 फरवरी 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीईडी/गजट]

सतीश कुमार जैन, निदेशक व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1235.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1659 : 2004 Block Boards Specification (Fourth revision)	IS 1659 : 1990	28 February 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CED/Gazette]

S. K. JAIN, Director & Head (Civil Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1236.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	14842 : 2000	1, दिसम्बर, 2004	31 दिसम्बर, 2004
2.	1734 (भाग 7) : 1983	1, दिसम्बर, 2004	31 दिसम्बर, 2004
3.	709 : 1974	2, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
4.	1734 (भाग 6) : 1983	2, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
5.	3478 : 1966	2, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
6.	4834 : 1968	1, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
7.	7316 : 1974	4, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
8.	7638 : 1999	1, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
9.	10701 : 1983	2, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
10.	13958 : 1994	1, जनवरी, 2005	31 जनवरी, 2005
11.	14588 : 1999	1, फरवरी, 2005	28 फरवरी, 2005
12.	3097 : 1980	4, फरवरी, 2005	28 फरवरी, 2005
13.	5539 : 1969	4, फरवरी, 2005	28 फरवरी, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीईडी/राजपत्र]

सतीश कुमार जैन, निदेशक व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1236.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of The amendment	Date from the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	14842 : 2000	1, December, 2004	31 December, 2004
2.	1734 (Part 7) : 1983	1, December, 2004	31 December, 2004
3.	709 : 1974	2, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
4.	1734 (Part 6) : 1983	2, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
5.	3478 : 1966	2, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
6.	4834 : 1968	1, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
7.	7316 : 1974	4, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
8.	7638 : 1999	1, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
9.	10701 : 1983	2, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
10.	13958 : 1994	1, January, 2005	31 January, 2005
11.	14588 : 1999	1, February, 2005	28 February, 2005
12.	3097 : 1980	4, February, 2005	28 February, 2005
13.	5539 : 1969	4, February, 2005	28 February, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CED/Gazette]

S. K. JAIN, Director & Head (Civil Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1237.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के अधीन भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली के निम्नलिखित शाखा कार्यालय, जिसके 80% से अधिक अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :—

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, हैदराबाद शाखा कार्यालय,
5-8-56 सी, एल. एन. गुप्ता मार्ग,
नामपल्ली स्टेशन रोड, हैदराबाद-500001

[सं.ई-11012/3/2005-हिन्दी]

डी०के० मुखोपाध्याय, आर्थिक सलाहकार

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1237.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following Branch Office of the Bureau of Indian Standard, New Delhi under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution where more than 80% of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—

Bureau of Indian Standards
Hyderabad Branch Office,
5-8-56 C. L. N. Gupta Marg,
Nampalli Station Road,
Hyderabad-500001

[No. E-11012/3/2005-Hindi]

D. K. MUKHOPADYAY, Economic Advisor

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1238.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए 'मैसर्स सूमो डिजिटल इंक अमजोक, बाइमिहाट, बाइमिहाट चक्की मिल के साथ, जिला रिबोई, मेघालय द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस यू टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सूमो डिजिटल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/221 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(287)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1238.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SUT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SUMO DIGITAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sumo Digital Inc., Amjok, Bymihai, Beside Bymihai Chakki Mill, Distt. Ribhoi, Meghalaya and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/221;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 10kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(287)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005-

का०आ० 1239.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सूमो डिजिटल इंक, अमजोकर, बाईमिहाट, बाईमिहाट चक्की मिल के साथ, जिला रिबोई, मेघालय द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस यू पी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सूमो डिजिटल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिड आई एन डी/09/2004/222 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अन्तराल 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्ट्रैमिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(287)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1239.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SUP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SUMO DIGITAL" (herein referred to as said model), manufactured by M/s. Sumo Digital Inc., Amjok, Bymihat, Beside Bymihat Chakki Mill, Dist. Ribhoi, Meghalaya and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/222;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 2000kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity from 50 kg. and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

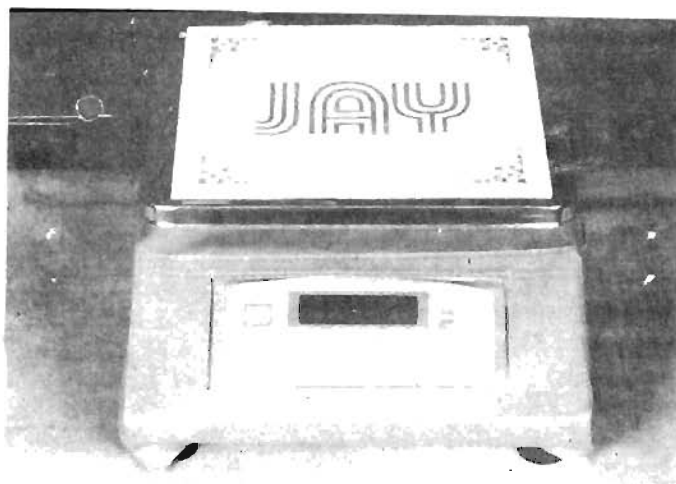
[F. No. WM-21(287)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1240.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग, 403, कृष्णा अपार्टमेंट्स, जसोदानगर, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जेट" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण/मशीन (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का नाम "जय" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/314 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

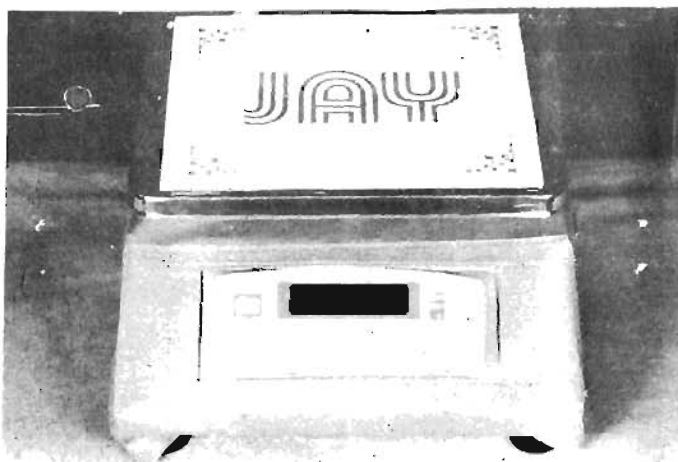
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(156)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21th March, 2005

S.O. 1240 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "JET" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "JAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jaya Engineering, 403, Krishna Apartments, Jasodanagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/314;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 30 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

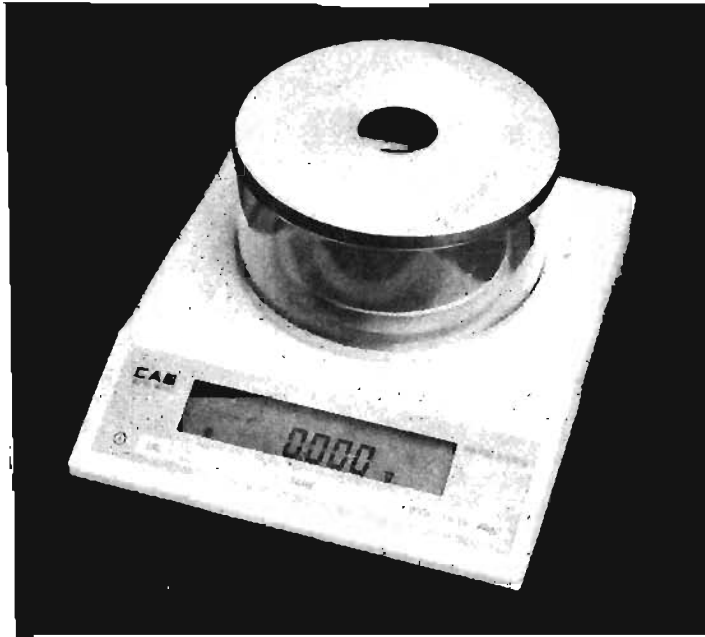
[F. No. WM-21(156)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1241.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सी.ए.एस. वेइंग इण्डिया प्रा. लि., 568, उद्योग विहार, फेस-V, गुडगांव, हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "एम ई" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सी ए एस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/299 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विद्युत चुम्बकीय बल प्रतिकर सिद्धान्त आधारित अस्वचालित टेबल टाप प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 से अधिक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-5} , 2×10^{-5} या 5×10^{-5} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(107)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1241.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ME" series of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) and with brand name "CAS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. CAS Weighing India Pvt., Ltd., 568, Udyog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon-122 016, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/299;



The said model is an electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 3100g. and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices;

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) more than or equal to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(107)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1242.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्वास्तिक इंडस्ट्रीज, 9 मीरा पार्क सोसायटी, हदगुड रोड, गुजरात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के पास, आनंद-388110 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसकी भुंखला और ब्रांड का नाम "स्वास्तिक इंडस्ट्रीज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/306 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डिप्लोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी डिजाइन, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी भुंखला के वैसे ही मैन, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

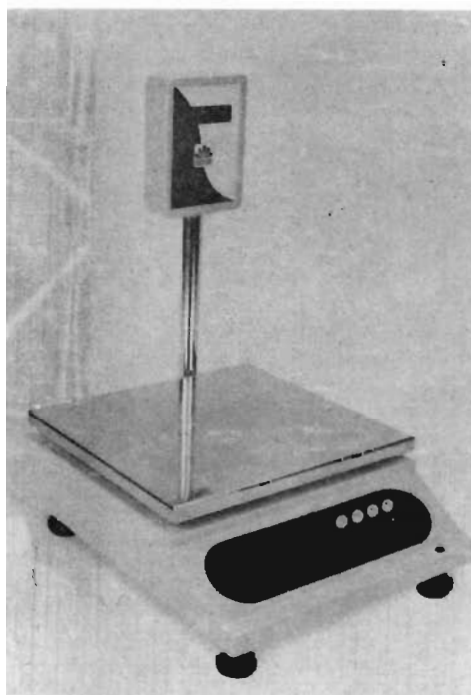
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(263)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1242.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with series and brand name "SWASTIK INDUSTRIES" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Swastik Industries, 9, Mira Park Society, Hadgud Road, Near Gujarat Agriculture University, Anand—388110, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/306;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices;

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments, of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(263)/2003]

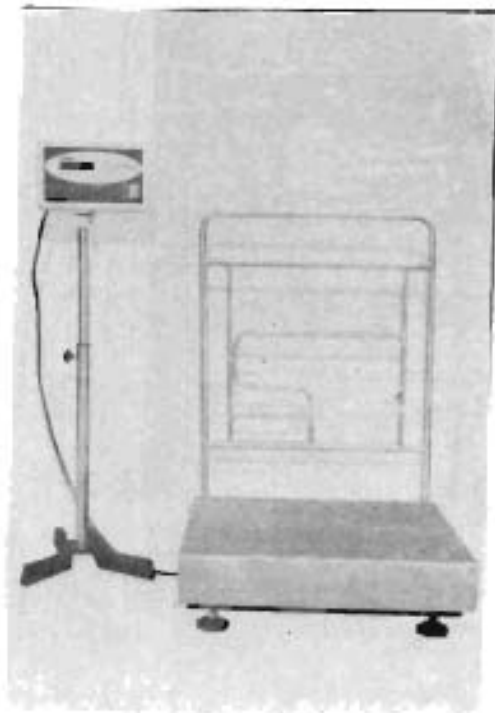
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1243.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्वास्तिक इंडस्ट्रीज, 9 मोरा पार्क सोसायटी, हदगुड रोड, गुजरात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के पास, आनंद-388110 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसकी भुंखला और ब्रांड का नाम "स्वास्तिक इंडस्ट्रीज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/307 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी भुंखला के वैसे ही सेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, स्थापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(263)/2003]

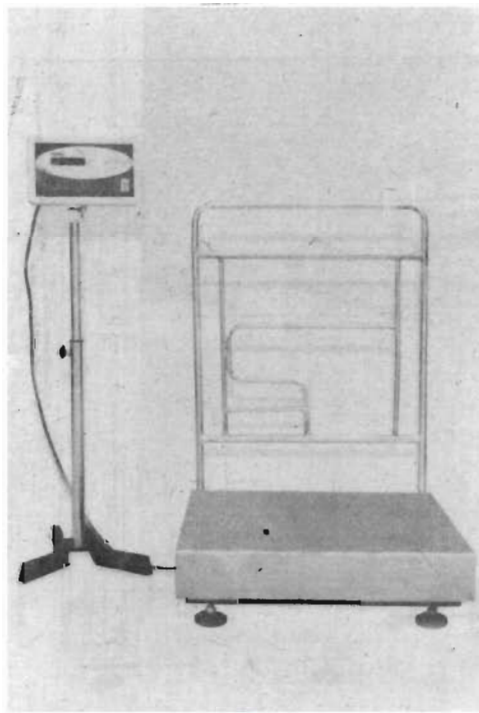
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1243.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with series and brand name "SWASTIK INDUSTRIES" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Swastik Industries, 9, Mira Park Society, Hadgud Road, Near Gujarat Agriculture University, Anand—388110, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/307;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternat current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(263)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1244.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दीर्घ इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, 579, विशाल नगर, ईशानपुर, अहमदाबाद-382443 द्वारा विनिर्मित उक्त यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सी पी-टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "चैम्पियन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/335 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(334)/2002]

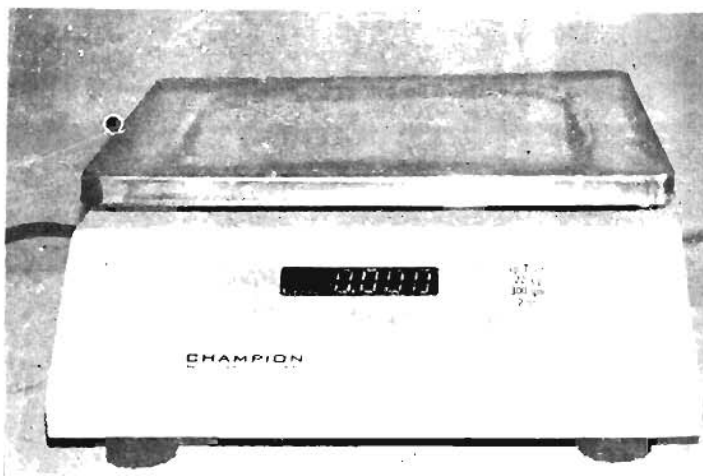
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1244.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "CP-T" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "CHAMPION" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Deergh Instruments, 579, Vishal Nagar, Ishanpur, Ahmedabad-382 443 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/335;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts. and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(334):2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1245.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दीप इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, 579, विशाल नगर, ईशानपुर, अहमदाबाद-382443 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "सो पी-टी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "चैम्पियन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/336 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। स्विचिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(334)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1245.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “CP-TT” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “CHAMPION” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Deergh Instruments, 579, Vishal Nagar, Ishanpur, Ahmedabad-382 443 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/336;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(334)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1246.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दीर्घ इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, 579, विशाल नगर, ईशानपुर, अहमदाबाद-382443 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "सी पी-पी एफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "चैम्पियन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन प्लेट आई एन डी/09/2004/337 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। स्ट्याम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(334)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1246.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CP-PF" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "CHAMPION" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Deergh Instruments, 579, Vishal Nagar, Ishanpur, Ahmedabad-382 443 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/337;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(334)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

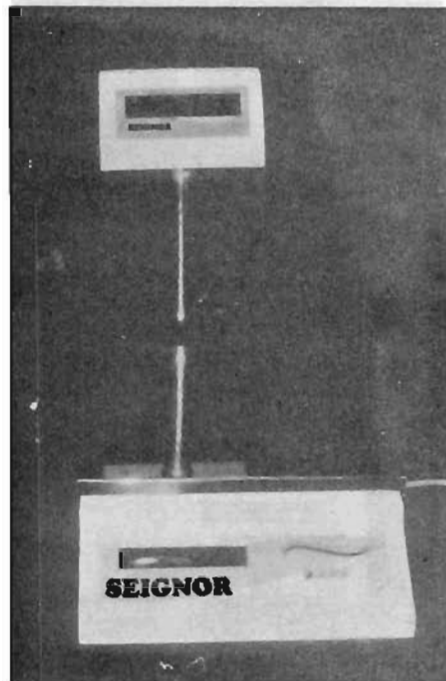
नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

क्र०आ० 1247.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेनर स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज सं. 9/280, दूसरा तल, गुरु कृपा हाउसिंग सोसायटी, शास्त्री नगर, थाणे (प.) मुंबई-400606 के द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सेट" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेनर" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/265 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी टाइप सेल भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैमिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाती है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(129)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1247.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SET" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SEIGNOR" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by Ms. Seignor Scale Industries, No. 9/280, IInd Floor, Gurukrupa Housing Society, Shastri Nagar, Thane (W), Mumbai-400606 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/265;

The said model (see the figure given below) is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V. 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(129)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

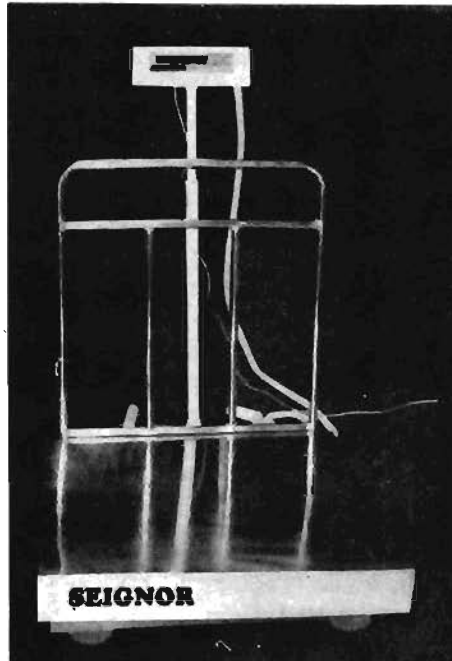
नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1248.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेनर स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज सं. 9/280, दूसरा तल, गुरु कृपा हाउसिंग सोसायटी, शास्त्री नगर, थाणे (प.) मुंबई-400606 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "सेट" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेनर" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/266 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृतमापी टाइप सेल भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) का है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाती है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही पेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(129)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

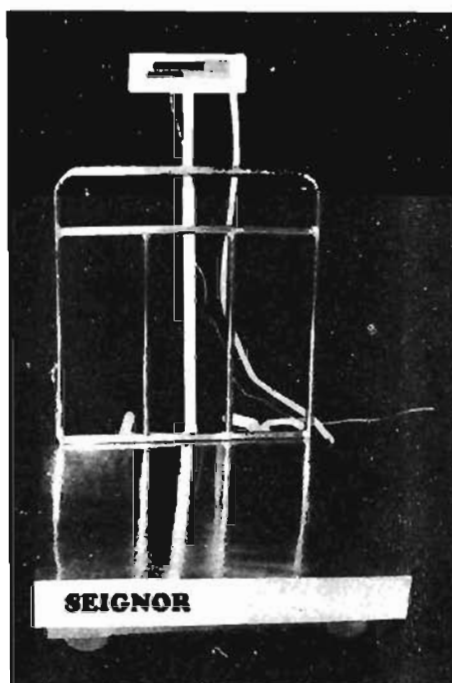
New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1248.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "SET" series with brand name "SEIGNOR", manufactured by M/s. Seignor Scale Industries, No. 9/280, 11nd Floor, Gurukrupa Housing Society, Shastri Nagar, Thane (W), Mumbai-400606 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/266;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 500kg, minimum capacity 2kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50kg to 1000kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(129)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

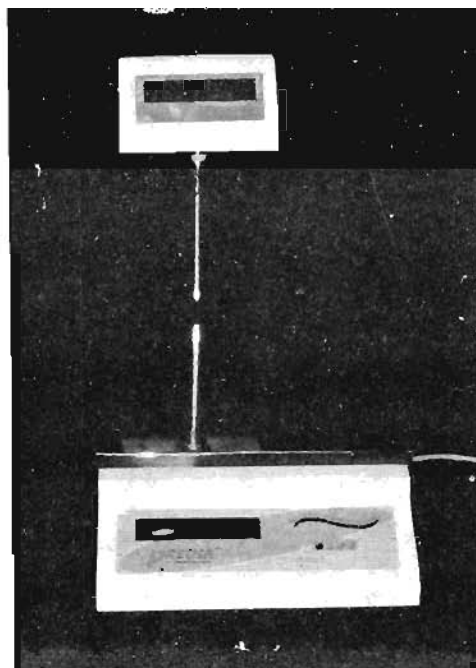
नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1249.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नोचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रीसीजा इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स इण्डस्ट्रीज 55, प्रथम तल, उन्नति इस्टेट, मधुसूदन रोलांग मिल के पास, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 8, नरोदा, अहमदाबाद-382330 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी आर डी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रीसीजा" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/352 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भारसेल आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है, तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्ट्रामिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाएगी है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(347)/2001]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

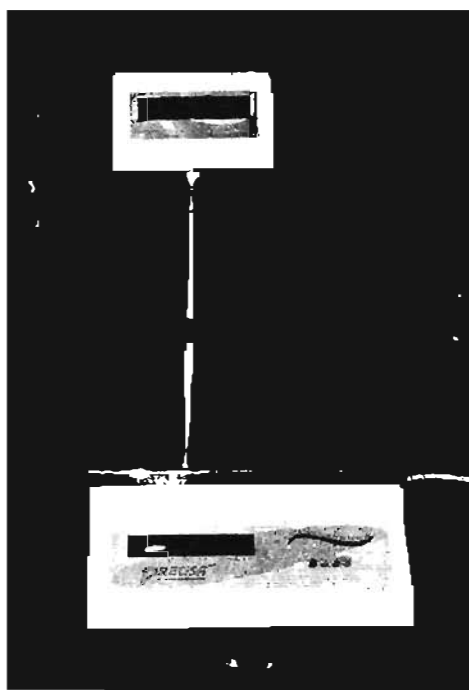
New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1249.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PRT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PRECISA" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Precisa Instrument Industries, 55, 1st floor, Unnli Estate, Near Madhusudan Rolling Mill, National High Way 8, Naroda, Ahmedbad-382330 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/352;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealling : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(347)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

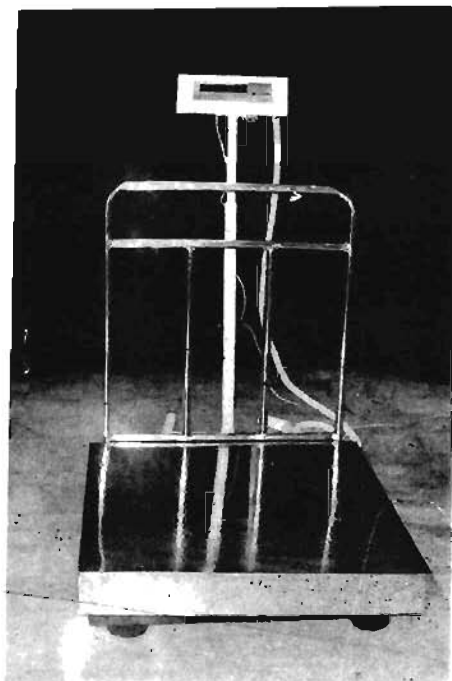
नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1250.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नोबे दो गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रीसीजा इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, 55, प्रथम तल, उन्नति इस्टेट, मधुसूदन रोलिंग मिल के पास, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 8, नरोदा, अहमदाबाद-382330 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी आर पी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रीसीजा" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन त्रिह आई एन डी/09/2003/353 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दो गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है, तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 300 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(347)/2001]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

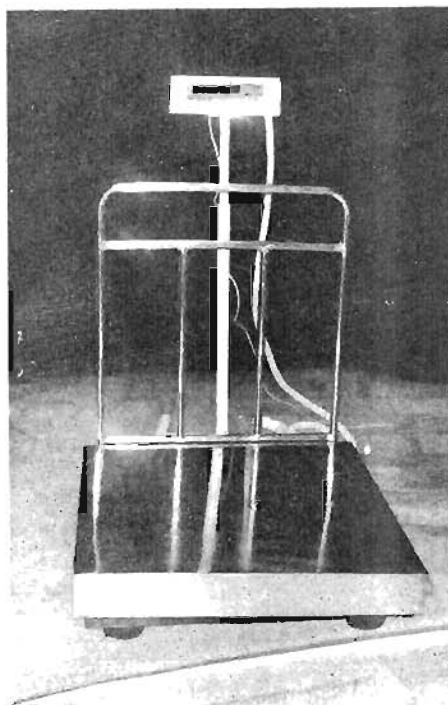
New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1250.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PRP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PRECISA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Precisa Instrument Industries, 55, 1st floor, Unnati Estate, Near Madhusudan Rolling Mill, National High Way, 8, Naroda, Ahmedabad-382330 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/353;

The said model (figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing—In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging from above 50 kg to 300 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 10 g. or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

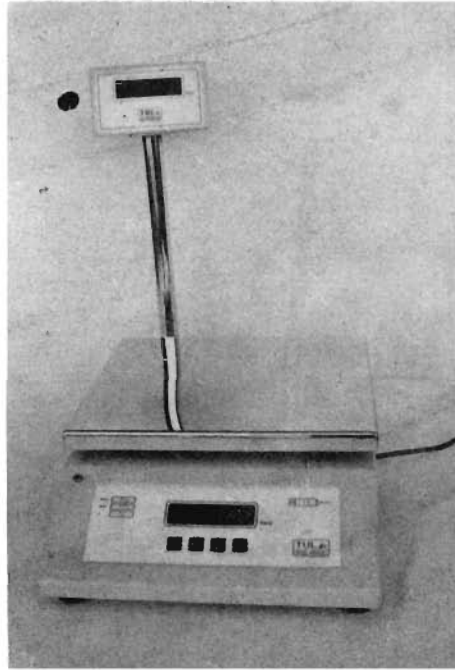
[F. No. WM-21(347)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1251.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल संधार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैक्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, नं. 12, हरे कृष्ण पार्क शापिंग सेंटर, केन्डीला क्रासिंग के पास, धोदासर, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम संधार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम ए टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "तुला डिगी स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/297 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित टेबल टाप प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैमिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने के लिए सीलबंदी की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

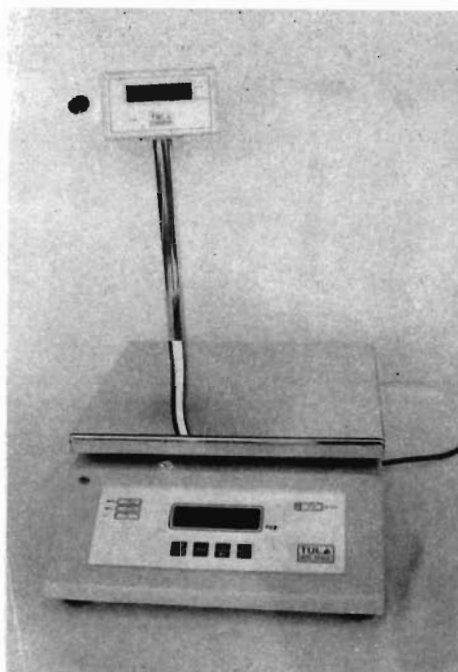
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(58)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1251.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of “MAT” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “Tula Digi Scale” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Max Electronics, No. 12, Harekrishna Park Shopping Centre, Near Cadila Crossing, Ghodasar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/297;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and accuracy with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

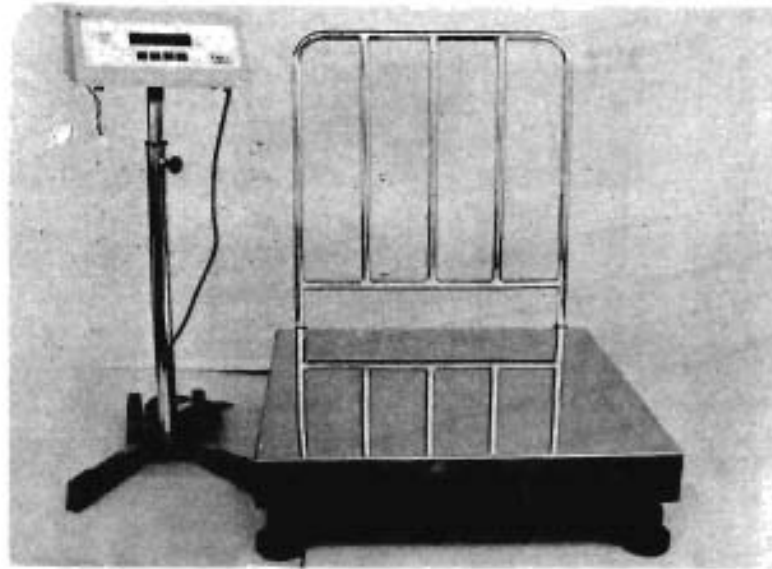
[F. No. WM-21(58)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1252.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैक्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, नं. 12, हरे कृष्ण पार्क शापिंग सेंटर, केन्द्रीला क्रॉसिंग के पास, धोदासर, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एम ए पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "तुला डिगी स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/298 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने के लिए सीलबंदी की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

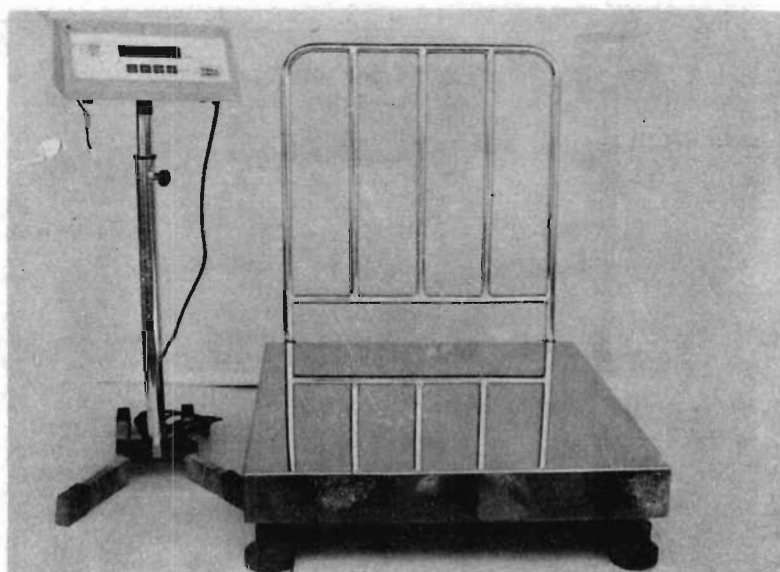
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(58)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1252.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "MAP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Tula Digi Scale" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. "Max Electronics," No. 12, Harekrishna Park Shopping Centre, Near Cadila Crossing, Ghodasar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/298;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5,000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where K is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

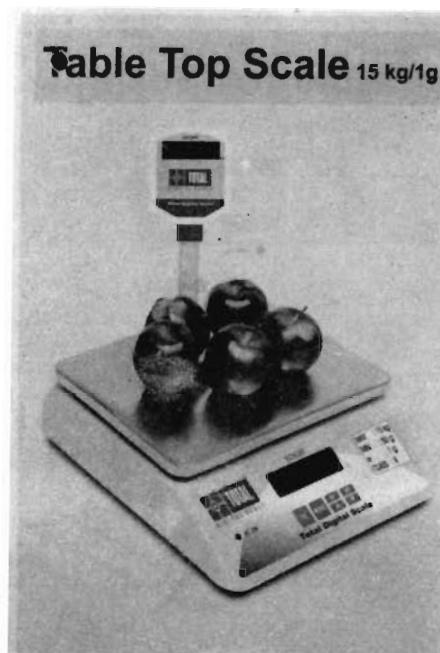
[F. No. WM-21(58)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1253.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टोटल डिजिटल स्केल, ई-145, जी.आई.डी.सी. इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स एस्टेट, सेक्टर-26, गांधी नगर-382028 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "टी डी एस/2/15" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "टोटल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/302 समनुद्देशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टीपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

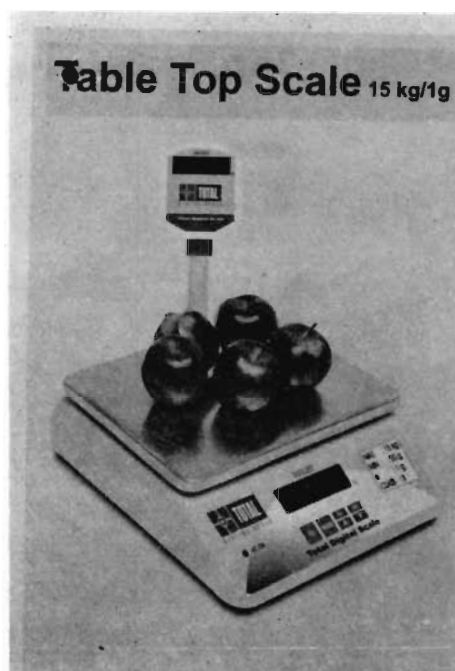
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(301)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21th March, 2005

S.O. 1253.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TDS/2/15" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "TOTAL" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Total Digital Scale, E-145, G.I.D.C. Electronics Estate, Sector-26, Gandhinagar-382 028, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/302;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with the verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where K is positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

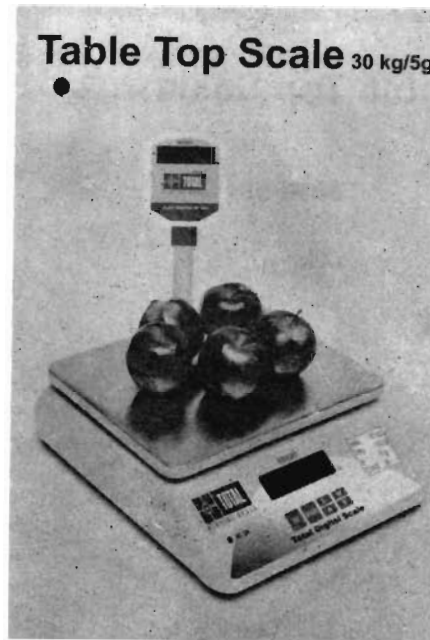
[F. No. WM-21(301)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1254.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टोटल डिजिटल स्केल, ई-145, जी.आई.डी.सी. इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स एस्टेट, सेक्टर-26, गांधी नगर-382028 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "टी डी एस/3/30" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "टोटल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/303 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 150 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अतिक्रम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

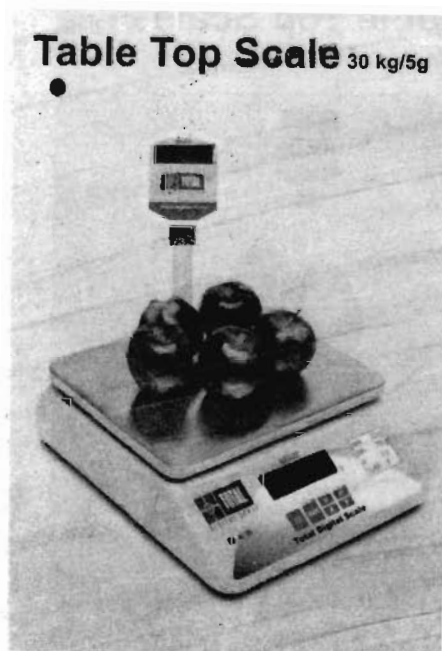
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(301)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1254.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (50 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TDS/3/30" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "TOTAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Total Degial Scale, E-145, G.I.D.C. Electronics Estate, Sector-26, Gandhinagar-382 028, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/303;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g.. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g or. more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(301)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1255.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टोटल डिजिटल स्केल, ई-145, जी.आई.डी.सी. इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स एस्टेट, सेक्टर-26, गांधी नगर-382028 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "टी डी एस/3/30" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "टोटल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/304 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप-मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(301)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1255.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of “TDS/3/30” series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name “TOTAL” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Total Digital Scale, E-145, G.I.D.C. Electronics Estate, Sector-26, Gandhinagar-382 028, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/304;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(301)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1256.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टोटल डिजिटल स्केल, ई-145, जी.आई.डी.सी. इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स एस्टेट, सेक्टर-26, गांधी नगर-382 028, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "टी डी एस/3/1000" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "टोटल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/305 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एस-21(301)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1256.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "TDS/3/1000" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "TOTAL" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Total Digital Scale, E-145, G.I.D.C. Electronics Estate, Sector-26, Gandhinagar-382 028, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/305;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5,000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

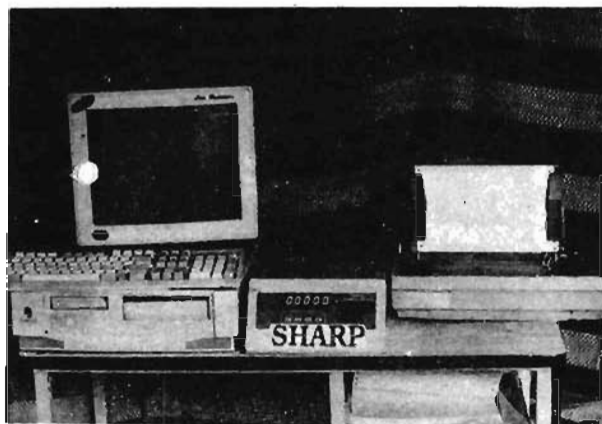
[F. No. WM-21(301)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1257.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शार्प इंजीनियरिंग, 116 अट्टो पालयमम रोड, चिन्ना वेडम पट्टी, कोयंबतूर-641 006 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ई डब्ल्यू बी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (तुला चौकी प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शार्प" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/215 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (तुला चौकी) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी की जाएंगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अन्तराल सहित 5 टन से ऊपर और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यूएम-21(233)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1257.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of "SEWB" series with brand name "SHARP" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sharp Engineering, # 116, Athi Palayam Road, Chinna Vedam Patti, Coimbatore-641 006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/215;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-2/233/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1258.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुकान इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, 19-2, भावगतिकरुपा सोसायटी, बी/ एच, रघुनाथ हिंदी स्कूल, सैजपुर बोघा रोड, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस के एन-पी एफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सुकान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/403 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म) प्रकार है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, मापमान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा०सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(94)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1258.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "SKN-PF" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "SHUKAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sukan Instruments, 19/2 Bhavgatikrupa Soc., B/h Raghunath Hindi School, Saijpur-Bogha Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/403;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(94)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1259.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुकान इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, 19-2, भावगतिकरुपा सोसायटी, बी/ एच, रघुनाथ हिंदी स्कूल, सैजपुर बोधा रोड, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस के एन-टी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सुकान” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/402 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण टेबल टाप प्रकार है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^{\circ}$ $2 \times 10^{\circ}$ या $5 \times 10^{\circ}$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा०सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(94)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1259.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SKN-TT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "SHUKAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sukan Instruments, 19/2 Bhavgatikrupa Soc., B/h Raghunath Hindi School, Saijpur-Bogha Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/402;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

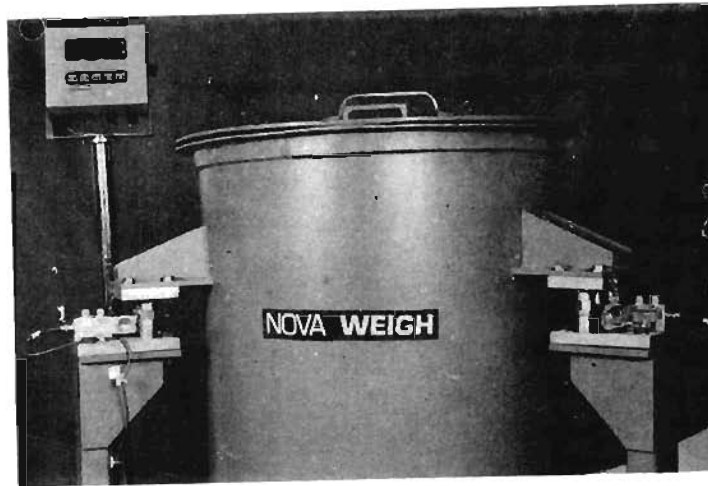
[F. No. WM-21(94)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1260.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नोवा वे इण्डिया लिमिटेड, सी ब्रोस आर्केड चौथा तल, पटेल रोड, चेन्नई-600020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एन डब्ल्यू-एचएसटीबी-5000" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "नोवा वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/348 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 500 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

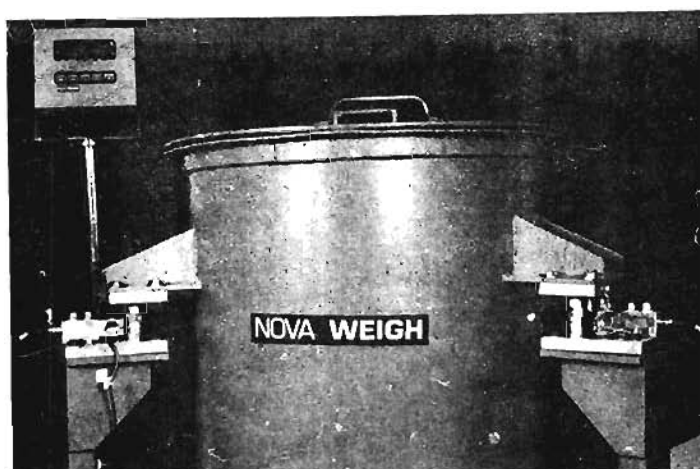
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1260.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of "NW-HSTB-5000" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "NOVA WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nova Weigh India Limited, 'Ceebros Arcade' 4th Floor, Sardar Patel Road, Chennai-600 020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/348



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1500kg and minimum capacity of 10kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V., 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

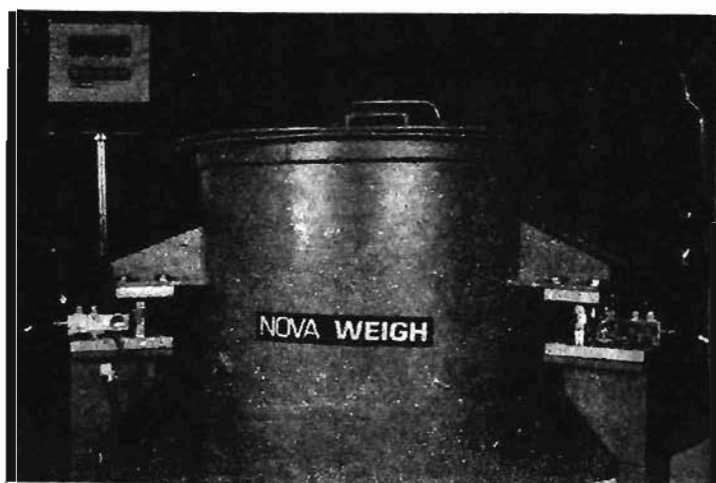
[F. No. WM-21(229)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1261.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नोवा वे इण्डिया लिमिटेड, सी ब्रोस आर्केड चौथा तल, पटेल रोड, चेन्नई-600020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एन डब्ल्यू-एचएसटीबी-100टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "नोवा वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/349 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 20 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

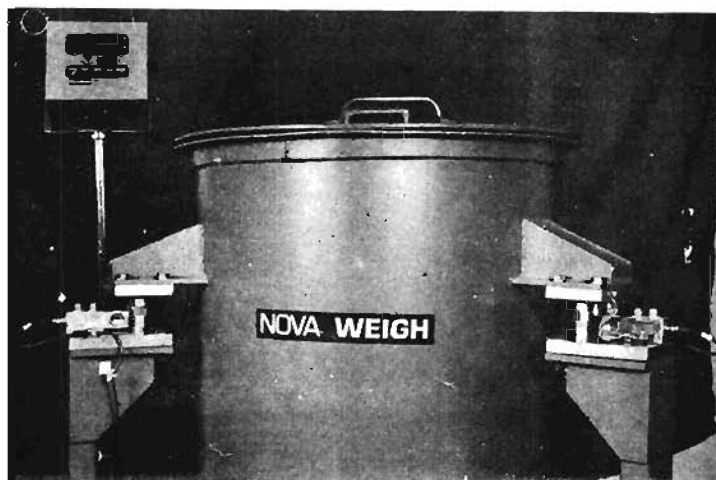
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1261.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of "NW-HSTB-100T" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "NOVA WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Nova Weigh India Limited, 'Ceebros Arcade' 4th Floor, Sardar Patel Road, Chennai-600 020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/349.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 6000kg and minimum capacity of 20kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and upto 20 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

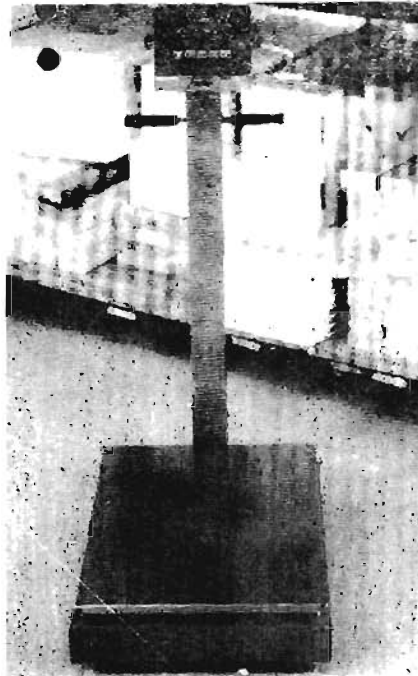
[F. No. WM-21(229)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

क्र.आ. 1262.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 30 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैणर्स नोवा वे इण्डिया लिमिटेड, "सी ब्रोस आर्केड" चौथा तल, पटेल रोड, चेन्नई-600020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एन डब्ल्यू-पी एफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "नोवा वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/350 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1200 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

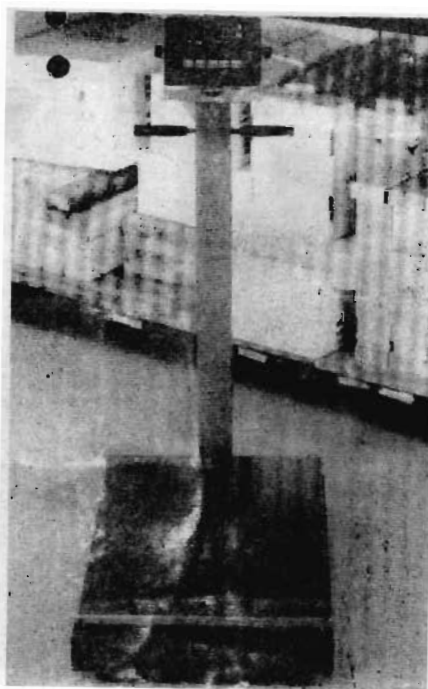
[फा सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1262.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "NW-PF" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "NOVA WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Nova Weigh India Limited, 'Ceebros Arcade' 4th Floor, Sardar Patel Road, Chennai-600 020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/350.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1200kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(229)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1263.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और मापक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अभ्यर्थ में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नोवा वे इण्डिया लिमिटेड, "सी बोस आर्केड" चौथा तल, पटेल रोड, चेन्नई-600020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एन डब्ल्यू-एम डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (विषिष्ट रेंज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "नोवा वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/351 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बहु रेंज प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक 200 ग्रा. से अधिक 500 ग्रा. और 500 कि.ग्रा. तक और 1 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक 500 कि.ग्रा. तक और 2000 कि.ग्रा. तक है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2003]

पो. ए. गृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1263.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (multi range type) with digital indication of "NW-MW" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "NOVA WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Nova Weigh India Limited, 'Ceebros Arcade' 4th Floor, Sardar Patel road, Chennai-600020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/351.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (multi range type) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g upto 200kg, 500g above 200kg and upto 500kg and 1 kg above 500kg and upto 2000kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

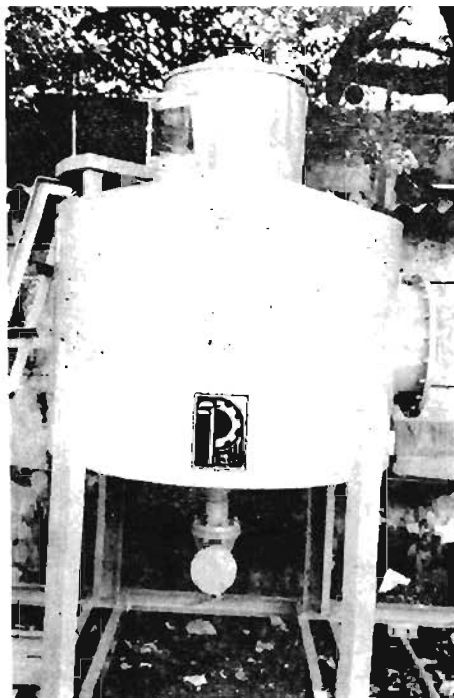
[F. No. WM-21(229)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1264.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पैसर्स परफैक्ट इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 96/8 गुडेकर इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, टी जे रोड, सेवारी मुंबई-400015 द्वारा विनिर्मित प्रमाणन मॉडल है, जिसके बाण्ड का नाम "पी ई डब्ल्यू" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/291 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल प्रमाणक तोलन है जिसमें शंकुवाकार सिरों के मध्य वेल्ड किया हुआ बेलनाकार ढांचा जब द्रव्य के मुक्त प्रवाह को टैंक में अपवहन किया जाना हो, को सुनिश्चित करेगा। बर्तन का ढांचा नरम इस्पात का बना है और आंतरिक पृष्ठभूमि इपोक्सी परत अस्तर की हुई है। अंशांकन पूर्ण तथा मापयुक्त है। वेल्ड किया हुआ निर्माण तलीय शंकु में लगा हुआ है जो टैंक के विकास प्रचालन में सहायता के लिए आउटलेट विकास वाल्व है। ऊपरी शंकु गर्दन से शंकुवाकार, कब्जेदार ऊपरी सतह पर लगा है जो टैंक में गंदगी प्रवेश को रोकता है। ऊपरी गर्दन गेज कोय सहित है जो द्रव का स्तर दर्शित करता है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 लीटर है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 लीटर से 5000 लीटर की अधिकतम रेंज में हैं।

[फा. सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(306)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S. O. 1264.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Proving Measure (herein referred to as the said model) with brand name "PEW" manufactured by M/s Perfect Engineering Works, 96/8, Gudekar Industrial Estate, T. J. Road, Sewari (W), Mumbai-400 015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/19/2004/29;



The said model is a Proving Measure, consists of a cylindrical body welded between conical ends, which ensure free flow of liquids while draining the tank. The body of the vessel is made of mild steel and internal surface lined with epoxy coating. Calibrating measures is of fully welded construction fitted to the bottom cone is an outlet drain valve to assist in draining operation of the tank. The top cone is fitted with a neck having a conical, hinged top cover to prevent ingress of dirt in the tank. Top neck is provided with the gauge glass which indicate the level of the liquid. Its maximum capacity is 2000 lit.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the proving measure of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity range of 50 litre to 5000 litre manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

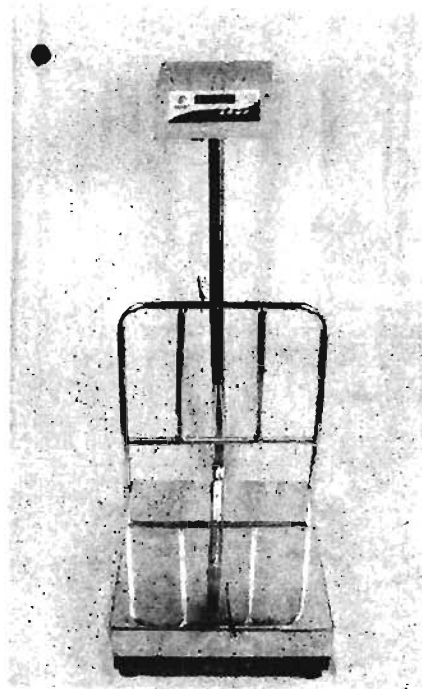
[F. No. WM-21(306)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

क्र.आ. 1265 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार, प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्सकोन इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, प्लाट सं. 87, अनुपुरम कम्प्यूनिटी हाल के पास, राधिका थिपेटर के पास, ईसीआईएल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद 500062 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ईएक्सआई-पीपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एक्सकोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/313 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 75 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

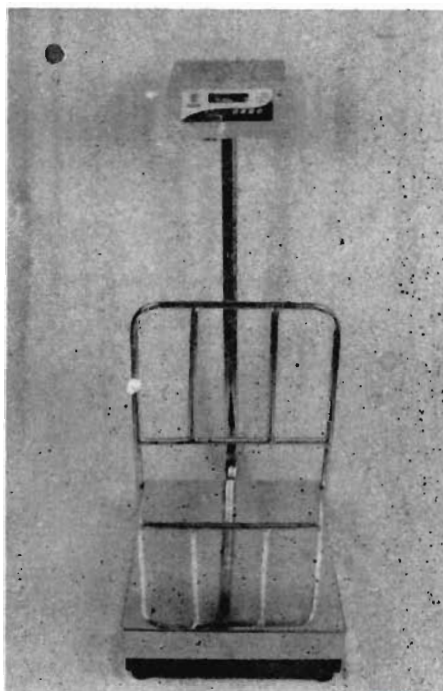
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(89)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1265 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “EXI-PP” series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name “EXCON” (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Excon Instruments, Plot No. 87, Adj. Anupuram Community Hall, Near Radhika Theatre, ECIL Post, Hyderabad-500062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/313;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 75 kg. and minimum capacity of 250g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 300kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

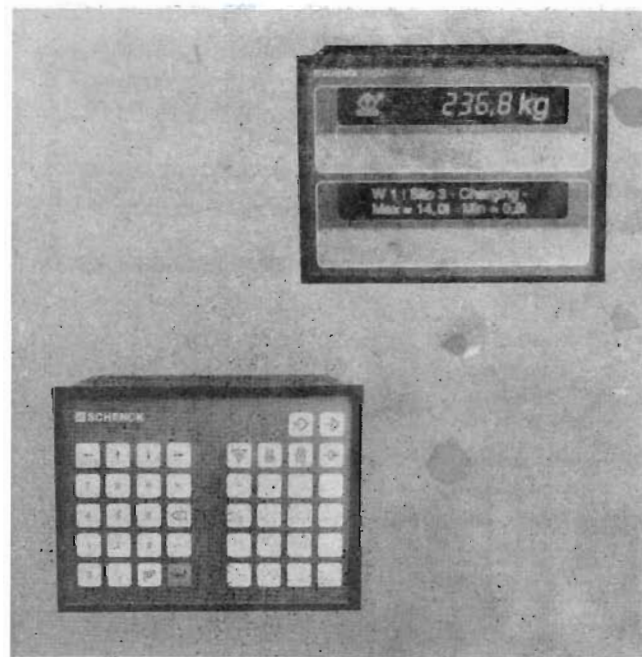
[F. No. WM-21(89)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1266 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्वेन्क जेनसन और निकोलसन, ग्राम नौरंगपुर रोड़, 45 किलोमीटर पत्थर, दिल्ली-जयपुर राजमार्ग, गुडगाँव-122004 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डिसोमैट-जे आर बी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (तोलन सेतु प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्वेन्क" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/312 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित यथार्थता वर्ग तोलन उपकरण (तोलन सेतु का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60,000 किग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

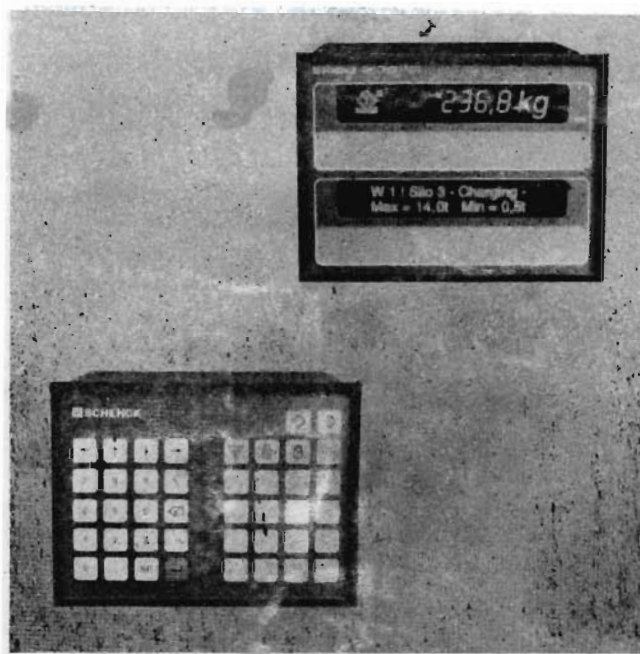
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(192)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1266 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of "DISOMAT-JRB" series with brand name "SCHENCK" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Schenck Jenson and Nicholson, village Naurangpur Road, 45th KM Stone, Off Delhi Jaipur Highway, Gurgaon-122 004 (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/312;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 60,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(192)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1267.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करेगा,

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुमो डिजिटल इन्फार्मेशन, मार्फत निलिमा राय बरूआ दत्ता, उप लेन नं. 1, नवीन नगर, जनपथ राजगढ़ रोड, पो. आ.-जू रोड, गुवाहाटी-24, द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ई डी" श्रृंखला के अत्यधिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सुमो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/223 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किग्रा. है इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हों और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हों, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(319)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1267.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ED" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SUMO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sumo Digital Incorporation, C/o Nilama Roy Barua Datta, By Lane No. 1, Naveen Nagar, Janpath Rajgar Road, Post Office-Zoo Road, Guwahati-24, Assam and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/223;



The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(319)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1268.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुमो डिजिटल इनकाॉर्पोरेशन, मार्फत निलिमा राय बरूआ दत्ता, उप लेन नं. 1, नवीन नगर, जनपथ राजगढ़ रोड, पो. आ.-जू रोड, गुवाहाटी-24, द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-11) वाले "ई डी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सुमो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/224 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किग्रा. है इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(319)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1268 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table Top Type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ED" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SUMO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sumo Digital Incorporation, C/o Nilama Roy Barua Datta, By Lane No. 1, Naveen Nagar, Janpath Rajgar Road, Post Office-Zoo Road, Guwahati-24, Assam and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/224;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or more with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principal design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(319)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1269.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुमो डिजिटल इनकापॉरेशन, मार्फत निलिमा राय बरूआ दत्ता, उप लेन नं. 1, नवीन नगर, जनपथ राजगढ़ रोड, पो. आ.-जू रोड, गुवाहाटी-24, द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ई डी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सुमो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/225 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा०सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(319)/2002]

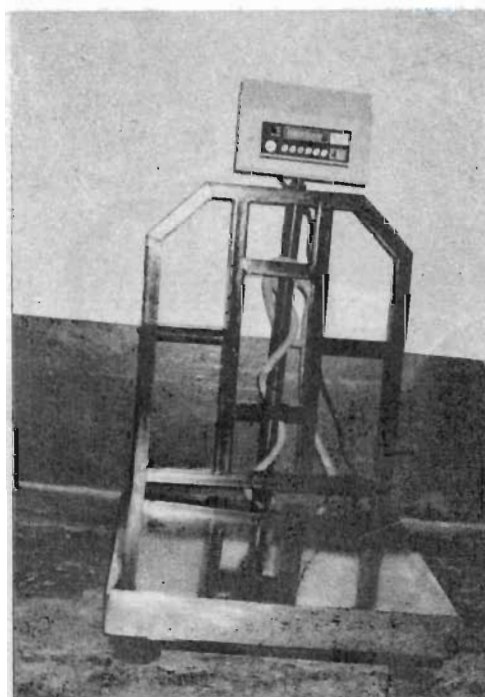
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1269.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of “ED” series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name “SUMO” (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Sumo Digital Incorporation, C/o Nilama Roy Barua Datta, By Lane No. 1, Naveen Nagar, Janpath Rajgar Road, Post Office-Zoo Road, Guwahati-24, Assam and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/225;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 2000 kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50kg to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(319)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1270.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुमो डिजिटल इनकाॉर्पोरेशन, मार्फत निलिमा राय बरूआ दत्ता, उप लेन नं. 1, नवीन नगर, जनपथ राजगढ़ रोड़, पो. आ.-जू रोड़, गुवाहाटी-24, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ई डी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सुमो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/2004/226 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

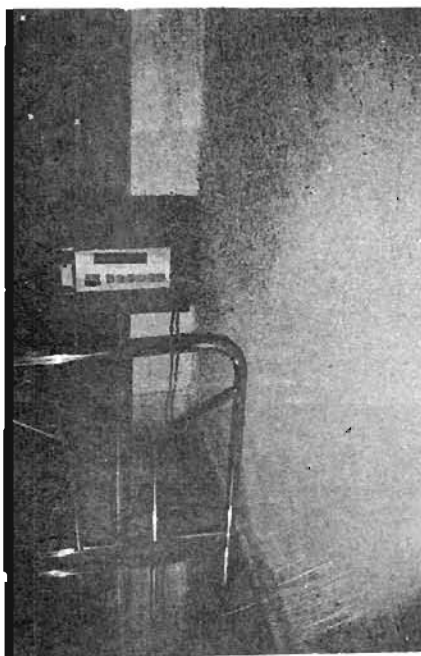
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(319)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1270 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform Type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ED" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SUMO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Sumo Digital Incorporation, C/o Nilama Roy Barua Datta, By Lane No. 1, Naveen Nagar, Janpath Rajgar Road, Post Office-Zoo Road, Guwahati-24, Assam and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/226;



The said model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 2000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model is to cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

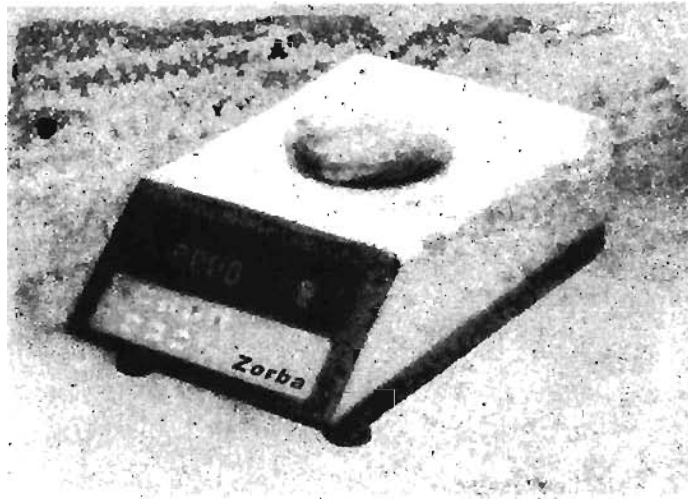
[F. No. WM-21(319)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1271.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अकूरी उद्योग, गौशाला रोड, बुदानी कुटिर के सामने, सावरकुंडला-364515, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जोरबा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/550 सम्पुष्टित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230, वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्वाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(271)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णावृत्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1271.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name “ZORBA” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Akuri Udyog, Gaushala Road, Opposit to Budani Kutir, Savarkundla-364 515, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/550:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

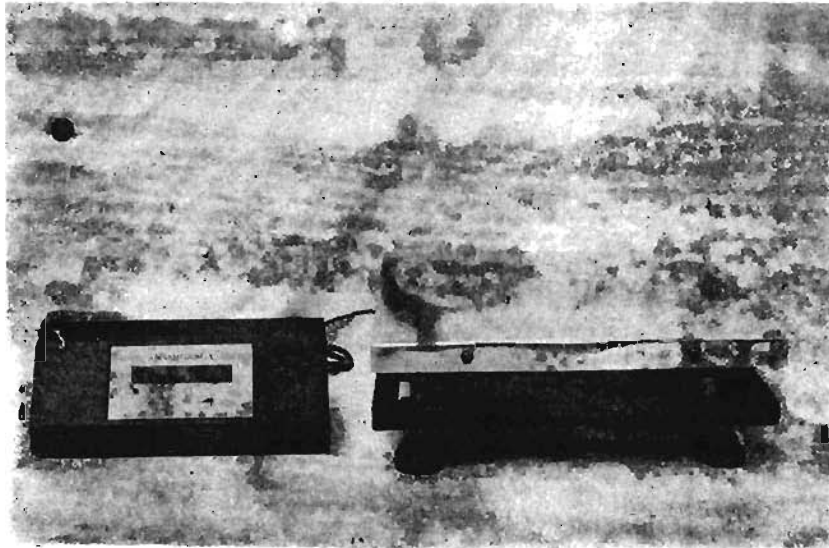
[F. No. WM-21(271)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1272.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारों द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्री कामधेनु इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 102, शिवम कम्पलेक्स, नाना बाजार, वल्लभ विद्या नगर-388120 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ई" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वच्छालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "आकशगंगा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/103 सम्बुद्धित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वच्छालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुद्रांकित की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

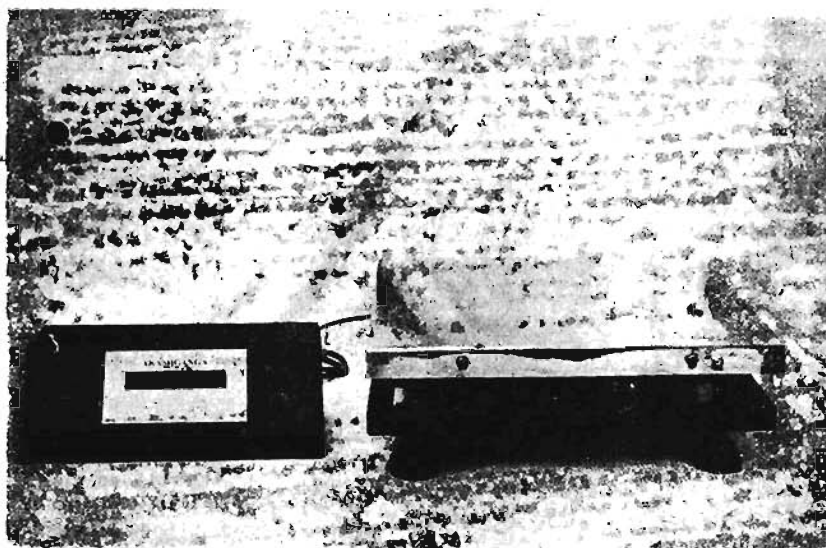
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(124)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1272.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of "SE" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AKASHGANGA" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Shree Kamdhenu Electronics Private Limited, 102, Shivam Complex, Nana Bazar, Vallabh Vidya Nagar-388 120 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/103;



The said model (See the figure given above) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity about 50kg and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM-21(124)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1273.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अक्षर वेईंग सिस्टम, 10, तिरुपति काम्पलेक्स, शिवम अपार्टमेंट के पोस्ट, अखबार नगर सर्किल के पास, नावा वादाज, अहमदाबाद-13 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस टी पी-2" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शायोना" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/308 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(221)/2002]

प्री. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1273.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "STP 2" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SHAYONA" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Akshar Weighing System, 10 Tirupati Complex, Opp. Shivam Apts., Near Akhabar Nagar Circle, Nava Wadaj, Ahmedabad-13 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/308;



The said model (see the Figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(221)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1274.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अक्षर वेईंग सिस्टम, 10, तिरुपति काम्पलेक्स, शिवम अपार्टमेंट के पीछे, अखबार नगर सर्किल के पास, नावा वादाज, अहमदाबाद-13 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस टी पी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शायोना" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/309 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अन्तराल 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(221)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.3. 1274.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "STP 3" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SHAYONA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Akshar Weighing System, 10 Tirupati Complex, Opp. Shivam Apts. Near Akhabar Nagar Circle, Nava Wadaj, Ahmedabad-13 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/309;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(221)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2004

का०आ० 1275.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अक्षर वेईंग सिस्टम, 10, तिरुपति काम्पलेक्स, शिवम अपार्टमेंट के पीछे, अखबार नगर सर्किल के पास, नावा यादाज, अहमदाबाद-13 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए पी-3" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रायोशा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिहू आई एन डी/09/2004/310 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अन्तराल 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से ऊपर और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(221)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2004

S.O. 1275.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “AP3” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “PRAYOSHA” (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Akshar Weighing System, 10 Tirupati Complex, Opp. Shivam Apts. Near Akhabar Nagar Circle, Nava Wadaj, Ahmedabad-13 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/310;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(221)/2002]

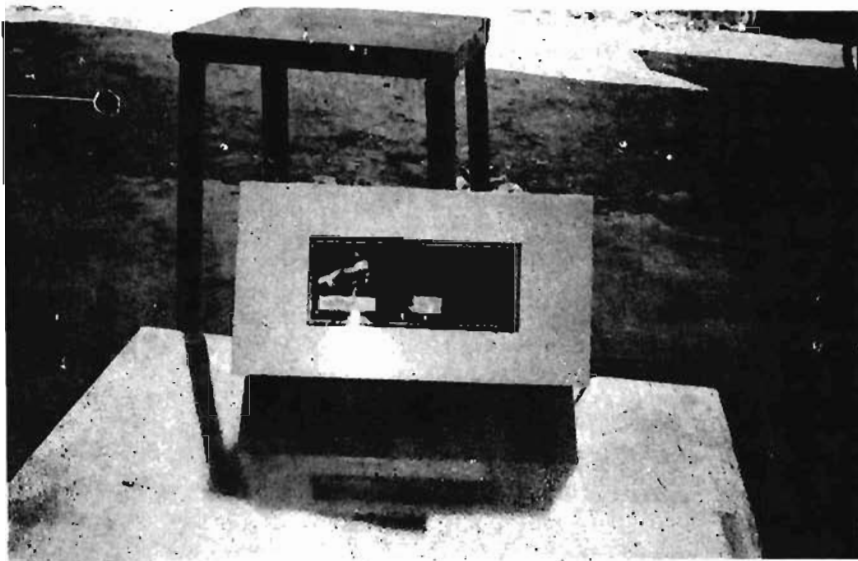
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1276.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साल्टर स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज, आर-2360, न्यू टेक्सटाइल मार्केट, शहर दरवाजा के सामने, रिंग रोड, सूरत, गुजरात, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ए पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फॉर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "साल्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/570 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एस ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए भ्रशोन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से ऊपर और 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(180)/2002]

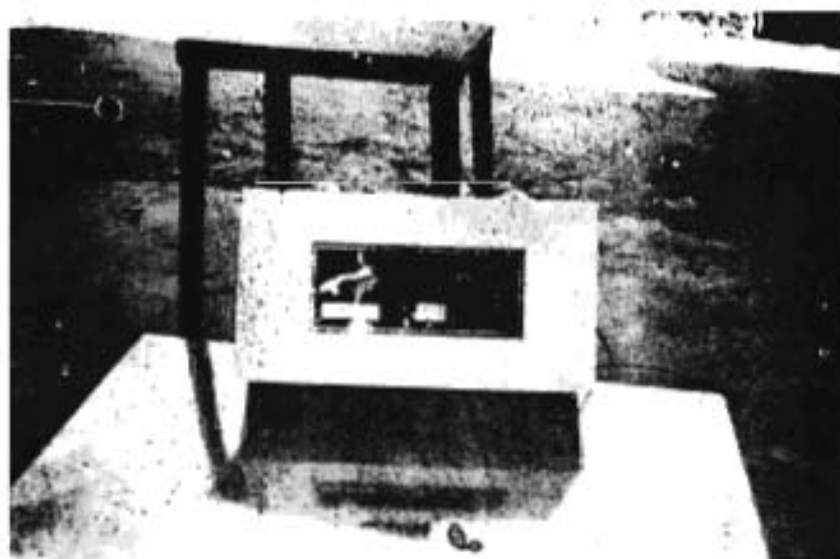
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1276.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SAP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SALTER" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Salter Scale Industries, R-2360, New Textile Market, Opp. Sahar Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/570;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 500kg of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k is being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM-21(180)/2002]

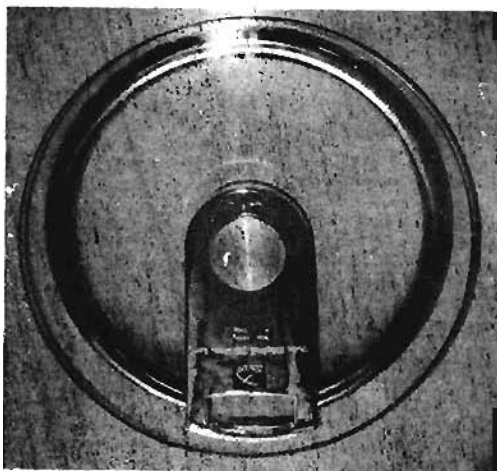
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1277.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तुला डिजिटल (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि., ए-12, नारायणा इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110 028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसएस-एच एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्विफ्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/329 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) कतरन बोम प्रकार भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसको अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(331)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

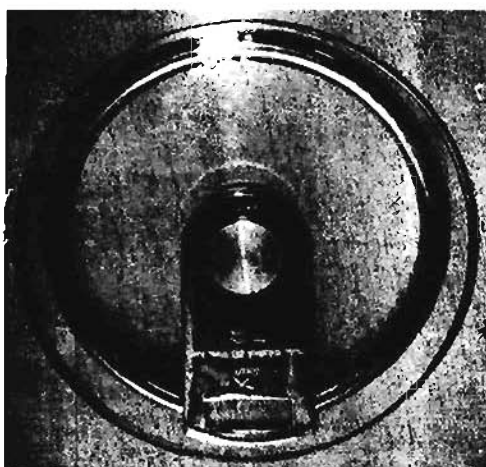
New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1277.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Person weighing Machine) of "SS-HS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SWIFT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Tula Digital (India) Pvt. Ltd., A-12, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110 028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/329;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a shear beam type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg. to 200kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k is being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

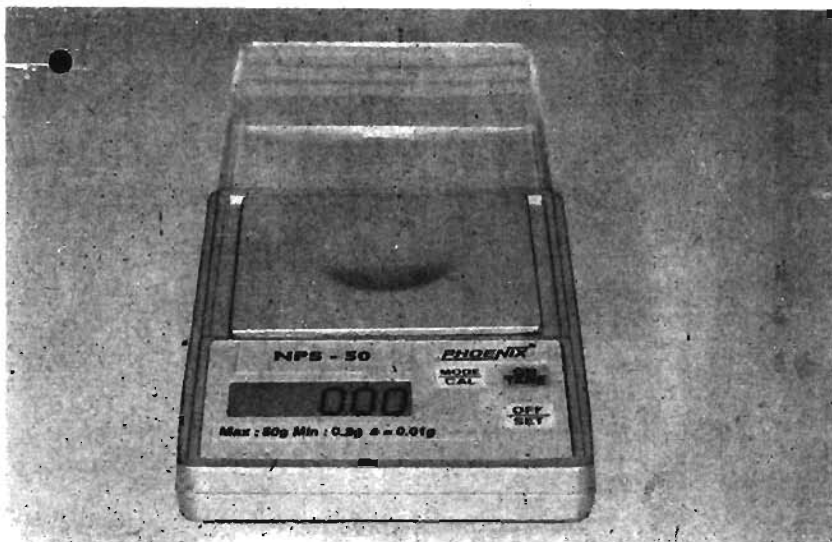
[F. No. WM-21(331)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1278.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 306 ए, भाभा बिल्डिंग, एम एम जोशी मार्ग, डीलाइस रोड, मुंबई-400011, महाराष्ट्र, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एन पी एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "फोनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/2004/341 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.सी.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-5} , 2×10^{-5} या 5×10^{-5} , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

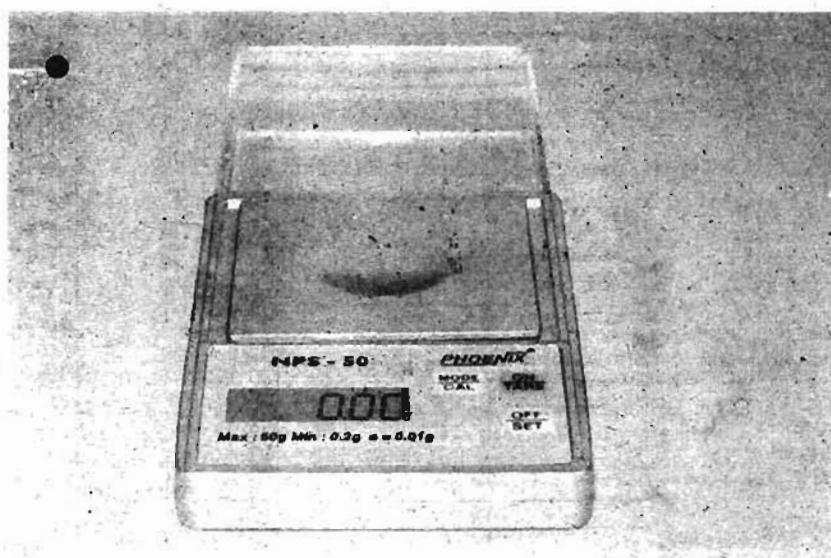
[फ़.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(311)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1278.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "NPS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Nitiraj Engineers Private Limited, 306A, Bhabha Building, N. M. Joshi Marg, Delise Road, Mumbai-400 011, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/341:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 50 g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

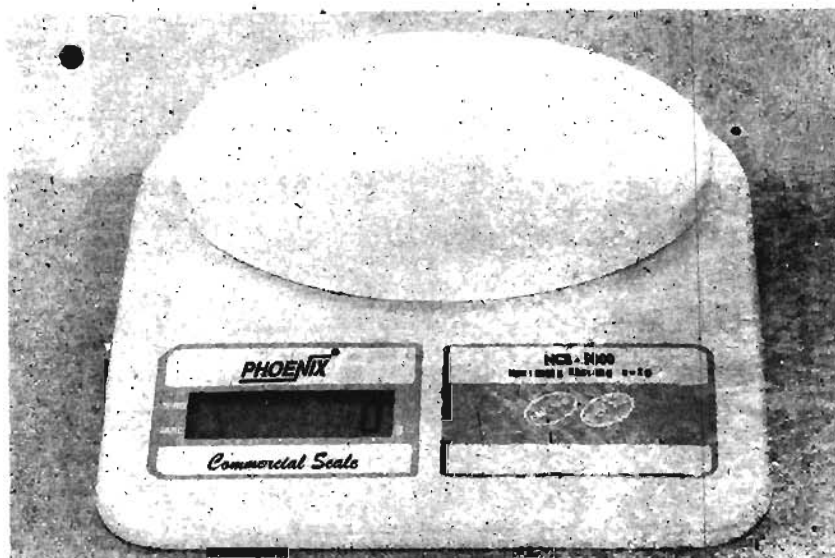
[P. No. WM-21(311)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1279.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नोतिराज इंजीनियरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 306 ए, भाभा बिल्डिंग, एम.एम. जोशी मार्ग, डीलाइस रोड, मुंबई-400011, महाराष्ट्र, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एन सी एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "फोनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/342 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग स्पेड को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

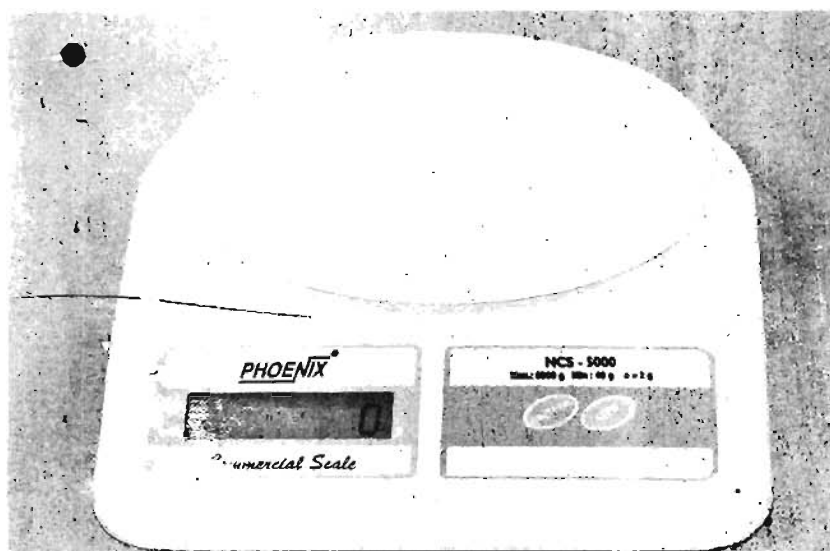
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(311)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1279.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "NCS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Nitiraj Engineers Private Limited, 306A, Bhabha Building, N. M. Joshi Marg, Delise Road, Mumbai-400 011, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/342:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 5kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in up to 50kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

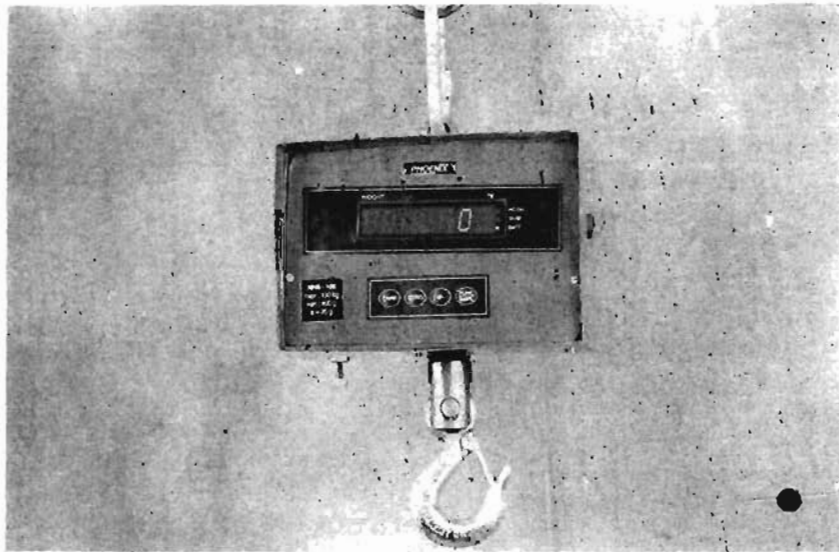
[F. No. WM-21(311)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1280.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 306 ए, भाभा बिल्डिंग, एम एम जोशी मार्ग, डोलाइस रोड, मुंबई-400 011, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एन एच एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टांगने प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "फोनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/343 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टांगने प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से ऊपर और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

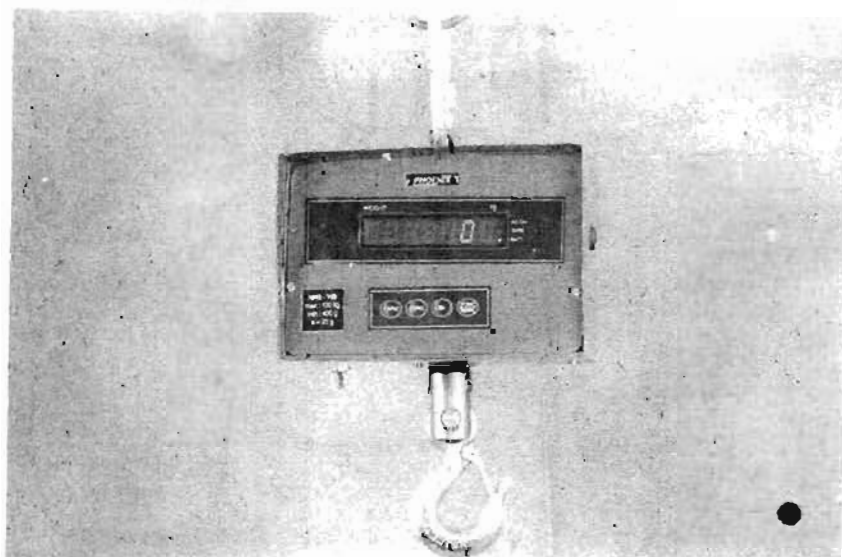
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(311)/2003]

पो. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1280.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with digital indication of "NHS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "PHOENIX" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Nitiraj Engineers Private Limited, 306A, Bhabha Building, N.M. Joshi Marg, Delise Road, Mumbai-400 011, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/343;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with a maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V and 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 300kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

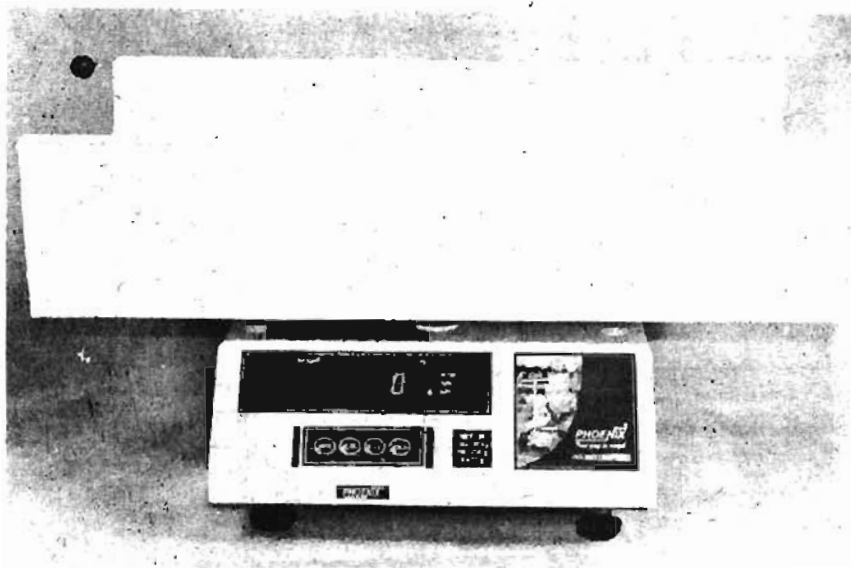
[F. No. WM-21(311)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1281.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 306 ए, भाभा बिल्डिंग, एम एम जोशी मार्ग, डीलाइस रोड, मुंबई-400011 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एन वी वाई" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "फोनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/344 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) अंतराल 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती भारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी मुद्रांकित किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

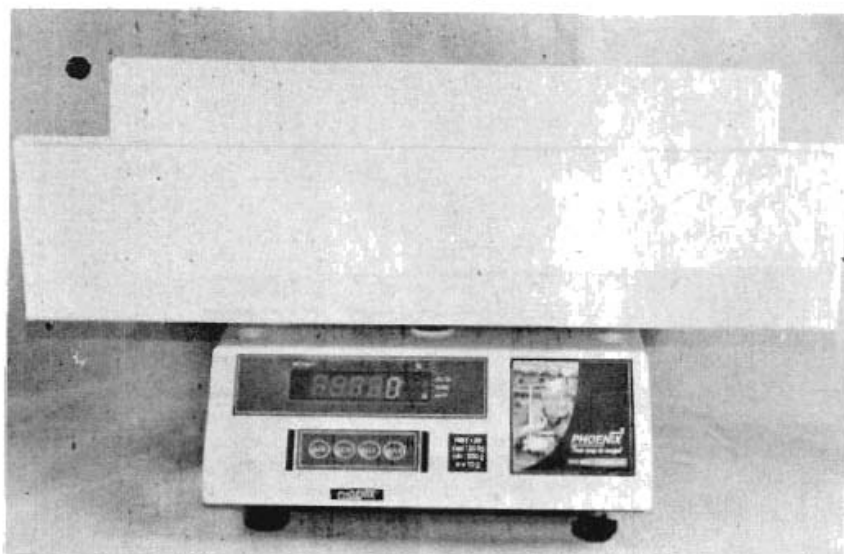
[फा. सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(311)/2003]

बी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक घाघ विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1281.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of "NBY" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "PHOENIX" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Nitiraj Engineers Private Limited, 306A, Bhabha Building, N.M. Joshi Marg, Delise Road, Mumbai-400011, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/344;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 20 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

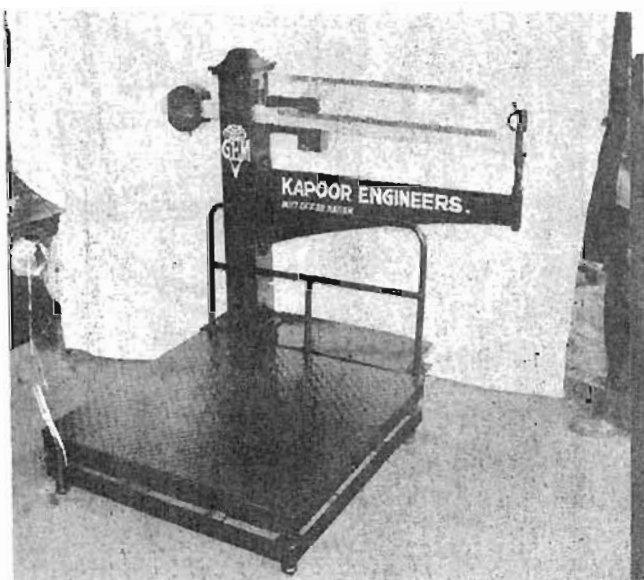
[F. No. WM-21(311)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1282.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कपूर इंजीनियर्स, रुड़की रोड, मुजफ्फरनगर-251001, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी ई एम" श्रृंखला के तुलारूप सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन स्टील यार्ड प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्राण्ड का नाम "जी ई एम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/123 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्टील यार्ड प्रकार का लोवर आधारित (प्लेटफार्म मशीन स्टील यार्ड प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी मील की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उमी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

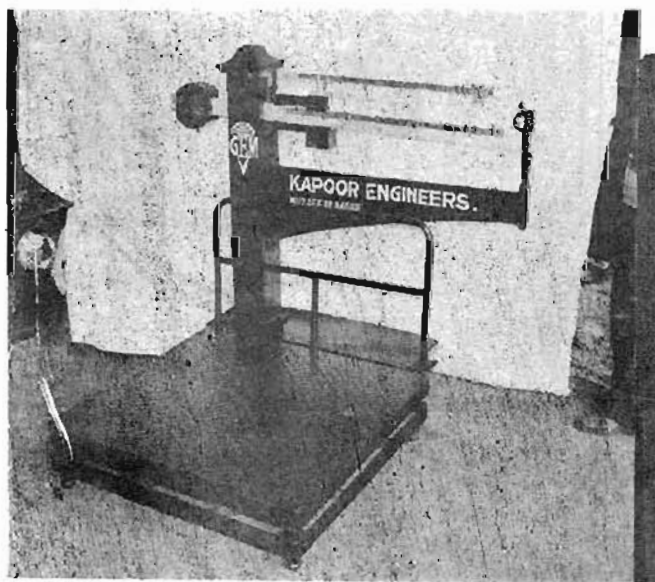
[फा. सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(233)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1282.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Steelyard type) with analogue indication of "GEM" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "GEM" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Kapoor Engineers, Roorkee Road, Muzaffarnagar-251001, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/123;



The said model is a steelyard type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Steelyard type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

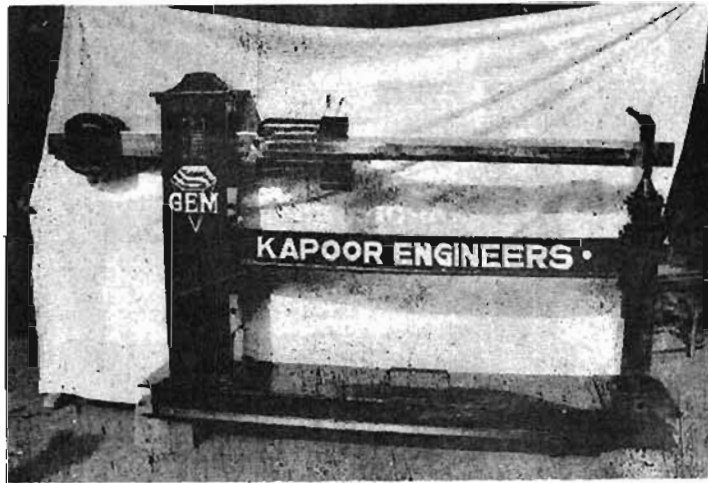
[F. No. WM-21(233)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1283.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कपूर इंजीनियर्स, रुड़की रोड, मुजफ्फरनगर-251001, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी ई एम" शृंखला के तुलारूप सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे-ब्रिज स्टीलयार्ड प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जी ई एम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/124 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल स्टील यार्ड प्रकार का लीवर आधारित (वे-ब्रिज स्टीलयार्ड प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सोल की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

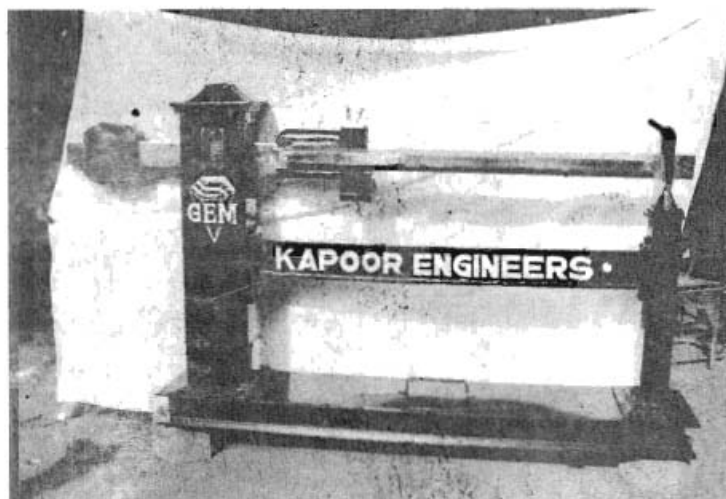
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(233)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1283.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Steelyard type) with analogue indication of "GEM" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "GEM" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Kapoor Engineers, Rorkee Road, Muzaffarnagar-251001, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/124;



The said model is a steelyard type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Steelyard type) with a maximum capacity of 50000 kg. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(233)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1284.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कालआन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स एस.सं. 193, आई डी ए फेज-IV चेरापल्ली, हैदराबाद-500051 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "सी एल-एस पी एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-सिक्का प्रचालित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्राण्ड का नाम "काल आन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/412 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंदी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से 200 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज के अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(335)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1284.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Person weighing machine-Coin Operated) of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) belonging to CL-SPS series with brand name "CAL-ON" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Cal-On-Instruments S. No. 193, IDA Phase-IV Cherlapally, Hyderabad-500051 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/412.

The said model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauze type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100kg. The Display is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. It operates on 230V and 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, Machine shall be sealed to prevent its opening for fraudulent practices. Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100 kg to 200 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(335)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1285.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जिपगो इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स, कोर्ट कांफ्लेक्स के निकट, बस स्टैंड रोड, बुधलाडा, जिला मानसा-151502, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जे एस टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जिपगो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/469 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

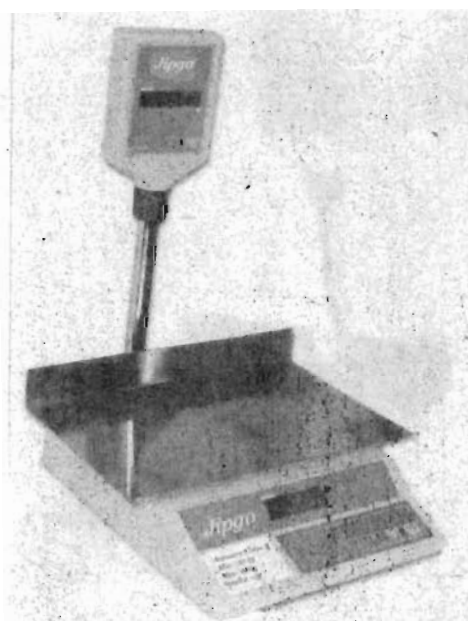
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(217)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1285.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JST" series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "JIPGO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. JIPGO Instruments and Systems, Near Court Complex, Bus Stand Road, Budhlada, District Mansa-151502, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/469:



The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication and with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 250 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The vacuum florescent display indicates the weighing result. The Instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(217)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1286.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जिपगो इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स, कोर्ट कांप्लेक्स के निकट, बस स्टैंड रोड, बुधलाडा, जिला मानसा-151502, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जे एस पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जिपगो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/470 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जायेगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 500 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(217)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1286.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JSP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "JIPGO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s JIPGO Instruments & Systems, Near Court Complex, Bus Stand Road, Budhlada, District, Mansa-151502, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/470;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V and 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 500kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

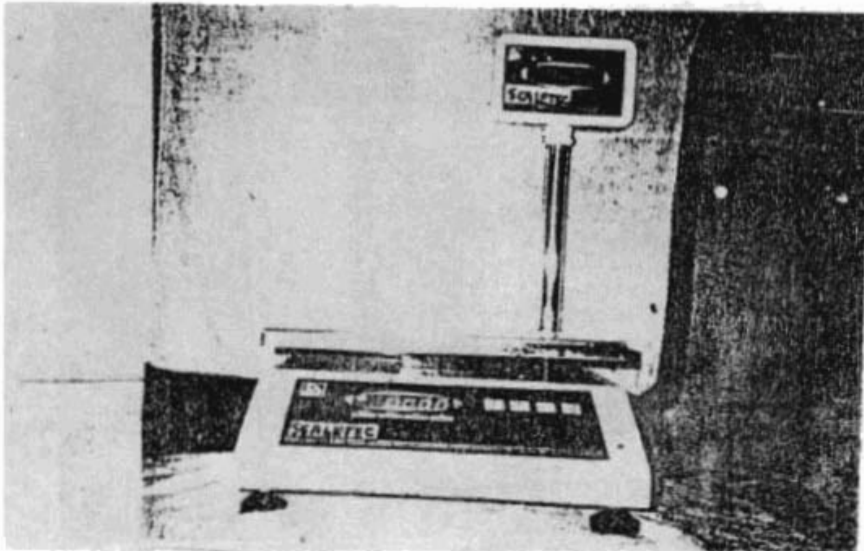
[F. No. WM-21(217)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1287.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थिति में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिटीजन वेइंग सिस्टम, ई-1, 309 काशी विश्वेश्वर टाउनशिप, जेटलपुर रोड, अल्हापुरी खुशबु कार्नर के सामने, बडौदा-5, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सी डब्ल्यू एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्केलटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/394 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुद्रांकन भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

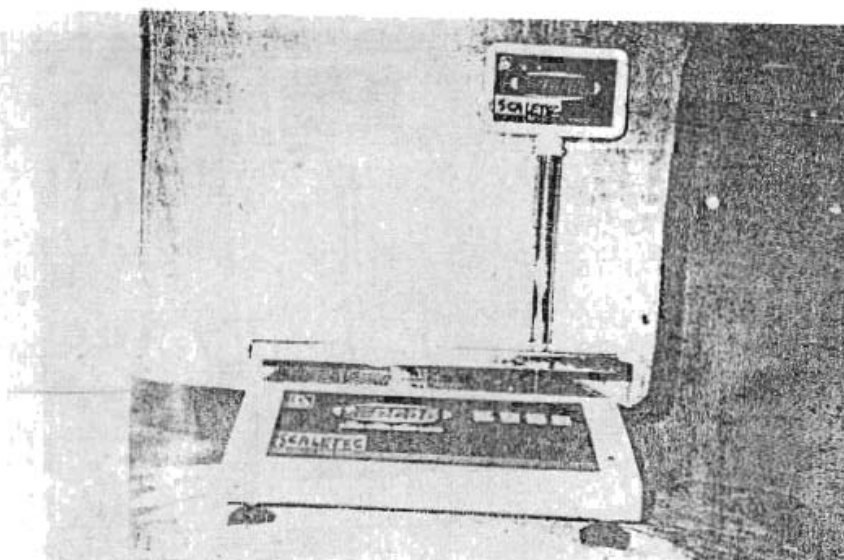
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यूएम-21(203)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1287.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "CWS" series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "SCALETEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Weighing Systems, E-1, 309, Kasi Vishveshwar Township, Jetalpur Road, Alkapuri, Opp. Kushbu Corner, Baroda-5, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/394;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V and 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

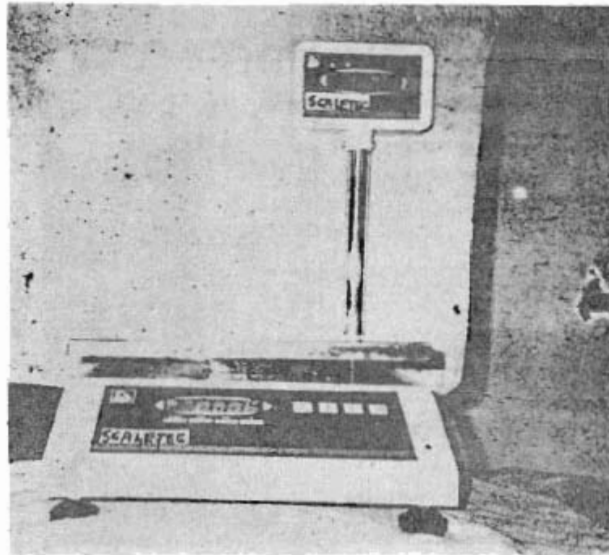
[F. No. WM-21(203)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1288.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिटीजन वेइंग सिस्टम, ई-1, 309, काशी विश्वेश्वर टाउनशिप, जेटलपुर रोड, अल्कापुरी खुशबु कार्नर के सानने, बडौदा-5, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "सी डब्ल्यू एस" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल- टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्केलटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/395 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुद्रांकन भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिसमें उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

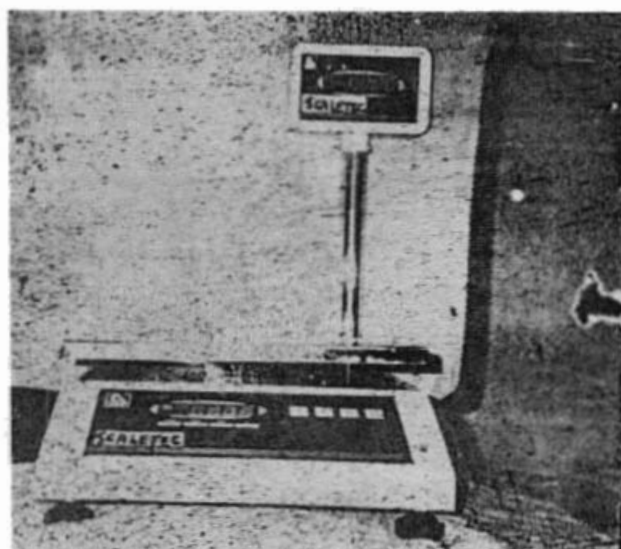
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(203)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1288.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CWS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "SCALETEC" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Weighing Systems, E-1, 309, Kasi Vishveshwar Township, Jetalpur Road, Alkapuri, Opp. Kushbu Corner, Baroda-5, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/395:



The said model is a strain gauze type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (c) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

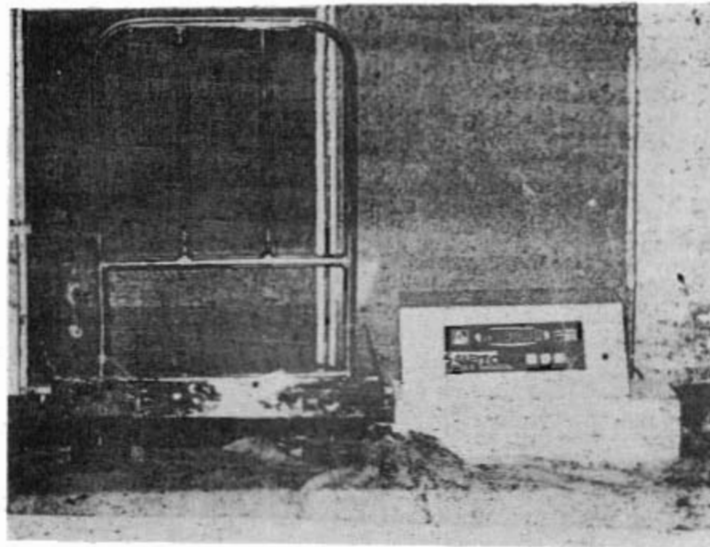
[F. No. WM-21(203)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1289.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिटीजन वेइंग सिस्टम, ई-1, 309 काशी विश्व विश्वेश्वर टाउनशिप, जेटलपुर रोड, अल्कापुरी खुशबु कार्नर के सामने, बडौदा-5, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "सी डब्ल्यू एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्केलटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/396 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुद्रांकन भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. सहित तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

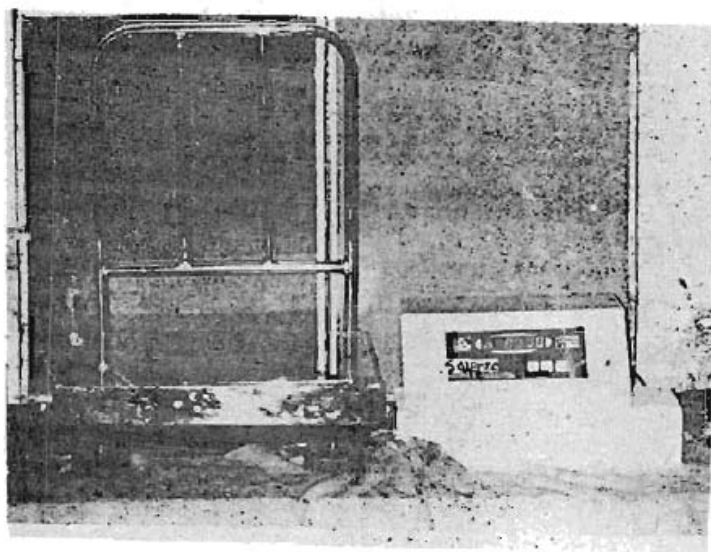
[फा. सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(203)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1289.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CWS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "SCALETEC" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Citizen Weighing Systems, E-1, 309, Kasi Vishveshwar Township, Jetalpur Road, Alkapuri, Opp. Kushbu Corner, Baroda-5, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/396;



The said model (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V and 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model is to cover the weighing instrument of the same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

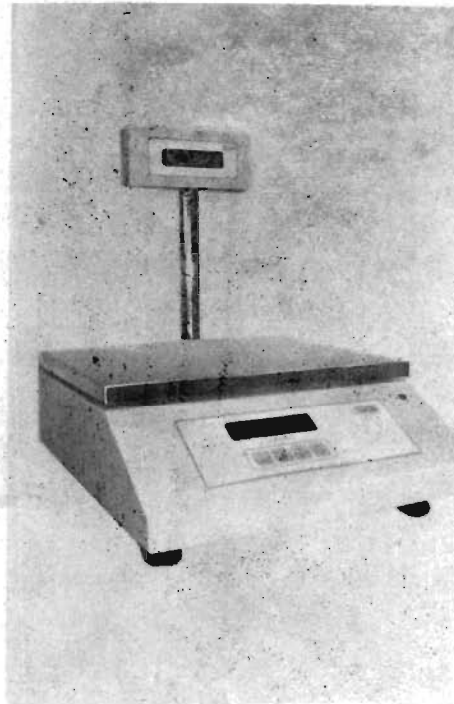
[F. No. WM-21(203)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1290.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कामटेक इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, पुराना नं. 3 बी, नया नं. 1 मैरियाम्मान कोइल स्ट्रीट, चेन्नई-600033 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कामटेक" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/424 सम्बन्धित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतिमापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(286)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1290.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "COT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "COMTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Comtek Instruments, Old, No. 3B, New No. 1, Mariamman, Coil Street, Chennai-600033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/424;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

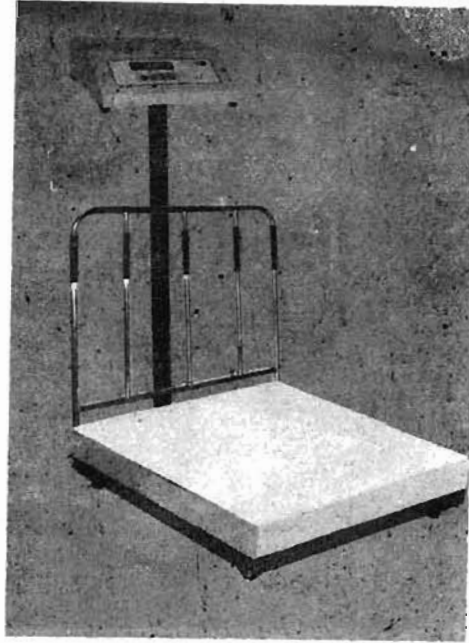
[F. No. WM-21(286)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1291.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विधि प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कामटेक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, पुराना नं. 3बी, नया नं. 1, मैरियाम्मान, कोइल स्ट्रीट, चेन्नई-600 033 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग [I]) वाले "सी ओ पी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कामटेक" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/423 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सोलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सोलबन्दी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

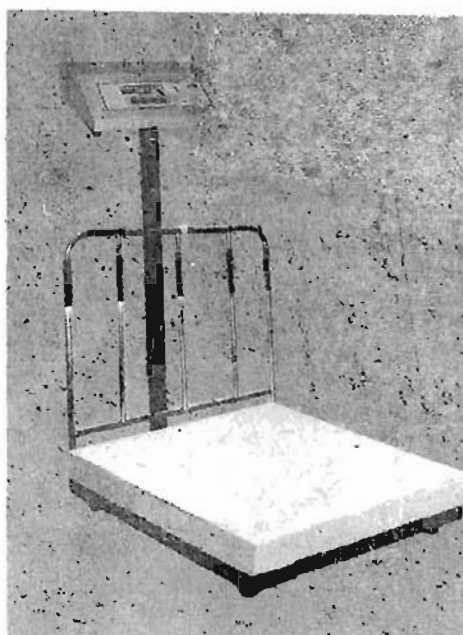
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(286)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1291.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "COP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "COMTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Comtek Instruments, Old No. 3B, New No. 1, Mariamman, Coil Street, Chennai-600 033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/423:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 500 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM-21(286)/2002]

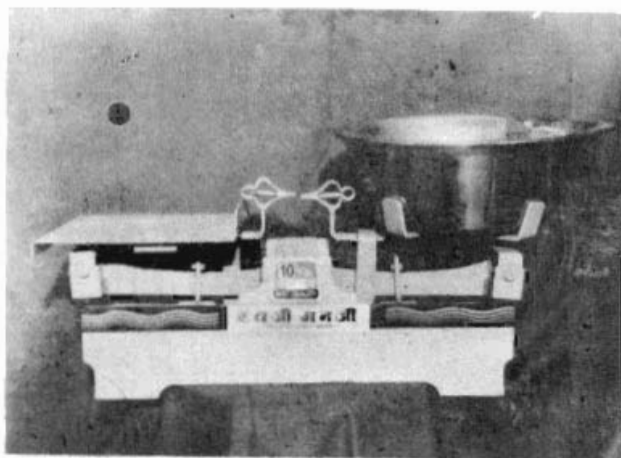
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1292.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रावजीभाई मानजीभाई, जिजुटु गेट, सावरकुण्डला-364515 (गुजरात) द्वारा निर्मित यांत्रिक गणक मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कलश" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/14 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक यांत्रिक गणक मशीन है। उसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की यांत्रिक गणक मशीन की होगी जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 ग्राम से 50 किलोग्राम तक की रेंज में है।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यूएम-21(278)/2004]

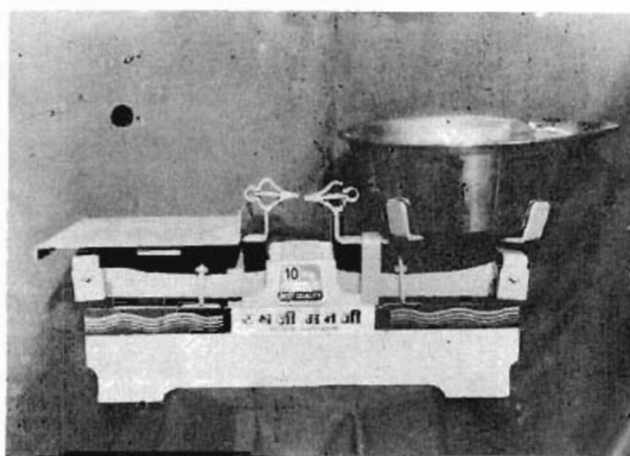
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1292.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of mechanical counter machine (herein after referred to as the said model) with brand name "KALASH" manufactured by M/s Ravjibhai Manjibhai, Zinzutu Gate, Savarkundla-364515, (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/14;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a mechanical counter machine with a maximum capacity of 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the mechanical counter machines of similar make, accuracy and performance with maximum capacity in the range 500g to 50 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(278)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

कोयला मंत्रालय**आदेश**

नई दिल्ली, 28 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1293.—कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा (9) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का०आ० 2514 तारीख, 30 सितम्बर, 2004 के भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख अक्टूबर, 2004 में प्रकाशित होने पर उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि और भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिकार कहा गया है), उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 उपधारा (1) के अधीन, सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त होकर, आत्यंतिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गए थे;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़), सरकारी कम्पनी (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् कम्पनी कहा गया है), ऐसे निबंधनों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस निमित्त अधिरोपित करना उचित समझे, अनुपालन करने के लिए रजामंद है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (11) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि और उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार, तारीख 09 अक्टूबर, 2004 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस प्रकार निहित बने रहने की बजाय, निम्नलिखित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त कम्पनी में निहित हो जाएंगे, अर्थात्—

- (1) उक्त कम्पनी, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन अवधारित प्रतिकर, ब्याज नुकसानियों और वैसी ही मदों की बाबत किए सभी संदायों की केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी;
- (2) उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा शर्तों (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को संदेय रकमों का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए एक अधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा तथा ऐसे किसी अधिकरण और ऐसे अधिकरण की सहायता के लिए नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंधों में उपगत सभी व्यय, उक्त कम्पनी वहन करेगी और वैसे ही इस प्रकार, निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के लिये या उनके संबंध में सभी विधिक कार्यवाहियों, जैसे अपील आदि की बाबत उपगत, सभी व्यय भी कम्पनी वहन करेगी;
- (3) उक्त कम्पनी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों की, ऐसे किसी अन्य व्यय के संबंध में जो, जो इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध किन्हीं कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में आवश्यक हो, क्षतिपूर्ति करेगी;
- (4) उक्त कम्पनी को, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना, उक्त भूमि अधिकार किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को अंतरित करने की शक्ति नहीं होगी, और
- (5) उक्त कम्पनी, ऐसे निदेशों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उक्त भूमि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए दिए जाएं या अधिरोपित किए जाएं, पालन करेगी।

[फ०सं० 43015/13/2002-पी०आर०आई०डब्ल्यू०]

बी०के० पण्डा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COAL**ORDER**

New Delhi, the 28th March, 2005

S.O. 1293.—Whereas on the publication of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 2514 dated the 30th September, 2004, in Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 9th October, 2004, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the rights in or over the land described in the Schedule appended to the said notification (hereinafter referred to as the said rights) vested absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances under Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh), a Government Company (hereinafter referred to as the Company), is willing to comply with such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit to impose in this behalf;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the said rights in or over the land, so vested, shall, with effect from the 9th

October, 2004 instead of continuing to so vest in the Central Government, vest in the said Company, subject to the following terms and conditions, namely :—

- (i) The said Company shall reimburse the Central Government all payments made in respect of the compensation, interest, damages and the like, as determined under the provisions of the said Act;
- (ii) A Tribunal shall be constituted for the purpose of determining the amounts payable to the Central Government by the said Company under condition (1), and all expenditure incurred in connection with any such tribunal and persons appointed to assist the tribunal shall be borne by the said Company and similarly, all expenditure incurred in respect of all legal proceedings like appeals, etc., for or in connection with the rights, in or over the said lands, so vested shall also be borne by the said Company;
- (iii) The said Company shall indemnify the Central Government or its officials against any other expenditure that may be necessary in connection with any proceedings by or against the Central Government or its officials regarding the rights in or over the said lands so vesting;
- (iv) The said Company shall have no power to transfer the said lands to any other person without a the previous approval of the Central Government; and
- (v) The said Company shall abide by such directions and conditions as may be given or imposed by the Central Government for particular areas of the said lands, as and when necessary,

[F. No. 43015/13/2002-PRIW]

B.K. PANDA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1294.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अभियोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 682, तारीख 20 मार्च, 2001, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 31 मार्च, 2001 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, को अधिक्रान्त करते हुए, नीचे सारणी के स्तंभ (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है जो सारणी के स्तंभ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों की बाबत अपनी-अपनी अधिकारिता की सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे; अर्थात् :—

सारणी

अधिकारियों का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रवर्ग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)
महाप्रबंधक (राजस्व/पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापना)	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य व उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में नार्दन कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के या उसके द्वारा या उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए सभी परिसर।

[फा. सं० 43022/1/2001-पी०आर०आई० डब्ल्यू०]

बी०के० पण्डा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1294.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in suppression of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 682 dated the 20th March, 2001, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 31st March, 2001, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (1) of the table below, being officers equivalent of the rank of Gazetted Officers of the Government to be Estate Officers for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the Estate Officers, by or under the said Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction in respect of public premises specified in column (2) of the table, namely :—

TABLE

Designation of the officers	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
General Manager (Revenue/R and R)	All premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of Northern Coalfields Limited in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

[F. No. 43022/1/2001/PRIW]

B.K. PANDA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1295.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का, जिसका रेखांक सं० एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम/पीएलजी/भूमि/295 तारीख 13 दिसम्बर, 2004 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, कोरबा (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर भारसाधक अधिकारी/विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व) साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

अमरपुर दक्षिण विस्तार ब्लॉक, कोरबा क्षेत्र

जिला-कोरबा (छत्तीसगढ़)

रेखांक सं० एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम/पीएलजी/भूमि/295, तारीख 13 दिसम्बर, 2004 पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि दर्शाते हुए)

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का संख्या	खेवट नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1.	जवाली	33	69	कटघोरा	कोरबा	87.677	भाग
2.	सिंघाली	33	68	कटघोरा	कोरबा	59.542	भाग
3.	अभयपुर	33	26	कटघोरा	कोरबा	27.899	भाग

योग :- 175.118 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 432.72 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :—

क-ख रेखा ग्राम जवाली-बिजयपुर की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम जवाली-बिजयपुर की सम्मिलित सीमा से होकर बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।

ख-ग रेखा ग्राम अभयपुर, सिंघाली से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।

ग-क रेखा ग्राम सिंघाली, जवाली से होकर आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[सं० 43015/3/2005-पी०आर०आई०डब्ल्यू०]

बी० के० पण्डा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1295.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government hereby give notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan bearing Number : SECL/BPS/GM (PLG)/LAND/295 dated 13th, December, 2004 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Korba (Chhattisgarh) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001 or in the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006 (Chhattisgarh).

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in Sub-section (7) of Section 13 of the said Act to the Officer-in-Charge/Head of the Department

(Revenue), South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006 (Chhattisgarh) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Amarpur South Extension Block, Korba Area District-Korba (Chhattisgarh)

(Plan No. SECL/BSP/GM (PLG)/LAND/295 dated 13th December, 2004 showing the land notified for prospecting)

Serial Number	Name of Village	Patwari halka number	Khewat number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Jawali	33	69	Katghora	Korba	87.677	Part
2.	Singhali	33	68	Katghora	Korba	59.542	Part
3.	Abhaipur	33	26	Katghora	Korba	27.899	Part
Total : 175.118 hectares (approximately) or 432.72 acres (approximately)							

Boundary description :

- A—B Line starts from point "A" on the common boundary of village Jawali-Bijaipur and passes along common boundary of village Jawali-Bijaipur and meets at point "B".
 B—C Line passes through village Abhaipur, Singhali and meets at the point "C".
 C—A Line passes through village Jawali and meets at the starting point "A".

[No. 43015/3/2005/PRIW]

B. K. PANDA, Director

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का०आ० 1296.—कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा (9) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का०आ० 2672 तारीख, 15 अक्टूबर, 2004 के भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-H, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 23 अक्टूबर, 2004 में प्रकाशित होने पर उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि और भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिकार कहा गया है), उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर, आत्यंतिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गए थे;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़), सरकारी कम्पनी (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त कम्पनी कहा गया है), ऐसे निबंधनों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस निमित्त अधिरोपित करना उचित समझे, अनुपालन करने के लिए राजामंद है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (11) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि इस प्रकार निहित भूमि में या उस पर के उक्त अधिकार तारीख 23 अक्टूबर, 2004 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस प्रकार निहित बने रहने की बजाय, निम्नलिखित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त कम्पनी में निहित हो जाएंगे, अर्थात्—

- उक्त कम्पनी, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन अवधारित प्रतिकर, ब्याज नुकसानी और वैसी ही मदों की बाबत किए सभी संदायों को केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी;
- उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा शर्तों (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को संदेय रकमों का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए एक अधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा तथा ऐसे किसी अधिकरण और ऐसे अधिकरण की सहायता के लिए नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंधों में उपगत सभी व्यय, उक्त कम्पनी वहन करेगी और इसी प्रकार, इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के लिये या उनके संबंध में सभी विधिक कार्यवाहियों, जैसे अपील आदि की बाबत उपगत, सभी व्यय भी, उक्त कम्पनी वहन करेगी;
- उक्त कम्पनी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों की, ऐसे किसी अन्य के संबंध में, जो इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध किन्हीं कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में आवश्यक हो, क्षतिपूर्ति करेगी;
- उक्त कम्पनी को, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना, उक्त भूमि किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को अंतरित करने की शक्ति नहीं होगी; और
- उक्त कम्पनी, ऐसे निदेशों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उक्त भूमि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए जाएं या अधिरोपित किए जाएं, पालन करेगी।

[फा०सं० 43015/12/2001-पी०आर०आई०डब्ल्यू०]

बी० के० पण्डा, निदेशक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1296.—Whereas on the publication of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 2672 dated the 15th October, 2004, in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 23rd October, 2004, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the rights in or over the land described in the Schedule appended to the said notification (hereinafter referred to as the said rights) vested absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances under Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh), a Government Company (hereinafter referred to as the Company), is willing to comply with such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit to impose in this behalf;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the said rights in or over the said land, so vested, shall, with effect from the 23rd October, 2004 instead of continuing to so vest in the Central Government, vest in the said Company, subject to the following terms and conditions, namely :—

- (i) The said Company shall reimburse the Central Government all payments made in respect of the compensation, interest, damages and the like, as determined under the provisions of the said Act;
- (ii) A Tribunal shall be constituted for the purpose of determining the amounts payable to the Central Government by the said Company under condition (1), and all expenditure incurred in connection with any such tribunal and persons appointed to assist the tribunal shall be borne by the said Company and similarly, all expenditure incurred in respect of all legal proceedings like appeals, etc., for or in connection with the rights, in or over the said lands, so vesting shall also be borne by the said Company;
- (iii) The said Company shall indemnify the Central Government or its officials against any other expenditure that may be necessary in connection with any proceedings by or against the Central Government or its officials regarding the rights in or over the said lands so vesting;
- (iv) The said Company shall have no power to transfer the said lands to any other person without a previous approval of the Central Government; and
- (v) The said Company shall abide by such directions and conditions as may be given or imposed by the Central Government for particular areas of the said lands, as and when necessary.

[F. No. 43015/12/2001-PRIW]

B.K. PANDA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1297.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का, जिसका रेखांक सं० एमसीएल/एसएएमवी/सीजीएम (सी पी एण्ड पी)/2004/14 तारीख 23 दिसम्बर, 2004 का निरीक्षण महाप्रबंधक (सी पी एण्ड पी), महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, जागृति विहार, वुर्ला, सबलपुर-768020 (उड़ीसा) के कार्यालय में या कलक्टर और जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, अनुगुल, उड़ीसा, के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता, के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शा, चार्ट और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर भारसाधक अधिकारी/विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व/समिती), महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, जागृति विहार, वुर्ला, सबलपुर-768020 (उड़ीसा) को देंगे।

अनुसूची

पदमा ब्लाक, तालचेर कोलफील्ड्स

जिला-अनुगुल (उड़ीसा)

[रेखांक सं. एमसीएल/एसएएमबी/सीजीएम (सीपी एण्ड पी)/2004/14 तारीख, 23 दिसम्बर, 2004]

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पुलिस थाना और संख्या	तहसील/ उप प्रभाग	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1.	पदमावतिपुर	कोलियरी/30	तालचेर	अनुगुल	118.00	भाग
2.	राकस	तालचेर/81	तालचेर	अनुगुल	309.00	भाग
3.	नकेईपसी	कोलियरी/23	तालचेर	अनुगुल	57.00	भाग
4.	बृन्दावनपुर	तालचेर/83	तालचेर	अनुगुल	105.00	पूर्ण

कुल : 589.000 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 238.360 एकड़ (लगभग)

- क-ख-ग रेखा ग्राम नकेईपसी के बिन्दु 'क' से प्रारंभ होकर उसी ग्राम में उत्तर की ओर बढ़ते हुए बिन्दु 'ख' तक पहुंच कर जोरागडिया और नकेईपसी, की सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है जो नकेईपसी किशोरचंद्रपुर और जोरागडिया का त्रिजंक्शन है। फिर वह नकेईपसी और जोरागडिया की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ पूर्व की ओर चलती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है जो नकेईपसी, जोरागडिया और कुरियां का त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है।
- ग-घ-ङ-च-छ रेखा बिन्दु 'ग' से उत्तर-पूर्व की ओर ग्राम नकेईपसी और कुरियां की सम्मिलित सीमा पर से चल कर बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है उसके बाद रेखा उत्तर-पूर्व की ओर ग्राम राकस और कुरियां की सम्मिलित सीमा से हो कर बिन्दु 'ङ' पर मिलती है फिर पूरब की ओर ग्राम राकस और बंगारू नाला के दक्षिणी किनारों की सम्मिलित सीमा से चल कर बिन्दु 'च' पर मिलती है। उसके बाद उत्तर-पूर्व की ओर ग्राम बृन्दावनपुर और बंगारू नाला के दक्षिणी किनारा के सम्मिलित सीमा से चल कर बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है।
- छ-ज-झ रेखा दक्षिणी की ओर ग्राम बृन्दावनपुर और आल्हादनगर की सम्मिलित सीमा से हो कर बिन्दु 'ज' पर मिलती है और फिर दक्षिण की ओर ग्राम राकस और आल्हादनगर की सम्मिलित सीमा से हो कर बिन्दु 'झ' पर मिलती है।
- झ-ञ-ट-क रेखा पश्चिम की ओर ग्राम राकस से गुजरते हुए तथा ग्राम राकस और पदमावतिपुर की सम्मिलित सीमा पार करते हुए बिन्दु 'ज' पर होती हुई लगातार पश्चिम की ओर ग्राम पदमावतिपुर से गुजरते हुए और पदमावतिपुर और ग्राम नकेईपसी की सम्मिलित सीमा पार करते हुए बिन्दु 'ट' पर मिलती है और फिर ग्राम नकेईपसी से गुजरते हुए ग्राम नकेईपसी में आरम्भिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/4/2005-पी०आर०आई०डब्ल्यू०]

बी० के० पण्डा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S.O. 1297.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (i) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein;

The plan bearing No. MCL/SAMB/CGM (CP & P)/Padma/04/14 dated 23rd December, 2004 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the office of the Chief General Manager (CP & P), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagriti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020 (Orissa) or in the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Angul, Orissa or in the office of the Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Kolkata.

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in Sub-section (7) of Section 13 of the said Act to the officer-in-charge/Head of the Department (Revenue/Estate), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagriti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020 (Orissa) within ninety days from the date of the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Padma Block, Talcher Coalfield District Angul (Orissa)

(Plan No. MCL/SAMB/CGM (CP & P)/Padma/04/14 dated 23rd December, 2004)

Sl. No.	Village	Police Station and number	Tahsil/ Sub-div.	District	Area in acres (approximately)	Remarks
1.	Padmabatipur	Colliery-30	Talcher	Angul	118.00	Part
2.	Rakas	Talcher-81	Talcher	Angul	309.00	Part
3.	Nakeipasi	Colliery-23	Talcher	Angul	57.00	Part
4.	Brundabanpur	Colliery-83	Talcher	Angul	105.00	Full
Total : 589.00 acres (approximately) or 238.36 hectares (approximately)						

Boundary Description

- A-B-C** The line starts from point 'A' in Village-Nakeipasi and then proceeds towards north in the same village and meets the common boundary of village Joragadia and Nakeipasi at point 'B' which is the trijunction point of villages Nakeipasi, Kishore Chandrapur and Joragadia. Then moving towards North East along the common boundary of village Nakeipasi and Joragadia and meets at point 'C' which is the trijunction point of villages Nakeipasi, Joragadia and Kurihan.
- C-D-E-F-G** The line proceeds towards north east along the common village boundary of village Nakaipasi and Kurihan and meets at point 'D' then proceeds towards north east along the common village boundary of village Rakas and Kurihan and meets at point 'E' then proceeds towards east along the common village boundary of village Rakas and southern bank of Bangaru Nala and meets at point 'F' then proceeds towards north east along the common village boundary of village Brundabanpur and southern bank of Bangaru Nala and meets at point 'G'.
- G-H-I** The line moves towards south along the common boundary of village Brundabanpur and Allhadnagar and meets at point 'H' and then line proceeds towards South along the common boundary of village Rakas and Allhadnagar and meets at point 'I'.
- I-J-K-A** The line proceeds towards west through village Rakas and after crossing the common village boundary of village Rakas and Padmabatipur at point 'J' it continues to move towards West through village Padmabatipur and crossing the common village boundary of village Padmabatipur and Nakeipasi at point 'K', and passes through village Nakaipasi and meets at starting point 'A' in village Nakeipasi.

[F. No. 43015/4/2005-PRIW]

B. K. PANDA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1298.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का. आ. 399, तारीख 12 फरवरी, 2004 जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 21 फरवरी, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में यथा वर्णित 160.21 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 395.88 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में या ऐसी भूमि पर के सभी अधिकारों और यथा वर्णित 8.12 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 20.06 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में खनन अधिकार के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, का, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और महाराष्ट्र सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है, कि:-

- (क) इससे संलग्न अनुसूची 'क' में वर्णित 160.21 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 395.88 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि के सभी अधिकार, और
- (ख) इससे संलग्न अनुसूची 'ख' में वर्णित 8.12 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 20.06 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदान , बोर करने, उनकी खुदाई करने और तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उन पर कार्य करने और उन्हें ले जाने के अधिकारों का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है, कि:-

- (क) अनुसूची 'क' में वर्णित 74.91 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 185.10 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि के सभी अधिकार, और
- (ख) अनुसूची 'ख' में वर्णित 8.12 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 20.06 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदान , बोर करने, उनकी खुदाई करने और तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उन पर कार्य करने और उन्हें ले जाने के अधिकारों का अर्जन किया जा

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. सी.- 1 (ई) III/एफआर/722-1004 तारीख 20 अक्टूबर, 2004 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता पिन - 700 001 के कार्यालय में या वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग) , कोल ईस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर - 440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूची “क”

नया गोंडेगांव घाटरोहना विस्तार खंड नागपुर क्षेत्र, जिला नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

(रेखांक सं.सी - 1(ई) III/एफआर/722-1004 तारीख 30 अक्टूबर, 2004)

सभी अधिकार

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	घाटरोहना	13	पारसिवनी	नागपुर	61.49	भाग
2	जूनी कामठी	13	पारसिवनी	नागपुर	13.42	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र:- 74.91 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या

185.10 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम घाटरोहना में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉट संख्यांक:

54/1- 54/2, 142/ए, 143/1- 143/2- 143/3- 143/4, 145, 147/1ए- 147/1बी- 147/1सी- 147/2ए- 147/2बी- 147/3ए- 147/3बी- 147/4 भाग, 148/1ए-1- 148/1ए-2- 148/1ए-3- 148/1बी- 148/1बी-1- 148/2- 148/3 भाग, 149/1- 149/2- 149/3- 149/4- 149/5, 150/1-ए- 150/1-बी- 150/2-ए- 150/2-बी, 151/1- 151/2- 151/3- 151/4- 151/5- 151/6, 154/1-ए- 154/1-बी- 154/2ए-1- 154/2ए-2- 154/3बी, 155, 156 (नाला) भाग, 157/1-ए- 157/1-बी- 157/1-सी- 157/1-डी- 157/2 भाग, 162/1ए- 162/1बी- 162/2, 163/1- 163/2- 163/3- 163/4- ए- 163/4-बी- 163/5-ए- 163/5-बी- 163/5-सी.

ग्राम जूनी कामठी में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक:

1/1- 1/1ए-1- 1/1ए-2- 1/2-ए- 1/2-बी- 1/3- 1/4- 1/5 भाग, 2/ए1- 2/ए2- 2/ए3, 6 भाग.

सीमा वर्णन:

- क-ख : रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से आरम्भ होती है और ग्राम जूनी कामठी से होकर गुजरती है तथा प्लॉट संख्या 2/ए1- 2/ए2- 2/ए3 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है ।
- ख - ग : रेखा ग्राम जूनी कामठी से होकर गुजरती है तथा प्लॉट संख्या 2/ए1- 2/ए2- 2/ए3, 1/1- 1/1ए-1- 1/1ए-2- 1/2-ए- 1/2-बी- 1/3- 1/4- 1/5 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है फिर प्लॉट संख्या 6 में से होकर गुजरती है और ग्राम घाटरोहना एवं जूनी कामठी की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा पर बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है ।
- ग - घ : रेखा प्लॉट संख्या 157/1ए- 157/1बी-157/1सी- 157/1डी- 157/2 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ ग्राम घाटरोहना से होकर गुजरती है प्लॉट संख्या 156 फिर (नाला) पार करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 155, 154/1-ए- 154/1-बी- 154/2ए-1- 154/2ए-2- 154/3-बी, 151/1- 151/2- 151/3- 151/4- 151/5- 151/6, 143/1- 143/2- 143/3- 143/4, 162/1ए- 162/1बी- 162/2, 163/1- 163/2- 163/3- 163/4-ए- 163/4-बी- 163/5-ए- 163/5-बी- 163/5-सी की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है ।
- घ-ङ : रेखा प्लॉट संख्या 163/1- 163/2-163/3- 163/4-ए- 163/4-बी- 163/5-ए-163/5-बी- 163/5-सी, 143/1-143/2- 143/3- 143/4, 142/ए, 145 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ होते हुए ग्राम घाटरोहना से होकर गुजरती है फिर प्लॉट संख्या 147/1ए- 147/1बी- 147/1सी- 147/2ए- 147/2बी-147/3ए-147/3बी- 147/4 में से होकर गुजरती है एवं प्लॉट संख्या 54/1-54/2, की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु 'ङ' पर मिलती है।
- ङ-च-छ : रेखा ग्राम घाटरोहना के कन्हान नवी के पूर्वी तट के किनारे के साथ-साथ जाती है और प्लॉट संख्या 54/1- 54/2 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती हुई बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है ।
- छ-ज : रेखा प्लॉट संख्या 54/1- 54/2 के बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है तथा प्लॉट संख्या 148/1ए-1- 148/1ए-2-148/1ए-3- 148/1बी- 148/1बी-1- 148/2- 148/3 में से होकर गुजरती हुई ग्राम घाटरोहना से होकर गुजरती है और प्लॉट संख्या 156 (नाला) पार करती है और फिर प्लॉट संख्या 157/1ए-157/1-बी- 157/1-

सी- 157/1-डी- 157/2 से होकर और ग्राम जूनीकामठी से होते हुए आगे बढ़ती है और प्लॉट संख्यां 1/1- 1/1ए-1- 1/1ए-2- 1/2-ए- 1/2-बी-1/3- 1/4- 1/5 से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ज' पर मिलती है।

ज-झ-क : रेखा प्लॉट संख्यां 2/ए1- 2/ए2- 2/ए3 के बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ ग्राम जूनी कामठी से होकर गुजरती है और कन्हान नदी के पूर्वी तट के साथ-साथ होती हुई आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

अनुसूची "ख"

नया गोंडेगांव घाटरोहना विस्तार खंड
नागपुर क्षेत्र, जिला नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

(रेखांक सं.सी - 1(ई)III/एफआर/722-1004 तारीख 30 अक्टूबर, 2004)

सभी अधिकार

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	घाटरोहना	13	पारसिवनी	नागपुर	3.38	भाग
2	जूनी कामठी	13	पारसिवनी	नागपुर	4.74	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र:- 8.12 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 20.06 एकड़ (लगभग)						

सकल योग - अनुसूची 'क'

= सभी अधिकार

= 74.91 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 185.10 एकड़ (लगभग)

अनुसूची 'ख'

= खनन अधिकार

= 8.12 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 20.06 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम घाटरोहना में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉट संख्यांक:

148/1ए-1- 148/1ए-2- 148/1ए-3- 148/1बी- 148/1बी-1 - 148/2- 148/3 भाग, 156 (नाला) भाग, 157/1-ए- 157/1-बी- 157/1-सी- 157/1-डी- 157/2 भाग.

ग्राम जूनी कामठी में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉट संख्यांक:

1/1- 1/1ए-1- 1/1ए-2- 1/2-ए- 1/2-बी- 1/3- 1/4- 1/5 भाग, 2/बी.

सीमा वर्णन:-

च-छ-ज : रेखा बिन्दु 'च' से आरंभ होती है और प्लॉट संख्यां 148/1ए-1- 148/1ए-2- 148/1ए-3- 148/1बी- 148/1बी-1- 148/2- 148/3 से होकर गुजरती है और प्लॉट संख्यां 156 फिर (नाला) को पार करती है फिर ग्राम घाटरोहना के प्लॉट संख्यां 157/1-ए- 157/1-बी-157/1-सी- 157/1-डी- 157/2 से होते हुए फिर ग्राम जूनी कामठी के प्लॉट संख्यां 1/1- 1/1ए-1- 1/1ए-2- 1/2-ए- 1/2-बी- 1/3- 1/4- 1/5 में से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु 'ज' पर मिलती है।

ज-झ-च: रेखा ग्राम जूनी कामठी से होकर गुजरती है और प्लॉट संख्यां 2/ए1- 2/ए2- 2/ए3 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ती है फिर ग्राम जूनी कामठी और घाटरोहना की कन्हान नदी के पूर्वी कनारे के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु 'च' पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं.-43015/12/2002-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू.]

बी. के. पण्डा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2005

S. O. 1298.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal published in Part II, section- 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 21st February, 2004 vide number S.O. 399 dated the 12th February, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire all rights in or over the land measuring 160.21 hectares (approximately) or 395.88 acres (approximately) and mining rights in the land measuring 8.12 hectares (approximately) or 20.06 acres (approximately) as described in the Schedule appended to that notification ;

And whereas the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the report aforesaid and after consulting the Government of Maharashtra, is satisfied that -

- (a) the land measuring 160.21 hectares (approximately) or 395.88 acres (approximately) in All Rights described in Schedule "A" appended hereto, and
- (b) the rights to mine, quarry bore, dig and search for win, work and carry away minerals in the land measuring 8.12 hectares (approximately) or 20.06 acres (approximately) in Mining Rights described in Schedule "B" appended hereto, should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby declares that -

- (a) the land measuring 74.91 hectares (approximately) or 185.10 acres (approximately) in All Rights described in Schedule "A", and
- (b) the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the land measuring 8.12 hectares (approximately) or 20.06 acres (approximately) in Mining Rights described in Schedule "B",
- are hereby acquired.

2. The plan bearing number C-1(E)III/FR/722-1004 dated the 30th October, 2004 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Nagpur (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata (Pin 700 001) or in the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440 001 (Maharashtra).

Schedule 'A'

New Gondagaon-Ghatrohana Extension Block, Nagpur Area District Nagpur (Maharashtra)

(Plan No. C-1(E)III/FR/722-1004 dated the 30th October, 2004).

All Rights

Serial number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Ghatrohana	13	Parseoni	Nagpur	61.49	Part
2	Juni-Kamptee	13	Parseoni	Nagpur	13.42	Part
Total area : 74.91 hectares (approximately) or 185.10 acres (approximately)						

Plot numbers acquired in village Ghatrohana

54/1- 54/2, 142/A, 143/1- 143/2- 143/3- 143/4, 145, 147/1A- 147/1B- 147/1C- 147/2A- 147/2B- 147/3A- 147/3B- 147/4 part, 148/1A-1- 148/1A-2- 148/1A-3- 148/1B- 148/1B-1- 148/2- 148/3 part, 149/1- 149/2- 149/3- 149/4- 149/5, 150/1A- 150/1B- 150/2A- 150/2B, 151/1- 151/2- 151/3- 151/4- 151/5- 151/6, 154/1A- 154/1B- 154/2A-1- 154/2A-2- 154/3B, 155, 156 (nallah) part, 157/1A- 157/1B- 157/1C- 157/1D- 157/2 part, 162/1A- 162/1B- 162/2, 163/1- 163/2- 163/3- 163/4A- 163/4B- 163/5A- 163/5B- 163/5C.

Plot numbers acquired in village Juni-Kamptee

1/1- 1/1A-1- 1/1A-2- 1/2A- 1/2B- 1/3- 1/4- 1/5 part, 2/A1- 2/A2- 2/A3, 6 part.

Boundary description :

- A – B : Line starts from point 'A' and passes through village Juni-Kamptee and passes along the outer boundary of plot number 2/A1- 2/A2- 2/A3 and meets at point 'B'.
- B – C : Line passes through village Juni-Kamptee along the outer boundary of plot numbers 2/A1- 2/A2- 2/A3, 1/1- 1/1A-1- 1/1A-2- 1/2A- 1/2B -1/3- 1/4- 1/5 then passes through plot number 6 and meets at common village boundary of villages Juni-Kamptee and Ghatrohana and meets at point 'C'.

- C – D : Line passes through village Ghatrohana along the outer boundary of plot numbers 157/1A- 157/1B- 157/1C- 157/1D- 157/2, then crosses plot number 156 (nallah) and passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 155, 154/1A- 154/1B- 154/2A-1, 154/2A-2- 154/3B, 151/1- 151/2- 151/3- 151/4- 151/5- 151/6, 143/1- 143/2- 143/3- 143/4, 162/1A- 162/1B- 162/2, 163/1- 163/2- 163/3- 163/4A- 163/4B- 163/5A- 163/5B- 163/5C and meets at point 'D'.
- D – E : Line passes through village Ghatrohana along the outer boundary of plot numbers 163/1- 163/2- 163/3- 163/4A- 163/4B- 163/5A- 163/5B- 163/5C, 143/1- 143/2- 143/3- 143/4, 142/A, 145 then through plot number 147/1A- 147/1B- 147/1C- 147/2A- 147/2B- 147/3A- 147/3B- 147/4 and passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 54/1- 54/2 and meets at point 'E'.
- E-F-G : Line passes along the Eastern Bank of Kanhan River of village Ghatrohana along the outer boundary of plot number 54/1- 54/2 and meets at point 'G'.
- G – H : Line passes through village Ghatrohana through plot number 148/1A-1- 148/1A-2- 148/1A-3- 148/1B- 148/1B-1- 148/2- 148/3 and crosses 156 (nallah), then through plot number 157/1A- 157/1B- 157/1C- 157/1D- 157/2 and proceeds through village Juni-Kamptee and passes through plot number 1/1- 1/1A-1- 1/1A-2- 1/2A- 1/2B - 1/3- 1/4- 1/5 and meets at point 'H'.
- H-I-A : Line passes through village Juni-Kamptee along the outer boundary of plot number 2/A1- 2/A2- 2/A3 and passes along the Eastern Bank of Kanhan River and meets at starting point 'A'.

Schedule 'B'

New Gondegaon-Ghatrohana Extension Block, Nagpur Area District Nagpur (Maharashtra)

(Plan No. C-1(E)III/FR/722-1004 dated the 30th October, 2004).

Mining Rights

Serial number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Ghatrohana	13	Parseoni	Nagpur	3.38	Part
2	Juni-Kamptee	13	Parseoni	Nagpur	4.74	Part
Total area : 8.12 hectares (approximately) or 20.06 acres (approximately)						

Grand Total	Schedule A	=	All Rights 74.91 hectares (approximately)
		or	185.10 acres (approximately)
	Schedule B	=	Mining Rights 8.12 hectares (approximately)
		or	20.06 acres (approximately)

Plot numbers acquired in village Ghatrohana .

148/1A-1- 148/1A-2- 148/1A-3- 148/1B- 148/1B-1- 148/2- 148/3, part, 156 (nallah) part, 157/1A- 157/1B- 157/1C- 157/1D- 157/2 part.

Plot numbers acquired in village Juni-Kamptee

1/1- 1/1A-1- 1/1A-2- 1/2A- 1/2B- 1/3- 1/4- 1/5 part, 2/B.

Boundary description :

F-G-H : Line starts from point 'F' and passes through plot numbers 148/1A-1- 148/1A-2- 148/1A-3- 148/1B- 148/1B-1- 148/2- 148/3 then crosses plot number 156 (nallah), then through plot number 157/1A- 157/1B- 157/1C- 157/1D- 157/2 of village Ghatrohana then through plot number 1/1- 1/1A-1- 1/1A-2- 1/2A- 1/2B -1/3- 1/4- 1/5 of village Juni-Kamptee and meets at point 'H'.

H-I-F : Line passes through village Juni-Kamptee and proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 2/A1- 2/A2- 2/A3 then proceeds along the Eastern Bank of Kanhan River of village Juni-Kamptee and Ghatrohana and meets at starting point 'F'.

[F. No. 43015/12/2002-PRIW]

B. K. PANDA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1299.— कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा (9) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्याक का0आ0 3030 तारीख, 19 नवम्बर, 2004 भारत के राजपत्र, भाग - II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 27 नवम्बर, 2004 में प्रकाशित होने पर, उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि और भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त भूमि कहा गया है) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त होकर आत्यंतिक रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गए थे ;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड सक्टोरिया, डाकघर-दिशेरगढ़, जिला - बर्धमान (पश्चिमी बंगाल) ; एक सरकारी कम्पनी (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त कम्पनी कहा गया है) , ऐसे निबंधनों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस निमित्त अधिरोपित करना उचित समझो, अनुपालन करने के लिए रजामंद है,

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (11) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि और उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार, तारीख 27 नवम्बर, 2004 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस प्रकार निहित बने रहने की बजाय, निम्नलिखित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त कम्पनी में निहित हो जाएंगे, अर्थातः—

(1) उक्त कम्पनी, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन यथा अवधारित प्रतिकर, ब्याज, नुकसानी और वैसी ही मदों का बाबत किए गए संदेयों की केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी ;

(2) उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा शर्त (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकारी को संदेय रकमों का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए एक अधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा तथा ऐसे किसी अधिकरण और ऐसे अधिकरण की सहायता के लिए नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंध में उपगत सभी व्यय, उक्त कम्पनी वहन करेगी और इसी प्रकार, निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के लिए या उनके संबंध में सभी विधिक कार्यवाहियों, जैसे अपील आदि की बाबत उपगत सभी व्यय भी, उक्त कम्पनी वहन करेगी ;

(3) उक्त कम्पनी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों की, ऐसे किसी अन्य के संबंध में, जो इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध किन्ही कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में आवश्यक हो, क्षतिपूर्ति करेगी ;

(4) उक्त कम्पनी को, केन्द्रीय सरकारी के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना, उक्त भूमि और उक्त भूमि किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को अंतरित करने की शक्ति नहीं होगी ; और

(5) उक्त कम्पनी, ऐसे निदेशों और शर्तों को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उक्त भूमि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए दिए जाएं या अधिरोपित किए जाएं, पालन करेगी ।

[फा. सं.-43015/5/2003-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू.]

बी. के. पण्डा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S. O. 1299.— Whereas by the publication of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 3030 dated the 19th November, 2004, in the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 27th November, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the lands

and all rights in or over the land described in the schedule appended to the said notification (hereinafter referred to as the said land) vested absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the Eastern Coalfields Limited, Sanctoria, Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan(West Bengal), a Government Company (hereinafter referred to as the said Company), is willing to comply with such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit to impose in this behalf;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby direct, that the land and rights in or over the said land so vested shall with effect from the 27th November, 2004 instead of continuing to so vest in the Central Government, shall vest in the said company, subject to the following terms and conditions, namely: -

- (1). The said company shall re-imburse to the Central Government all payments made in respect of compensation, interest, damages and the like, as determined under the provisions of the said Act.
- (2). A tribunal shall be constituted for the purpose of determining the amounts payable to the Central Government by the said company under condition (1) and all expenditure incurred in connection with any such tribunal and persons appointed to assist the tribunal shall be borne by the said company and similarly, all expenditure incurred in respect of all legal proceedings like appeals etc., for or in connection with the rights, in or over the said lands so vesting, shall also be borne by the said Company.
- (3). The said company shall indemnify the Central Government or its officials against any other expenditure that may be necessary in connection with any proceedings by or against the Central Government or its officials, regarding the rights in or over the said land so vesting.
- (4). The said company shall have no power to transfer the said land or any other persons without the previous approval of the Central Government; and
- (5). The said company shall abide by such direction and conditions as may be given or imposed by the Central Government for particular areas of the said lands, as and when necessary.

[F. No. 43015/5/2003-PRIW]
B. K. PANDA, Director

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1300.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2376 तारीख 16/09/2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में डबका जी.जी.एस.—जनता ग्लास वर्क्स पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 15/01/2005 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित हैं, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, पाइपलाइनें बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
वदोदरा	पादरा	गवासद	145	0-03-50
			152	0-04-20

1	2	3	4	5
			सरकारी भूमि	0-02-16
			148	0-08-47
			सरकारी भूमि	0-01-25
			149	0-08-45
			Canal	0-01-05
			बैलगाड़ी रास्ता	0-01-40
			315	0-10-85
			नहर	0-00-81
			316	0-05-21
			323	0-05-04
			322	0-02-97
			328	0-01-30
			329	0-04-90
			330	0-04-40
			331	0-01-44
			332	0-03-40
			333	0-01-86
			334	0-02-82
			बैलगाड़ी रास्ता	0-01-24
			396	0-19-25
			बैलगाड़ी रास्ता	0-01-31
			369	0-05-56
			370	0-05-86
			371	0-03-15
			378	0-02-32
			377	0-06-18
			375	0-06-39
वदोदरा	पादरा	गवासद	393	0-02-03
			392	0-03-43
			बैलगाड़ी रास्ता	0-00-73
			जनता ग्लास कं.	0-05-11
			योग	1-38-04

[फा. सं. एल-14014/29/2004-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2005

S. O. 1300.— Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2376 dated 16-09-04 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of Natural Gas through Dabka GGS to Janta Glass Works pipeline project in the State of Gujarat by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 15/01/05;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of the publication of this declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be Acquired for R.O.U. (in Hectare)
1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Padra	Gavasad	145	0-03-50
			152	0-04-20
			Govt. Land	0-02-16

1	2	3	4	5
			148	0-08-47
			Govt. Land	0-01-25
			149	0-08-45
			Canal	0-01-05
			Cart Track	0-01-40
			315	0-10-85
			Canal	0-00-81
			316	0-05-21
			323	0-05-04
			322	0-02-97
			328	0-01-30
			329	0-04-90
			330	0-04-40
			331	0-01-44
			332	0-03-40
			333	0-01-86
			334	0-02-82
			Cart Track	0-01-24
			396	0-19-25
			Cart Track	0-01-31
			369	0-05-56
			370	0-05-86
			371	0-03-15
			378	0-02-32
			377	0-06-18
			375	0-06-39
Vadodara	Padra	Gavasad	393	0-02-03
			392	0-03-43
			Cart Track	0-00-73
			Janta Glass Co.	0-05-11
			TOTAL	1-38-04

[F. No. L-14014/29/2004-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 2005

का. आ. 1301.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधिन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2582 तारीख 13 अक्टूबर, 2004, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मेसर्स गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कंपनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी/दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज ब्लाकों और आंध्रप्रदेश राज्य की संरचनाओं से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लातूर और उस्मानाबाद जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 20 नवंबर, 2004 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है की उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी वित्तीयों से मुक्त, गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

आनुसूची

मंडल/तेहसिल/तालुक : निलंगा	जिल्हा : लातूर	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	आर.ओ.यु. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	हेक्टर	एर	सि एर
1) ममदापूर	109	00	22	30
	108	00	11	40
	सबक गट नंबर 108 में	00	10	40
	110	00	04	50
	131	00	11	60
	111	00	93	70
	112	00	91	80
	234	00	93	10
	231	00	70	20

1	2	3	4	5
	229	00	16	10
	230	00	20	90
	228	00	29	80
	268	00	01	00
	269	00	03	90
	270	00	06	80
	277	00	08	70
	283	00	07	60
	284	00	13	70
	285	00	15	50
	293	00	00	10
	294	00	11	70
	296	00	26	20
	297	00	43	30
	298	00	12	50
2) हलाकी	161	00	14	20
	158	00	18	80
	160	00	22	30
	159	00	15	30
	154	01	15	50
	101	00	02	70
	109	00	35	60
	110	00	13	80
	111	00	15	10
	112	00	24	50
	113	00	17	10
	116	00	00	20
	114	00	04	30
	115	00	13	70
	125	00	00	30
	121	00	25	90
	122	00	28	90
	51	00	79	80
	नाला गट नंबर 51 और 6 के बीच	00	10	10
	6	00	12	30
	7	00	50	20
	11	00	00	90
	10	00	34	50
	13	00	17	80
	14	00	10	60
	318	00	64	10
	317	00	15	80
	308	00	72	10
	309	00	00	60

1	2	3	4	5
3) मिरगनहल्ली	118	00	97	00
	119	00	19	60
	120	00	19	90
	121	00	36	50
	111	00	11	70
	110	00	19	20
	108	00	03	90
	सड़क गट नंबर 108 और 112 के बीच	00	08	80
	112	00	37	30
	नाला गट नंबर 112 और 56 के बीच	00	10	40
	56	00	22	50
	58	00	17	50
	57	00	51	90
	43	01	01	80
	42	00	00	50
	33	00	18	20
	सड़क गट नंबर 33 और 26 के बीच	00	05	10
	26	00	24	30
	27	00	11	20
	28	00	05	20
	23	00	36	20
	19	00	23	90
	21	00	01	00
	15	00	07	50
	14	00	09	40
	13	00	10	90
	12	00	23	50
	10	00	27	20
	8	00	26	60
4) नेलवाड	21	00	88	30
	22/अ/1	00	38	20
	23/बी	00	24	60
	24/अ	00	36	10
	19/ड	00	01	40
	25/ब/2	00	27	70
	25/ब/5	00	38	00
	18/अ	00	60	60
	17	00	61	00
	17/2	00	80	70
	14	00	26	30
	178	00	01	60
	177/क	00	56	90

1	2	3	4	5
5) औंदा	159	00	06	60
	160	00	22	60
	161	00	25	40
	162	00	27	70
	165	00	30	40
	164	00	24	50
	166	00	17	90
	168	00	70	90
	169	00	01	00
	212	00	03	90
	211	00	21	70
	210	00	26	30
	209	00	13	10
	208	00	12	50
	207	00	00	10
	206	00	10	50
	205	00	16	10
	204	00	52	50
	202	00	45	40
	कालवा गट नंबर 201 और 199 के बीच	00	04	10
	199	00	07	30
	198	00	36	50
	197	00	25	10
	196	00	00	20
	नाला गट नंबर 196 और 236 के बीच	00	09	10
	236	00	43	90
	238	00	03	30
	273	00	52	80
	243	00	02	70
	244	00	11	00
	245	00	06	40
	246	00	17	40
	सडक गट नंबर 246 और 272 के बीच	00	05	20
	272	00	47	90
	269	00	02	70
	276	00	01	70
	289	00	13	00
	290	00	19	30
	300	00	40	70
	309	00	06	30
	308	00	40	70
	310	00	01	40
	311	00	28	40
	314	00	38	50

1	2	3	4	5
5) औंढा (नीरतर)	322	00	49	10
	321	00	11	50
	323	00	98	10
	324	00	17	90
6) शिराढोण	16	00	50	00
	14	00	41	20
	13	00	33	80
	12	00	85	30
	269	00	10	70
	268	00	52	20
	266	00	66	70
	253	00	05	10
	265	00	22	10
	254	00	14	50
	257	00	20	30
	255	00	30	90
	250	00	34	40
	219	00	40	00
	218	00	08	30
	सडक गट नंबर 218 में	00	04	00
7) हसोरी (बु)	77/ख	00	21	60
	78/ब	00	30	80
	78/अ	00	38	30
	79/ख	00	22	30
	79/क	00	31	60
8) कासार-सिरसी	सडक सर्वे नंबर 170 में	00	08	80
	170	00	62	70
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 170 और 169 के बीच	00	05	20
	169/क	00	88	30
	169/ड	00	43	38
	163/अ	00	57	30
	162/अ/2	00	35	00
	162/ब	00	60	30
	162/क	00	10	40
	162/फ	00	18	80
9) हतरगा (हलसी)	नाला सर्वे नंबर 36 में	00	02	70
	36/आ	00	14	00
	36/इ	00	32	00
	36/उ	00	02	50
	36/क	00	23	20

1	2	3	4	5
9) हतरगा (हलसी) (नीरंतर)	37/आ	00	15	70
	37/अ	00	26	40
	34/आ	00	13	20
	33	00	31	70
	32	00	63	30
	22/ब	00	42	90
	22/क	00	27	60
	21	00	01	00
	25	00	46	70
	23/क	00	24	50
	23/पा	00	31	50
	24/आ	00	30	90
	24/ई	00	27	60
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 24 में	00	06	00
	5	00	09	80
	3/डा	00	25	80
	4/अ	00	17	90
	4/क	00	08	00
	4/ख	00	11	90
	4/ग	00	24	10
	4/इ	00	10	20
	4/उ	00	07	90
	2	00	39	40
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 2 और 113 के बीच	00	04	70
	113/अ	00	19	30
	113/आ	00	26	30
	112/अ	00	21	70
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 112 और गांव सिमा के बीच	00	06	00
10) हलसी (हतरगा)	55/अ	00	03	30
	55/ब	00	45	80
	56	00	63	70
	57	00	22	10
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 57 और 52 के बीच	00	10	90
	52	00	52	50
	51/ब	00	17	60
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 51 और 4 के बीच	00	05	60
	4/अ	00	46	60
	8/अ	00	00	10
	5/अ	00	22	60
	5/ब	00	08	60
	6	00	12	10
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 6 और 106 के बीच	00	04	30
	106	00	95	20

1	2	3	4	5
10) डलसी (हतरगा)	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 106 और 105 के बीच	00	15	70
	105	00	48	40
	99	00	30	70
	98/अ	00	11	20
	98/ब	00	09	70
	97	00	24	20
	76	00	01	80
	75	00	73	70
	81	00	93	20
	82/अ	00	36	50
	82/क	00	30	50
	83/अ	00	35	10
	83/ब	00	32	10
11) हद्राल	सड़क गांव सिमा और सर्वे नंबर 16 के बीच	00	06	10
	16/अ	00	23	20
	16/ब	00	04	80
	16/क	01	35	30
	16/ड	00	22	80
	24/अ	00	06	90
	25/अ	00	73	60
	25/ब	00	50	30
	25/क	00	33	60
	28/ब	00	76	50
12) होंगरगांव (हलीखेड)	18/अ	00	55	60
	16/अ	00	62	20
	16/ब	00	30	40
मंडल/तेहसिल/तालुक : उमरगा	जिल्हा : उस्मानाबाद	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
1) चाकुर	154/1/2	00	11	60
	155/4/1	00	01	20
	155/4/2	00	57	70
	155/4/3	00	18	30
	155/3	00	03	50
	155/2	00	19	50
	158/1	00	15	30
	158/2	00	91	60
	157/1	00	02	20
	157/2	00	02	20
	159/3	00	12	90
	159/2	00	14	10
	159/1/1	00	13	70
	159/1/2	00	13	70
	160/2	00	28	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) चाकुर (सीरंतर)	160/1/1	00	17	80
	160/1/2	00	10	30
	161/1/1	00	00	20
	161/1/2	00	83	00
	161/1/3	00	17	80
	161/1/4	00	01	30
	162/4	00	02	10
	163/7	00	38	70
	163/8	00	11	60
	163/6/2	00	09	80
	164/3	00	76	50
	164/2	00	21	10
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 164 और 139 के बीच	00	09	80
	139/1	00	39	40
	139/2	00	32	50
	132/6	00	12	80
	132/5	00	23	20
	132/3	00	11	20
	132/4	00	41	20
	132/1	00	19	50
	131/1	00	60	20
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 131 और 84 के बीच	00	08	40
	84/1	00	23	70
	84/2	00	25	20
	82/3	00	22	00
	82/4	00	03	00
	83/1/1	00	22	60
	83/1/2	00	13	60
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 83 और 75 के बीच	00	06	30
	75/1	00	27	50
	75/2/2	00	09	90
	75/2/3	00	39	70
	75/6	00	04	00
	70	00	58	20
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 70 और 33 के बीच	00	12	20
	33/2/2	00	46	30
	33/3	00	91	00
	34/1/1	00	32	70
	34/1/2	00	28	90
	34/1/3	00	28	10
	34/1/4	00	12	30
	39/2	00	17	00
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 39 में	00	03	60
	38/5	00	35	50
	38/6	00	28	00

1	2	3	4	5
1) चाकुर (निरंतर)	38/7	00	20	50
	37/7	00	06	70
	37/6	00	37	90
2) बोरी	125	01	35	10
	126	00	85	80
	131	00	48	30
	124	00	14	30
	122	00	14	60
	120	00	11	90
	76	00	21	00
	सड़क गट नंबर 76 और 77 के बीच	00	15	00
	77	00	18	00
	118	00	36	70
	117	00	16	30
	116	00	17	50
	115	00	19	40
	114	00	15	30
	113	00	11	80
	112	00	13	30
	111	00	26	40
	260	01	66	80
	सड़क गट नंबर 260 में	00	07	60
	259	00	68	60
	नाला गट नंबर 259 में	00	05	60
3) नारंगवाडी	नाला गाव सिमा पर	00	13	00
	39/1	01	23	40
	39/3	00	74	70
	37	00	41	90
	राज्य महामार्ग-164 सर्वे नंबर 37 और 36 के बीच	00	10	10
	36	00	92	50
	19/2	00	17	50
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 16 में	00	04	50
	15/3	00	01	20
	15/2	00	14	50
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 15 में	00	01	30
	14/5	00	29	60
	14/8	00	00	90
	13/3	00	09	50
	13/4	00	09	50
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 13 में	00	00	90
	12	00	26	00
	11	00	28	40
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 10 में	00	02	60

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3) नारंगवाडी (नीरंतर)	6/3	00	02	00
	10/3	00	37	70
	9	00	38	40
	7/10	00	33	80
	7/2	00	04	90
	7/8	00	04	20
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 226 में	00	06	60
	226/3	00	21	70
	225	00	76	10
	223/1	00	46	10
	223/4	00	06	00
	223/2	00	05	80
	213/1	00	59	40
	211/2	00	31	00
	211/4	00	33	00
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 210 में	00	01	40
	210/1	00	03	30
	209/1	00	52	70
	210/2	00	04	90
	208/1	00	00	90
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 209 में	00	01	80
	204/3	00	55	80
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 204 में	00	01	70
	204/5	00	65	80
	203/2	00	02	30
4) पेटसांगवी	सडक गाव सिमा पर	00	06	10
	28/ब	01	04	00
	29/2	00	03	50
	29/1	00	33	20
	15/2	00	19	20
	16/2	00	17	15
	16/4	00	17	15
	18	00	56	60
	कालया सर्वे नंबर 19 में	00	14	30
	19/1	00	11	30
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 19 में	00	05	40
	230	00	50	60
	229/2	00	01	90
	नाला स. नं. 228 और 229 के बीच में	00	05	30
	228/2	00	42	70
	228/1	00	42	70
	225/2	00	45	10
	225/3	00	24	00
	224/2	00	33	20
	224/1	00	09	20

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4) पंढरीगवा (नियंत्र)	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 214 मे	00	02	10
	214/1	00	15	30
	216/1	00	23	40
	215/7	00	07	80
	215/4	00	33	70
	215/3	00	10	60
	215/2	00	14	60
	247/7	00	10	00
	247/2	00	09	60
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 247 मे	00	01	60
मंडल/तेहसिल/तालुक ४ लोहारा	जिल्हा ४ उस्मानाबाद	राज्य ४ महाराष्ट्र		
1) राजेगांव	79/12	00	14	20
	79/11	00	00	60
	79/10	00	15	50
	79/6	00	10	60
	79/7	00	10	60
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 79/7 में	00	03	00
	79/5	00	02	20
	80	00	70	80
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 80/1 में	00	02	40
	77/1	00	31	00
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 77/1 में	00	02	10
	85/1	00	82	70
	86	00	17	40
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 86 में	00	03	20
	88/2	00	40	90
	सडक सर्वे नंबर 89 में	00	04	40
	89/1	00	42	60
2) चिंचोळीरेवे	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 19 में	00	05	90
	19	00	57	80
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 18 में	00	03	30
	18/1	01	12	50
	18/2	00	30	50
	17/1/1	00	16	00
	17/1/2	00	30	90
	नदी - तेरणा	00	28	00
	15	00	94	00
	13/3	00	21	70
	13/4	00	00	50
	12/1	00	35	00
	12/2	00	48	90
	9	00	27	80
	8/2	00	27	40
	7/2	00	13	70

1	2	3	4	5
3) सासुर	37/1	00	14	90
	37/2/1	00	20	40
	37/2/4	00	35	30
	36	00	00	40
	नात्ता सर्वे नंबर 37 और 34 के बीच	00	18	70
	34/1	00	33	80
	33/2/2	00	24	00
	11/3	00	21	60
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 11/1 में	00	02	00
	11/1/1	01	58	00
	11/2	00	31	20
	नात्ता सर्वे नंबर 11/1 में	00	05	60
	50/4	00	08	00
	10	00	00	90
	8/2/5	00	08	00
	8/2/4	00	11	50
	8/2/3	00	07	50
	8/2/2	00	06	90
	8/2/1	00	17	00
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 9 में	00	01	40
	9/1	00	06	50
	9/2	00	06	60
	9/3	00	06	50
	9/4	00	06	50
	9/4/1	00	06	50
	9/5	00	06	50
	9/6	00	06	50
	9/7	00	06	50
	9/8	00	06	50
	सडक सर्वे नंबर 9 में	00	06	80
4) मातागढी	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 36 और गांव सीमा के बीच	00	04	50
	36/2	01	04	60
	47/1	00	00	40
	35/2/2	00	79	40
	34	00	57	80
	सडक सर्वे नंबर 34 और 65 के बीच	00	08	90
	65	00	01	70
	64	00	54	90
	61	00	54	90
	60/1/2	00	05	70
	60/2	00	60	50
	84	00	36	30
	87	00	41	20
	86	00	34	80

1	2	3	4	5
4) आतागली (मिंरतर)	नाला सर्वे नंबर 86 में	00	08	70
	85	00	20	70
	92/1	00	22	00
	92/3	00	21	80
	93	00	79	40
	96/1	00	29	50
	112/4	00	12	20
	108/2	00	52	10
	108/1	00	51	40
	107	00	69	50
	106/4	00	32	80
	106/3	00	13	10
	105/1	00	21	80
	102/1	00	70	20
	102/2	00	85	30
	सडक सर्वे नंबर 102 में	00	05	80
5) कानेगाव	नाला सर्वे नंबर 49 में	00	02	50
	49/1	00	02	10
	35/4	00	58	80
	35/1	00	00	30
	35/2	00	23	50
	36/1	00	50	10
	36/2	00	03	60
	37/3/2	00	12	00
	37/2/2	00	05	20
	37/3/1	00	16	20
	38/1	00	33	80
	38/2अ	00	34	10
	38/3	00	11	70
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 38 में	00	03	50
	39	00	12	00
	42/1	00	42	20
	42/3	00	00	60
	41/6	00	00	70
	41/2	00	23	70
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 41 और 30 के बीच	00	02	60
	30/1	00	11	90
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 25 में	00	01	40
	25/1	00	40	00
	25/2	00	50	60
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 25 में	00	06	70
	23	00	79	90
	21/2	00	34	50
	21/1	00	48	80
	20/3	00	43	90

1	2	3	4	5
5) कानेगाव (नीरंतर)	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 20 और 304 के बीच	00	04	50
	304	00	58	00
	303	00	52	80
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 303 में	00	03	10
	301/1	00	32	20
	301/2/3	00	31	10
	301/2/1	00	11	90
	301/2/2	00	10	90
	301/2/4	00	23	00
	300/2	00	25	10
	300/1	00	17	30
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 300 में	00	01	60
	287	00	98	00
	289/3	00	02	60
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 287 में	00	01	90
	288/1	00	00	40
	288/2	00	51	20
6) अरुनी	77/4	00	51	40
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 77 में	00	07	20
	65	00	07	40
	67/2	00	04	40
	67/3	00	27	90
	67/1	00	24	80
	68/2	00	11	40
	68/3	00	10	00
	68/4	00	11	30
	68/1	00	17	00
	68/5/1	00	07	30
	62	00	09	80
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 62 और 71 में	00	02	00
	5/1	00	68	60
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 5 में	00	04	10
	3/2	00	19	50
	3/1	00	18	70
	14	00	00	60
	18	00	63	70
	15/1	00	30	40
	15/2	00	35	70
	17	00	08	20
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 17 और 28 में	00	02	90
	28/3	00	14	90
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 28 में	00	02	70
	28/2	00	64	20
	28/1	00	63	20
	27/3/2	00	03	40
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 27 में	00	06	00
	27/1/1	00	49	20

1	2	3	4	5
मंडल/तेहसिल/तालुक : औसा	जिल्हा : लातूर	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
1) मंगरूळ	39/क	00	00	70
	39/ब	00	08	80
	39/अ	00	10	50
	40/क	00	13	20
	43	00	48	70
	41	00	87	00
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 41 और 58 के बीच	00	03	80
	58	00	58	50
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 59/ड में	00	01	00
	59/ड	00	14	20
	59/क	00	10	90
	59/ब	00	20	40
	59/अ	00	10	70
	62	00	20	00
	63/अ	00	26	90
	64	00	33	40
	65	00	04	60
	66	00	19	00
	69	00	53	10
2) गुवाळ	64	00	63	00
	62	00	38	40
	61	00	36	20
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 60 में	00	01	70
	60	00	39	80
	59	00	39	50
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 57 में	00	04	40
	57	01	14	40
	56	00	68	60
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 56 और 23 के बीच	00	06	30
	23	01	35	20
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 23 में	00	01	10
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 23 और 3 के बीच	00	03	10
	22	00	01	50
	सडक सर्वे नंबर 22 और 3 के बीच	00	08	10
	3	00	04	70
	4/अ	00	42	60
	5/ड	00	18	40
	5/ब	00	18	10
	6	00	88	10
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 6 में	00	03	10
	8/क	00	19	10
	8/ब	00	19	30
	8/अ	00	57	90
	17/ब/2	00	17	60
	17/क/3	00	48	20

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2) गुवालि (निरंतर)	नाला सर्वे नंबर 17 में	00	08	40
	16/क	00	68	00
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 16/क में	00	00	90
	16/ब	00	11	90
3) नदुर्गा	134	00	85	60
	135	00	87	80
	136	00	69	30
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 136 में	00	14	90
	138/अ	00	44	40
	गांधी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 138 में	00	09	30
4) सारणी	20/ब	00	21	30
	15/ब	00	34	60
	15/अ	00	57	90
	16/ब	00	59	50
	16/क	00	58	00
	17	00	69	90
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 17 और 18 के बीच	00	07	70
	18	00	04	20
	12/ब	00	06	50
	12/अ	00	36	60
	1	00	89	60
	गांधी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 1 और 60 के बीच	00	03	50
	60/अ	00	33	90
	60/ब	00	03	40
	59	00	17	20
	58	00	56	30
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 57 में	00	06	30
	57/क	00	56	30
	57/अ	00	15	20
	57/ब	00	35	70
	गांधी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 57 में	00	02	70
5) हसलगन	127/अ	00	19	40
	127/ब	00	73	90
	149/अ	00	80	80
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 149 में	00	01	70
	148/क	00	03	50
	148/ब	00	54	30
	148/अ	00	05	50
	147/ब	00	02	20
	147/अ	00	50	80
	155/1	00	45	50
	156/क	00	21	00
	156/ब	00	87	90
	156/अ	00	04	60

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6) लोहाटा	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 17 में	00	07	60
	17	01	22	80
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 17 में	00	04	70
	18/अ	00	39	20
	12/अ	00	19	20
	12/ब	00	08	50
	गाड़ी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 18 और 12 में	00	02	80
	9/ब	00	50	80
	8/क	00	46	20
	8/अ	00	07	50
	8/ब	00	89	90
	6/क	00	04	40
	61/क	00	28	10
	62/ब	00	39	90
	62/अ	00	22	50
	60/ब	00	56	20
	60/अ	00	28	10
	58	00	05	60
	59	01	33	10
	57	00	64	20
	56/अ	00	24	12
	56/ब	00	24	12
	56/क	00	24	12
	56/ब	00	24	12
	56/ब	00	24	12
7) मसलगा (कुनुर्ग)	नदी मसलगा	00	26	00
	33/अ	00	40	40
	32/अ	00	87	70
	26	01	00	60
	25	00	32	50
	24	01	13	40
8) आशीच	238	00	18	90
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 238 और 237 के बीच	00	04	60
	237	00	69	30
	गाड़ी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 237 में	00	06	10
	239/1	00	21	70
	239/3	00	05	20
	243/ब	00	48	30
	242	00	84	40
	245/1	00	29	80
	245/2	00	15	30
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 245 में	00	04	30

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मंडल/तेहसिल/तालूक : उस्मानाबाद

जिल्हा : उस्मानाबाद

राज्य : महाराष्ट्र

1) भंडारी	68/1	00	74	10
	कालवा सर्वे नंबर 69 में	00	03	80
	69/1	00	32	60
	69/2	00	32	40
	सडक सर्वे नंबर 69 में	00	10	50
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 72 में	00	02	00
	72/5	00	17	70
	72/3	00	23	70
	72/4	00	18	40
	72/1	00	15	60
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 72 में	00	03	70
	75/1	00	30	80
	75/2	00	15	70
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 75 और 91 के बीच में	00	30	00
	91/1	00	84	60
	91/2	00	19	00
	90	00	39	70
	89	00	35	90
	88	00	45	20
	87	00	50	80
2) नांदुरी	237	00	14	20
	236	00	31	60
	240	00	23	10
	241	00	30	40
	247	00	19	10
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 247, 245 और 246 के बीच	00	04	70
	245	00	01	10
	246	00	11	20
	260	00	10	10
	250	00	12	20
	251	00	11	80
	258	00	03	60
	259	00	12	30
	263	00	11	50
	266	00	06	80
	267	00	06	80
	268	00	12	00
	269	00	19	40
	221	00	03	10
	220	00	03	10
	270	00	05	50

1	2	3	4	5
2) नांदुर्गा (नीरंतर)	219	00	06	20
	218	00	04	30
	217	00	08	70
	216	00	25	20
	215	00	22	50
	213	00	31	90
	1	00	05	80
	2	00	04	70
	3	00	03	30
	4	00	06	10
	5	00	29	10
	6	00	44	70
	सड़क गट नंबर 6 और 11 के बीच	00	07	20
	11	00	26	70
	12	00	71	60
	15	00	38	40
	18	00	13	70
	19	00	11	70
	20	00	10	80
	21	00	14	00
	22	00	13	50
	23	00	16	60
	24	00	05	40
	वडाका डा. कालवा गट नंबर 26 में	00	09	40
	26	00	13	60
	27	00	10	10
	28	00	04	20
	नाला गट नंबर 28 और 29 के बीच	00	15	20
	29	00	23	80
	30	00	45	80
	31	00	50	80
	32	00	22	30
	33	00	19	70
	34	00	22	40
	35	00	97	70
	40/1	00	10	40
	36	00	26	30
	37	00	45	40
	38	00	34	10
	39	00	44	50
	नाला गट नंबर 39 और 41 में	00	25	00
	41	00	11	00
	नाला गट नंबर 41 में	00	06	90
	नाला गट नंबर 42 में	00	04	50

1	2	3	4	5
2) नानुर्गा (नीरंतर)	42	00	68	20
	44	00	13	50
3) बरमगाव(खुर्द)	27/1	00	08	80
	सडक क्र. 48 गट नंबर 26 में	00	10	10
	26	00	03	40
	25	00	20	70
	23/2	00	17	20
4) मझदेववाडी	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 123 में	00	07	50
	123	00	11	80
	122	00	20	10
	कालवा गट नंबर 123 में	00	04	70
	121	00	37	30
	114	00	03	00
	120	00	36	10
	115	00	28	90
	117	00	15	80
	116	00	44	80
	108	00	82	70
	107	00	11	20
	नाला गट नंबर 107 में	00	03	60
	129	00	68	20
	नाला गट नंबर 129 में	00	03	10
	131	00	01	10
	130	00	68	10
	102	00	12	80
	94	00	62	90
	नाला गट नंबर 94 में	00	01	30
	93	00	54	60
	176	00	22	40
	सडक गट नंबर 176 में	00	07	70
	177	00	38	00
	178	00	34	70
	179	01	77	30
	180	00	55	60
	नाला गट नंबर 180 में	00	07	70
	नाला गट नंबर 182 में	00	03	70
	182	00	01	50
	190	00	03	50
	188	00	66	90
	189	00	29	40
	183	00	32	50
	185	00	62	30

1	2	3	4	5
4) महादेववाडी (नीरंतर)	186	00	08	50
	सडक सडक क्र. 33 गाव सीमा पर	00	06	60
5) विठ्ठलवाडी	97	00	35	10
	96	00	39	10
	94	00	34	40
	93	00	38	50
	101	00	23	50
	103	00	17	80
	105	00	27	10
	108	00	52	60
	109	00	26	90
	114	00	20	50
	117	00	23	50
	118	00	24	90
	126	00	45	70
	125	01	06	30
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 125 और 198 के बीच	00	02	60
	198	00	50	80
	नाला गट नंबर 198 और 197 के बीच	00	06	00
	197	00	46	00
	सडक गट नंबर 197 में	00	05	30
	192	00	65	80
	190	00	38	30
	189	00	75	30
	कालवा गट नंबर 189 और 190 के बीच	00	06	50
	188	00	33	30
	नाला गट नंबर 206 में	00	03	50
	206	00	39	70
	नाला गट नंबर 206 में	00	08	00
	207	00	35	00
	216	00	17	30
	217	00	16	80
	कालवा गट नंबर 217 और 218 के बीच	00	15	60
	218	00	16	50
	219	00	13	30
	220	00	17	10
	221	00	11	20
	238	00	14	00
	236	00	13	90
	241	00	14	60
	247	00	04	30
	248	00	11	40
	249	00	15	30

1	2	3	4	5
5) विठ्ठलवाडी (नीरंतर)	250	00	27	70
	252	00	13	10
	253	00	12	80
6) आनसुर्डा	सडक गट नंबर 49 में	00	05	20
	49	00	09	50
	50	00	08	30
	51	00	08	50
	52	00	03	90
	53	00	04	40
	55	00	02	70
	58	00	08	00
	59	00	08	70
	61	00	08	30
	62	00	07	70
	63	00	08	10
	64	00	09	20
	65	00	15	80
	74	01	33	70
	75	00	20	40
	76	00	09	20
	77	00	02	90
	79	00	03	00
	80	00	03	90
	81	00	12	40
	82	00	07	30
	नाला गट नंबर 82 और 254 के बीच	00	02	30
	सडक गट नंबर 81 और 254 के बीच	00	05	50
	254	00	40	20
	255	00	16	10
	256	00	13	50
	246	00	13	70
	230/1	00	39	20
	229	00	39	90
	220	00	05	10
	219	00	05	10
	218	00	05	30
	209	00	11	30
	210	00	05	90
	211	00	05	80
	212	00	06	90
	213	00	06	40
	203	00	18	80
	201	00	53	00

1	2	3	4	5
6) आनसुर्दा (नीरंतर)	कालवा गट नंबर 201 में	00	01	40
	195	00	13	90
	194	00	17	20
	193	00	24	20
	नाला गट नंबर 193 में	00	02	30
7) रुईमर	256	00	39	00
	260	00	36	50
	261	00	18	60
	238	00	18	10
	264	00	64	20
	265	00	10	30
	नाला गट नंबर 264 में	00	03	80
	267	00	59	50
	268	00	44	70
	269	00	43	00
	सड़क गट नंबर 269 में	00	05	70
	358	00	35	90
	359	00	84	00
	नाला गट नंबर 358 और 359 के बीच	00	03	00
	गाड़ी रस्ता गट नंबर 360 में	00	01	60
	360	00	11	90
	गाड़ी रस्ता गट नंबर 360 में	00	01	50
	372	00	15	40
	375	00	15	30
	376	00	41	30
	397	00	48	00
	390	00	01	00
	389	00	01	70
	388	00	01	00
	कालवा गट नंबर 397 में	00	01	80
	गाड़ी रस्ता गट नंबर 397 और 398 के बीच	00	03	00
	398	00	21	70
	399	00	21	50
	400	01	19	00
	406	00	07	80
	407	00	24	10
	408	00	07	70
	409	00	06	80
	410	00	08	00
	411	00	10	40
8) उत्तरी	33	00	16	40
	32	00	15	80

1	2	3	4	5
8) उत्तमी (सीरंतर)	31	00	32	70
	नाला गट नंबर 31 में	00	02	80
	28	00	34	60
	27	00	10	90
	26	00	07	80
	25	00	08	50
	24	00	07	30
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 24 में	00	01	40
	19	00	06	40
	23	00	14	10
	22	00	14	40
	21	00	25	40
	20	00	02	20
	15			
9) पळसवाडी	49	00	00	80
	50	00	05	60
	51	00	06	00
	54	00	07	80
	56	00	19	40
	57	00	08	20
	58	00	07	50
	59	00	09	00
	60	00	03	80
	61	00	00	10
	62	00	02	10
	63	00	06	20
	नाला गट नंबर 63 में	00	11	60
	67	00	06	40
	68	00	04	20
	70	00	12	70
	71	00	07	10
	72	00	04	60
	74	00	07	20
	75	00	06	80
	76	00	10	70
	77	00	11	20
	79	00	12	70
	81	00	02	60
	82	00	06	00
	9	00	07	90
	86	00	08	70
	88	00	08	60
	90	00	08	80
	3	00	25	50

1	2	3	4	5
9) पळसवाडी (नीरंतर)	93	00	25	30
	94	00	07	70
	95	00	04	00
	97	00	05	40
	98	00	04	20
	99	00	04	60
	124	00	11	80
	126	00	03	30
	125	00	07	60
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 125 में	00	10	30
	132	00	14	00
	131	00	13	40
	130	00	06	90
	137	00	34	30
	139	00	03	60
	142	00	02	80
	143	00	03	00
	145	00	07	40
	147	00	08	40
	149	00	08	50
	150	00	03	30
	152	00	05	60
	153	00	26	40
	156	00	93	60
	नास्ता गट नंबर 160 में	00	02	40
	160	00	32	40
	162	00	07	40
	163	00	05	80
	164	00	08	00
	165	00	12	30
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 165 में	00	00	90
10) यडगांव	90	00	21	40
	89	00	03	10
	88	00	03	20
	86	00	59	80
	कालवा गट नंबर 86 में	00	01	70
	85	00	18	20
	84	00	10	80
	83	00	09	60
	81	00	15	80
	79	00	12	20
	78	00	19	20
	65	00	06	10

1	2	3	4	5
10) बडगांव (नीरंतर)	64	00	05	80
	63	00	10	60
	56	00	16	40
	57	00	18	20
	58	00	31	80
	463	00	19	80
	464	00	17	40
	457,	00	44	20
	451	00	12	80
	452	00	12	10
	447	00	22	00
	436	00	59	10
	437	00	01	00
	412	00	46	00
	413	00	46	60
	414	00	07	20
	403	00	00	60
	401	00	23	30
	400	00	20	00
	राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग - 211 गट नंबर 400 और 395 के	00	09	50
	395	00	46	40
	396	00	25	40
	397	00	14	70
	386	01	92	20
11) गावसुद	153	00	29	90
	93	01	33	10
	नाला गट नंबर 80 में	00	22	60
	92	00	05	00
	80	00	39	70
	81	00	28	60
	82	00	43	20
	83	00	96	60
	64	00	00	80
	नाला गट नंबर 70 में	00	06	90
	70	00	20	90
	69	00	35	00
	66	00	03	00
	67	00	13	60
	68	00	31	70
	27	00	29	70
	35	00	23	20
	गाड़ी रस्ता गट नंबर 35 में	00	04	30
	36	00	07	80

1	2	3	4	5
11) गावसुद (नीरंतर)	37	00	59	30
	9	00	66	30
	8	00	03	40
	7	00	18	10
	6	00	36	50
	सडक गाव सीमा पर	00	07	70
12) उस्मानाबाद (ग्रामीण)	468	01	01	70
	415/1	00	05	50
	467/4	00	00	20
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 415	00	06	80
	466/1	00	35	80
	466/1/2	00	35	20
	466/2	00	41	00
	465/1	00	57	70
	464/2	00	15	00
	458	00	40	10
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 459 में	00	02	30
	459/1	00	46	40
	454/2	00	15	90
	453/1	00	27	30
	453/2	01	01	70
	448/1	00	09	40
	449	00	37	20
	450	00	11	10
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 438 में	00	05	40
	438/1	00	13	90
	437/2	00	40	00
	437/1	00	22	80
	437/3	00	31	60
	650	00	07	90
	655	00	02	00
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 655 में	00	35	10
	गाडी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 654 में	00	00	80
	665/1	00	26	20
	665/2	00	30	60
	665/3	00	18	20
	639/3	00	23	90
	638/4	00	91	00
	639/2	00	00	40
	सडक सर्वे नंबर 638 में	00	10	10
	637/1	00	19	10
	637/2	00	41	70
	668/3	00	39	40

1	2	3	4	5
12) उस्मानाबाद (ग्रामीण) (नीरंतर)	668/1	00	11	30
	668/2	00	39	10
	635/1	00	82	90
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 669 में	00	03	50
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 669 में	00	03	50
	635/2	00	04	20
	668/3	00	32	20
	669/1	00	39	10
	सड़क सर्वे नंबर 672 में	00	17	70
	672/2	00	13	10
	गाड़ी रस्ता सर्वे नंबर 672/2 और 672/1 के बीच	00	00	60
	672/1	00	26	10
	625/2	00	31	50
	625/1	00	28	10
	626/9	00	03	40
	626/10	00	61	00
	626/11	00	08	00
	626/6	00	01	70
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 626 और 616 के बीच	00	05	00
	616/4	00	10	60
	616/4/अ	00	11	70
	616/12	00	01	60
	616/10	00	12	10
	616/7	00	14	90
	619/2	00	15	50
	619/3	00	24	70
	619/6	00	21	80
	619/9	00	08	20
	619/10	00	02	00
	619/13	00	09	60
	619/16	00	11	60
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 619 में	00	04	20
	620/1	00	00	90
	620/2	00	09	70
	620/3	00	36	00
	620/4	00	17	10
	620/5	00	03	30
	620/6	00	12	40
	620/7	00	11	60
13) आंधेरोळ	39	00	04	20
	38	00	23	80
	गाड़ी रस्ता गट नंबर 38 में	00	02	00
	37	00	43	10

1	2	3	4	5
13) आंबेहोळ (नीरंतर)	36	00	41	10
	34	00	40	20
	33	00	18	70
	13	00	04	00
14) खानापूर	147	00	54	20
	180	00	43	00
	179	00	25	50
	183	00	08	40
	184	00	17	50
	185	00	61	20
	187	00	14	70
	191	00	23	80
	193	00	20	10
	196	00	19	20
	197	00	25	20
	199	00	00	90
	200	00	05	40
	202	00	07	50
	203	00	08	50
	204	00	10	70
	206	00	31	10
	207	00	31	70
	208	00	05	80
15) कौडगाव	120	00	10	10
	106	01	01	50
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 106 में	00	04	70
	108	00	34	10
	109	00	50	20
	175	00	15	90
	174	00	28	00
	173	00	02	60
	176	00	44	60
	178	00	40	50
	188	00	18	40
	187	00	05	90
	189	00	09	70
	191	00	01	80
	192	00	13	60
	193	00	23	40
	194	00	51	40
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 194 और 282 के बीच	00	10	60
	282	00	05	30

1	2	3	4	5
15) कौडगाव (नीरंतर)	281	00	07	90
	276	00	13	60
	275	00	10	90
	267	00	17	30
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 266 में	00	00	90
	266	00	16	60
	263	00	10	00
	264	00	29	30
	262	00	05	70
	261	00	05	90
	260	00	04	90
	256	00	23	70
	259	00	02	10
	255	00	23	40
	204	00	16	30
	238	00	06	00
	237	00	06	80
	235	00	13	60
	209	00	33	70
	234	00	64	60
	गाडी रस्ता गट नंबर 234 में	00	03	60
	232	00	76	20
	नाला गट नंबर 209 में	00	05	30
	229	00	27	40
	228	00	27	60
	227	00	30	70
	224	00	17	60
	223	00	21	00
	219/2	00	04	20
	221	00	55	30
	नाला गट नंबर 220 में	00	04	50
	220	00	26	70
	राज्य महामार्ग - 67 - सडक	00	14	50
	336	00	25	40
	339	00	22	00
	345	00	52	50
	नाला ग. न. 345 में	00	14	10
	348	00	07	50
	349	00	10	40
	344	00	53	00
	343	00	01	10
	सडक गट नंबर 344 और 343 के बीच	00	04	40

1	2	3	4	5
18) अविनयग (अविनयग)	225/1	00	72	00
	225/2	00	29	60
	नाला गट नंबर 225 और 258 के बीच	00	11	80
	258	00	50	80
	257	01	16	70
	258	00	31	70
	244	00	00	80
	256	00	39	10
	254	01	18	90
	नाला गट नंबर 254 में	00	02	00
	गाड़ी रस्ता गट सीमा पर	00	04	50

[फा. सं. एल-14014/31/2003-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th April, 2005

S. O. 1301.— Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2582 dated 13th October 2004 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern / Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Latur and Osmanabad in the State of Maharashtra by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited; And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 20th November 2004;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired, for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Thesi/Taluk : Nilanga		District : Latur		State : Maharashtra	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area Required for ROU Acquisition			
		Hectare	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Mamdapur	108	00	22	30	
	108	00	11	40	
	Road in Survey No. 108	00	10	40	
	110	00	04	50	
	131	00	11	60	
	111	00	93	70	
	112	00	91	80	
	234	00	93	10	
	231	00	70	20	
	229	00	16	10	
	230	00	20	90	
	228	00	29	60	
	268	00	01	00	
	269	00	03	90	
	270	00	06	60	
	277	00	08	70	
	283	00	07	60	
	284	00	13	70	
	285	00	15	50	
	293	00	00	10	
	294	00	11	70	
	296	00	26	20	
	297	00	43	30	
	298	00	12	50	
2) Halali	161	00	14	20	
	158	00	18	80	
	160	00	22	30	
	159	00	15	30	
	154	01	15	50	
	101	00	02	70	
	109	00	35	60	
	110	00	13	80	
	111	00	15	10	
	112	00	24	50	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Halali (Contd....)	113	00	17	10
	116	00	00	20
	114	00	04	30
	115	00	13	70
	125	00	00	30
	121	00	25	90
	122	00	28	90
	51	00	79	80
	Nala in between Gat No. 51 and 6	00	10	10
	6	00	12	30
	7	00	50	20
	11	00	00	90
	10	00	34	50
	13	00	17	80
	14	00	10	60
	318	00	64	10
	317	00	15	80
	308	00	72	10
	309	00	00	60
3) Mirganhalli	118	00	97	00
	119	00	19	60
	120	00	19	90
	121	00	36	50
	111	00	11	70
	110	00	19	20
	108	00	03	90
	Road between Gat No. 108 and 112	00	08	80
	112	00	37	30
	Nala in between Gat No. 112 and 56	00	10	40
	56	00	22	50
	58	00	17	50
	57	00	51	90
	43	01	01	80
	42	00	00	50
	33	00	18	20
	Road between Gat No. 33 and 26	00	05	10
	26	00	24	30
	27	00	11	20
	28	00	05	20
	23	00	36	20
	19	00	23	90

1	2	3	4	5
3) Mirganhalli (Contd....)	21	00	01	00
	15	00	07	50
	14	00	09	40
	13	00	10	90
	12	00	23	50
	10	00	27	20
	8	00	26	60
4) Nelwad	21	00	88	30
	22/A/1	00	38	20
	23/B	00	24	60
	24/A	00	36	10
	19/D	00	01	40
	25/B/2	00	27	70
	25/B/5	00	38	00
	18/A	00	60	60
	17	00	61	00
	17/2	00	80	70
	14	00	26	30
	178	00	01	60
	177/C	00	56	90
5) Aundha	159	00	06	60
	160	00	22	60
	161	00	25	40
	162	00	27	70
	165	00	30	40
	164	00	24	50
	166	00	17	90
	168	00	70	90
	169	00	01	00
	212	00	03	90
	211	00	21	70
	210	00	26	30
	209	00	13	10
	208	00	12	50
	207	00	00	10
	206	00	10	50
	205	00	16	10
	204	00	52	50
	202	00	45	40

1	2	3	4	5
5) Aundha (Contd....)	Canal between Gat No. 201 and 199	00	04	10
	199	00	07	30
	198	00	36	50
	197	00	25	10
	196	00	00	20
	Nala in between Gat No. 196 and 236	00	09	10
	236	00	43	90
	238	00	03	30
	273	00	52	80
	243	00	02	70
	244	00	11	00
	245	00	06	40
	246	00	17	40
	Road between Gat No. 246 and 272	00	05	20
	272	00	47	90
	269	00	02	70
	276	00	01	70
	289	00	13	00
	290	00	19	30
	300	00	40	70
	309	00	06	30
	308	00	40	70
	310	00	01	40
	311	00	28	40
	314	00	38	50
	322	00	49	10
	321	00	11	50
	323	00	98	10
	324	00	17	90
6) Shiradhon	16	00	50	00
	14	00	41	20
	13	00	33	80
	12	00	85	30
	269	00	10	70
	268	00	52	20
	266	00	66	70
	253	00	05	10
	265	00	22	10
	254	00	14	50
	257	00	20	30
	255	00	30	90

1	2	3	4	5
6) Shiradhon (Contd....)	250	00	34	40
	219	00	40	00
	218	00	08	30
	Road in Gat No. 218	00	04	00
7) Hasori(Bk)	77/Kh	00	21	60
	78/B	00	30	80
	78/A	00	38	30
	79/Kh	00	22	30
	79/C	00	31	60
8) Kasar-Sirsi	Road in Survey No. 170	00	08	80
	170	00	62	70
	Cart Track in between Survey No. 170 and 169	00	05	20
	169/C	00	88	30
	169/D	00	43	38
	163/A	00	57	30
	162/A/2	00	35	00
	162/B	00	60	30
	162/C	00	10	40
	162/F	00	18	80
9) Hatarga(Halsi)	Nala in Survey No. 36	00	02	70
	36/Aa	00	14	00
	36/E	00	32	00
	36/U	00	02	50
	36/C	00	23	20
	37/Aa	00	15	70
	37/A	00	26	40
	34/Aa	00	13	20
	33	00	31	70
	32	00	63	30
	22/B	00	42	90
	22/C	00	27	60
	21	00	01	00
	25	00	46	70
	23/C	00	24	50
	23/Ga	00	31	50
	24/Aa	00	30	90
	24/Ee	00	27	60
	Road in Survey No. 24	00	06	00

1	2	3	4	5
9) Hatarga(Halsi) (Contd....)	5	00	09	80
	3/Da	00	25	80
	4/A	00	17	90
	4/C	00	08	00
	4/Kha	00	11	90
	4/G	00	24	10
	4/E	00	10	20
	4/U	00	07	90
	2	00	39	40
	Road between Survey No. 2 and 113	00	04	70
	113/A	00	19	30
	113/Aa	00	26	30
	112/A	00	21	70
	Nala between Survey No. 112 and village boundary	00	06	00
10) Halsi(Hatarga)	55/A	00	03	30
	55/B	00	45	80
	56	00	63	70
	57	00	22	10
	Cart Track between Survey No. 57 and 52	00	10	90
	52	00	52	50
	51/B	00	17	60
	Cart Track between Survey No. 51 and 4	00	05	60
	4/A	00	46	60
	8/A	00	00	10
	5/A	00	22	60
	5/B	00	08	60
	6	00	12	10
	Cart Track between Survey No. 6 and 106	00	04	30
	106	00	95	20
	Road between Survey No. 106 and 105	00	15	70
	105	00	48	40
	99	00	30	70
	98/A	00	11	20
	98/B	00	09	70
	97	00	24	20
	76	00	01	80
	75	00	73	70
	81	00	93	20

1	2	3	4	5
10) Halsi(Hatarga) (Contd....)	82/A	00	36	50
	82/C	00	30	50
	83/A	00	35	10
	83/B	00	32	10
11) Handral	Road between village boundary and Survey No. 16	00	06	10
	16/A	00	23	20
	16/B	00	04	80
	16/C	01	35	30
	16/D	00	22	80
	24/A	00	06	90
	25/A	00	73	60
	25/B	00	50	30
	25/C	00	33	60
	28/B	00	78	50
12) Dongargaon(Halikhed)	18/A	00	55	60
	16/A	00	62	20
	16/B	00	30	40
Mandal/Thesil/Taluk : Umarga		District : Osmanabad		State : Maharashtra
1) Chakur	154/1/2	00	11	60
	155/4/1	00	01	20
	155/4/2	00	57	70
	155/4/3	00	18	30
	155/3	00	03	50
	155/2	00	19	50
	158/1	00	15	30
	158/2	00	91	60
	157/1	00	02	20
	157/2	00	02	20
	159/3	00	12	90
	159/2	00	14	10
	159/1/1	00	13	70
	159/1/2	00	13	70
	160/2	00	28	10
	160/1/1	00	17	80
	160/1/2	00	10	30
	161/1/1	00	00	20
	161/1/2	00	83	00

1	2	3	4	5
1) Chakur (Contd....)	161/1/3	00	17	80
	161/1/4	00	01	30
	162/4	00	02	10
	163/7	00	38	70
	163/9	00	11	60
	163/6/2	00	09	80
	164/3	00	76	50
	164/2	00	21	10
	Road between Survey No. 164 and 139	00	09	80
	139/1	00	39	40
	139/2	00	32	50
	132/6	00	12	80
	132/5	00	23	20
	132/3	00	11	20
	132/4	00	41	20
	132/1	00	19	50
	131/1	00	50	20
	Road in between Survey No. 131 and 84	00	08	40
	84/1	00	23	70
	84/2	00	25	20
	82/3	00	22	00
	82/4	00	03	00
	83/1/1	00	22	60
	83/1/2	00	13	60
	Nala between Survey No. 83 and 75	00	06	30
	75/1	00	27	50
	75/2/2	00	09	90
	75/2/3	00	39	70
	75/6	00	04	00
	70	00	58	20
	Nala between Survey No. 70 and 33	00	12	20
	33/2/2	00	46	30
	33/3	00	91	00
	34/1/1	00	32	70
	34/1/2	00	28	90
	34/1/3	00	28	10
	34/1/4	00	12	30
	39/2	00	17	00
	Road in Survey No. 39	00	03	60
	38/5	00	35	50
	38/6	00	28	00

1	2	3	4	5
1) Chakur (Contd....)	38/7	00	20	50
	37/7	00	06	70
	37/6	00	37	90
2) Bori	125	01	35	10
	126	00	85	80
	131	00	48	30
	124	00	14	30
	122	00	14	60
	120	00	11	90
	76	00	21	00
	Road in between Gat No. 76 and 77	00	15	00
	77	00	18	00
	118	00	36	70
	117	00	16	30
	116	00	17	50
	115	00	19	40
	114	00	15	30
	113	00	11	80
	112	00	13	30
	111	00	26	40
	260	01	66	80
	Road in Gat No. 260	00	07	60
	259	00	68	60
	Nala Gat No. 259	00	05	60
3) Narangwadi	Nala on Village Boundary	00	13	00
	39/1	01	23	40
	39/3	00	74	70
	37	00	41	90
	State Highway-164 between Survey No. 37 and 36	00	10	10
	36	00	92	50
	19/2	00	17	50
	Cart Track in Survey No. 16	00	04	50
	15/3	00	01	20
	15/2	00	14	50
	Cart Track in Survey No. 15	00	01	30
	14/5	00	29	60
	14/8	00	00	90
	13/3	00	09	50
	13/4	00	09	50

1	2	3	4	5
3) Narangwadi (Contd....)	Cart Track in Survey No. 13	00	00	90
	12	00	26	00
	11	00	28	40
	Cart Track in Survey No. 10	00	02	60
	6/3	00	02	00
	10/3	00	37	70
	9	00	38	40
	7/10	00	33	80
	7/2	00	04	90
	7/8	00	04	20
	Cart Track in Survey No. 226	00	06	60
	226/3	00	21	70
	225	00	76	10
	223/1	00	46	10
	223/4	00	06	00
	223/2	00	05	80
	213/1	00	59	40
	211/2	00	31	00
	211/4	00	33	00
	Cart Track in Survey No. 210	00	01	40
	210/1	00	03	30
	209/1	00	52	70
	210/2	00	04	90
	208/1	00	00	90
	Cart Track in Survey No. 209	00	01	80
	204/3	00	55	80
	Field Channel in Survey No. 204	00	01	70
	204/5	00	65	80
	203/2	00	02	30
4) Peth.Sangvi	Road on village boundary	00	06	10
	28/B	01	04	00
	29/2	00	03	50
	29/1	00	33	20
	15/2	00	19	20
	16/2	00	17	15
	16/4	00	17	15
	18	00	56	60
	Canal in Survey No. 19	00	14	30
	19/1	00	11	30
	Cart Track in Survey No. 19	00	05	40
	230	00	50	60

1	2	3	4	5
4) Peth.Sangvi (Contd....)	229/2	00	01	90
	Nala between Survey No. 228 and 229	00	05	30
	228/2	00	42	70
	228/1	00	42	70
	225/2	00	45	10
	225/3	00	24	00
	224/2	00	33	20
	224/1	00	09	20
	Cart Track in Survey No. 214	00	02	10
	214/1	00	15	30
	216/1	00	23	40
	215/7	00	07	80
	215/4	00	33	70
	215/3	00	10	60
	215/2	00	14	60
	247/7	00	10	00
	247/2	00	09	60
	Cart Track in Survey No. 247	00	01	60

Mandal/Theel/Taluk : Lohara

District : Osmanabad

State : Maharashtra

1) Rajegaon	79/12	00	14	20
	79/11	00	00	60
	79/10	00	15	50
	79/6	00	10	60
	79/7	00	10	60
	Nala in Survey No. 79/7	00	03	00
	79/5	00	02	20
	80	00	70	80
	Cart Track in Survey No. 80/1	00	02	40
	77/1	00	31	00
	Cart Track in Survey No. 77/1	00	02	10
	85/1	00	82	70
	86	00	17	40
	Canal in Survey No. 86	00	03	20
	88/2	00	40	90
	Road in Survey No. 89	00	04	40
	89/1	00	42	60
2) ChincholiRebe	Cart Track in Survey No. 19	00	05	90
	19	00	57	80

1	2	3	4	5
2) ChincholiRebe (Contd....)	Cart Track in Survey No. 18	00	03	30
	18/1	01	12	50
	18/2	00	30	50
	17/1/1	00	16	00
	17/1/2	00	30	90
	River - Terana	00	28	00
	15	00	94	00
	13/3	00	21	70
	13/4	00	00	50
	12/1	00	35	00
	12/2	00	48	90
	9	00	27	80
	8/2	00	27	40
	7/2	00	13	70
3) Sastur	37/1	00	14	90
	37/2/1	00	20	40
	37/2/4	00	35	30
	36	00	00	40
	Nala between Survey No. 37 and 34	00	18	70
	34/1	00	33	80
	33/2/2	00	24	00
	11/3	00	21	60
	Canal in Survey No. 11/1	00	02	00
	11/1/1	01	58	00
	11/2	00	31	20
	Nala in Survey No. 11/1	00	05	60
	50/4	00	08	00
	10	00	00	90
	8/2/5	00	08	00
	8/2/4	00	11	50
	8/2/3	00	07	50
	8/2/2	00	06	90
	8/2/1	00	17	00
	Canal in Survey No. 9	00	01	40
	9/1	00	06	50
	9/2	00	06	60
	9/3	00	06	50
	9/4	00	06	50
	9/4/1	00	06	50
	9/5	00	06	50
	9/6	00	06	50

1	2	3	4	5
3) Sastur (Contd....)	9/7	00	06	50
	9/8	00	06	50
	Road in Survey No. 9	00	06	80
4) Bhatagali	Cart Track in between Survey No. 36 and village boundary	00	04	50
	36/2	01	04	60
	47/1	00	00	40
	35/2/2	00	79	40
	34	00	57	80
	Road between Survey No. 34 and 65	00	08	90
	65	00	01	70
	64	00	54	90
	61	00	54	90
	60/1/2	00	05	70
	60/2	00	60	50
	84	00	36	30
	87	00	41	20
	86	00	34	80
	Nala in Survey No. 86	00	08	70
	85	00	20	70
	92/1	00	22	00
	92/3	00	21	80
	93	00	79	40
	96/1	00	29	50
	112/4	00	12	20
	108/2	00	52	10
	108/1	00	51	40
	107	00	69	50
	106/4	00	32	80
	106/3	00	13	10
	105/1	00	21	80
	102/1	00	70	20
	102/2	00	85	30
	Major District Road-35 in Survey No. 102	00	05	80
5) Kanegaon	Field Channel in Survey No. 49	00	02	50
	49/1	00	02	10
	35/4	00	58	80
	35/1	00	00	30
	35/2	00	23	50

1	2	3	4	5
5) Kanegaon (Contd....)	36/1	00	50	10
	36/2	00	03	60
	37/3/2	00	12	00
	37/2/2	00	06	20
	37/3/1	00	16	20
	38/1	00	33	80
	38/2A	00	34	10
	38/3	00	11	70
	Nala in Survey No. 38	00	03	50
	39	00	12	00
	42/1	00	42	20
	42/3	00	00	60
	41/6	00	00	70
	41/2	00	23	70
	Cart Track in between Survey No. 41 and 30	00	02	60
	30/1	00	11	90
	Cart Track in Survey No. 25	00	01	40
	25/1	00	40	00
	25/2	00	50	60
	Nala in Survey No. 25	00	06	70
	23	00	79	90
	21/2	00	34	50
	21/1	00	48	80
	20/3	00	43	90
	Cart Track in between Survey No. 20 and 304	00	04	50
	304	00	58	00
	303	00	52	80
	Nala in Survey No. 303	00	03	10
	301/1	00	32	20
	301/2/3	00	31	10
	301/2/1	00	11	90
	301/2/2	00	10	90
	301/2/4	00	23	00
	300/2	00	25	10
	300/1	00	17	30
	Field Channel in Survey No. 300	00	01	60
	287	00	98	00
	289/3	00	02	60
	Cart Track in Survey No. 287	00	01	90
	288/1	00	00	40
	288/2	00	51	20

1	2	3	4	5
Total	46	11	82	50
6) Ami	77/4	00	51	40
	Nala in Survey No. 77	00	07	20
	65	00	07	40
	67/2	00	04	40
	67/3	00	27	90
	67/1	00	24	80
	68/2	00	11	40
	68/3	00	10	00
	68/4	00	11	30
	68/1	00	17	00
	68/5/1	00	07	30
	62	00	09	80
	Cart Track in between Survey No. 62 and 71	00	02	00
	5/1	00	68	60
	Canal in Survey No. 5	00	04	10
	3/2	00	19	50
	3/1	00	18	70
	14	00	00	60
	18	00	63	70
	15/1	00	30	40
	15/2	00	35	70
	17	00	06	20
	Cart Track in between Survey No. 17 and 28	00	02	90
	28/3	00	14	90
	Nalla in Survey No. 28	00	02	70
	28/2	00	64	20
	28/1	00	83	20
	27/3/2	00	03	40
	Canal in Survey No. 27	00	06	00
	27/1/1	00	49	20

Mandal/Thesi/Taluk : Ausa

District : Latur

State : Maharashtra

1) Mangrul	39/C	00	00	70
	39/B	00	06	60
	39/A	00	10	50
	40/C	00	13	20
	43	00	48	70
	41	00	87	00
	Nala between Survey No. 41 and 58	00	03	60

1	2	3	4	5
1) Mangrul (Contd....)	58	00	58	50
	Cart Track in Survey No. 59/D	00	01	00
	59/D	00	14	20
	59/C	00	10	90
	59/B	00	20	40
	59/A	00	10	70
	62	00	20	00
	63/A	00	26	90
	64	00	33	40
	65	00	04	60
	66	00	19	00
	69	00	53	10
2) Gubal	64	00	63	00
	62	00	38	40
	61	00	36	20
	Canal in Survey No. 60	00	01	70
	60	00	39	80
	59	00	39	50
	Canal in Survey No. 57	00	04	40
	57	01	14	40
	56	00	68	60
	Cart Track between Survey No. 56 and 23	00	06	30
	23	01	35	20
	Field Channel in Survey No. 23	00	01	10
	Cart Track between Survey No. 23 and 3	00	03	10
	22	00	01	50
	Road between Survey No. 22 and 3	00	06	10
	3	00	04	70
	4/A	00	42	60
	5/H	00	18	40
	5/B	00	18	10
	6	00	88	10
	Canal in Survey No. 6	00	03	10
	8/C	00	19	10
	8/B	00	19	30
	8/A	00	57	90
	17/B/2	00	17	60
	17/C/3	00	48	20
	Nala in Survey No. 17	00	08	40
	16/C	00	68	00

1	2	3	4	5
2) Gubal (Contd....)	Field Channel in Survey No. 16/C	00	00	90
	16/B	00	11	90
3) Nandurga	134	00	85	60
	135	00	87	80
	136	00	69	30
	Canal in Survey No. 138	00	14	90
	138/A	00	44	40
	Cart Track in Survey No. 138	00	09	30
4) Sarni	20/B	00	21	30
	15/B	00	34	60
	15/A	00	57	90
	16/B	00	59	50
	16/C	00	58	00
	17	00	69	90
	Road in between Survey No. 17 and 18	00	07	70
	18	00	04	20
	12/B	00	06	50
	12/A	00	36	60
	1	00	89	60
	Cart Track between Survey No. 1 and 60	00	03	50
	60/A	00	33	90
	60/B	00	03	40
	59	00	17	20
	58	00	56	30
	Nala in Survey No. 57	00	06	30
	57/C	00	56	30
	57/A	00	15	20
	57/B	00	35	70
	Cart Track in Survey No. 57	00	02	70
5) Hasalgaon	127/A	00	19	40
	127/B	00	73	90
	149/A	00	80	80
	Nala in Survey No. 149	00	01	70
	148/C	00	03	50
	148/B	00	54	30
	148/A	00	05	50
	147/B	00	02	20

1	2	3	4	5
5) Hasalgan (Contd....)	147/A	00	50	80
	155/1	00	45	50
	156/C	00	21	00
	156/B	00	87	90
	156/A	00	04	60
6) Lohata	Road in Survey No. 17	00	07	60
	17	01	22	80
	Nala in Survey No. 17	00	04	70
	18/A	00	39	20
	12/A	00	19	20
	12/B	00	08	50
	Cart Track in Survey No. 18 and 12	00	02	60
	9/B	00	50	80
	8/C	00	46	20
	6/A	00	07	50
	6/B	00	89	90
	6/C	00	04	40
	61/C	00	28	10
	62/B	00	39	90
	62/A	00	22	50
	60/D	00	56	20
	60/A	00	28	10
	58	00	05	60
	59	01	33	10
	57	00	64	20
	56/A	00	24	12
	56/B	00	24	12
	56/C	00	24	12
	56/D	00	24	12
	56/E	00	24	12
7) Masalga(Bujurg)	River in village boundary of Masalga and Lohata	00	26	00
	33/A	00	40	40
	32/A	00	87	70
	26	01	00	60
	25	00	32	50
	24	01	13	40
8) Ashiv	238	00	18	90

1	2	3	4	5
8) Ashiv (Contd....)	Road in between Survey No. 238 and 237	00	04	60
	237	00	69	30
	Cart Track in Survey No. 237	00	06	10
	239/1	00	21	70
	239/3	00	05	20
	243/B	00	48	30
	242	00	84	40
	245/1	00	29	80
	245/2	00	15	30
	Road in Survey No. 245	00	04	30

Mandal/Thesil/Taluk : Oemanabad

District : Oemanabad

State : Maharashtra

1) Bhandari	68/1	00	74	10
	Canal in Survey No. 69	00	03	80
	69/1	00	32	60
	69/2	00	32	40
	Road in Survey No. 69	00	10	50
	Cart Track in Survey No. 72	00	02	00
	72/5	00	17	70
	72/3	00	23	70
	72/4	00	18	40
	72/1	00	15	60
	Nala in Survey No. 72	00	03	70
	75/1	00	30	80
	75/2	00	15	70
	Nalla between Survey No. 75 and 91	00	30	00
	91/1	00	84	60
	91/2	00	19	00
	90	00	39	70
	89	00	35	90
	88	00	45	20
	87	00	50	80

2) Nandurga

237	00	14	20
236	00	31	60
240	00	23	10
241	00	30	40
247	00	19	10
Cart Track between Gat No. 247, 245 and 246	00	04	70
245	00	01	10

1	2	3	4	5
2) Nandurga (Contd....)	246	00	11	20
	260	00	10	10
	250	00	12	20
	251	00	11	80
	258	00	03	60
	259	00	12	30
	263	00	11	50
	266	00	06	80
	267	00	06	80
	268	00	12	00
	269	00	19	40
	221	00	03	10
	220	00	03	10
	270	00	05	50
	219	00	06	20
	218	00	04	30
	217	00	08	70
	216	00	25	20
	215	00	22	50
	213	00	31	90
	1	00	05	80
	2	00	04	70
	3	00	03	30
	4	00	06	10
	5	00	29	10
	6	00	44	70
	Road between Gat No. 6 and 11	00	07	20
	11	00	26	70
	12	00	71	60
	15	00	38	40
	18	00	13	70
	19	00	11	70
	20	00	10	80
	21	00	14	00
	22	00	13	50
	23	00	16	60
	24	00	05	40
	Vadala LBC in Gat.No. 26	00	09	40
	26	00	13	60
	27	00	10	10
	28	00	04	20
	Nala between Gat No. 28 and 29	00	15	20

1	2	3	4	5
2) Nandurga (Contd....)	29	00	23	80
	30	00	45	80
	31	00	50	80
	32	00	22	30
	33	00	19	70
	34	00	22	40
	35	00	97	70
	40/1	00	10	40
	36	00	26	30
	37	00	45	40
	38	00	34	10
	39	00	44	50
	Nala in Gat No. 39 and 41	00	25	00
	41	00	11	00
	Nala in Gat No. 41	00	06	90
	Nala in Gat No. 42	00	04	50
	42	00	68	20
	44	00	13	50
3) Baramgaon(Kh)	27/1	00	08	80
	Other District Road-48 in Gat No. 26	00	10	10
	26	00	03	40
	25	00	20	70
	23/2	00	17	20
4) Mahadevwadi	Cart Track in Gat No. 123	00	07	50
	123	00	11	80
	122	00	20	10
	Canal in Gat No. 123	00	04	70
	121	00	37	30
	114	00	03	00
	120	00	36	10
	115	00	28	90
	117	00	15	80
	116	00	44	80
	108	00	82	70
	107	00	11	20
	Nala in Gat No. 107	00	03	60
	129	00	68	20
	Nala in Gat No. 129	00	03	10
	131	00	01	10

1	2	3	4	5
4) Mahadevwadi (Contd....)	130	00	68	10
	102	00	12	80
	94	00	62	90
	Drain in Gat No. 94	00	01	30
	93	00	54	60
	176	00	22	40
	Road in Gat No. 176	00	07	70
	177	00	38	00
	178	00	34	70
	179	01	77	30
	180	00	55	60
	Nala in Gat No. 180	00	07	70
	Nala in Gat No. 182	00	03	70
	182	00	01	50
	190	00	03	50
	188	00	66	90
	189	00	29	40
	183	00	32	50
	185	00	62	30
	186	00	08	50
	Road - Major District Road- 33 on village boundary	00	06	60
5) Vitthalwadi	97	00	35	10
	96	00	39	10
	94	00	34	40
	93	00	38	50
	101	00	23	50
	103	00	17	80
	105	00	27	10
	108	00	52	60
	109	00	26	90
	114	00	20	50
	117	00	23	50
	118	00	24	90
	126	00	45	70
	125	01	06	30
	Cart Track between Gat No. 125 and 198	00	02	60
	198	00	50	80
	Drain in Gat No. 198 and 197	00	06	00
	197	00	46	00
	Road in Gat No. 197	00	05	30

1	2	3	4	5
5) Vitthalwadi (Contd....)	192	00	65	80
	190	00	38	30
	189	00	75	30
	Canal in Gat No. 189 and 190	00	06	50
	188	00	33	30
	Nala in Gat No. 206	00	03	50
	206	00	39	70
	Nala in Gat No. 206	00	08	00
	207	00	35	00
	216	00	17	30
	217	00	16	80
	Canal between Gat No. 217 and 218	00	15	60
	218	00	16	50
	219	00	13	30
	220	00	17	10
	221	00	11	20
	238	00	14	00
	236	00	13	90
	241	00	14	60
	247	00	04	30
	248	00	11	40
	249	00	15	30
	250	00	27	70
	252	00	13	10
	253	00	12	60
6) Ansurda	Road in Gat No. 49	00	05	20
	49	00	09	50
	50	00	08	30
	51	00	08	50
	52	00	03	90
	53	00	04	40
	55	00	02	70
	56	00	08	00
	59	00	06	70
	61	00	08	30
	62	00	07	70
	63	00	08	10
	64	00	09	20
	65	00	15	80
	74	01	33	70
	75	00	20	40

1	2	3	4	5
6) Ansurda (Contd....)	76	00	09	20
	77	00	02	90
	79	00	03	00
	80	00	03	90
	81	00	12	40
	82	00	07	30
	Nala between Gat No. 82 and 254	00	02	30
	Other District Road-54 Road between Gat No. 81 and 254	00	05	50
	254	00	40	20
	255	00	16	10
	256	00	13	50
	246	00	13	70
	230/1	00	39	20
	229	00	39	90
	220	00	05	10
	219	00	05	10
	218	00	05	30
	209	00	11	30
	210	00	05	90
	211	00	05	80
	212	00	06	90
	213	00	06	40
	203	00	18	80
	201	00	53	00
	Canal in Gat No. 201	00	01	40
	195	00	13	90
	194	00	17	20
	193	00	24	20
	Nala in Gat No. 193	00	02	30
7) Ruibhar	256	00	39	00
	260	00	36	50
	261	00	18	60
	238	00	18	10
	264	00	64	20
	265	00	10	30
	Nala in Gat No. 264	00	03	80
	267	00	59	50
	268	00	44	70
	269	00	43	00
	Road Major District Road- 49 in Gat No. 269 -	00	05	70

1	2	3	4	5
7) Ruibhar (Contd....)	358	00	35	90
	359	00	84	00
	Nala between Gat No 358 and 359	00	03	00
	Cart Track in Gat No. 360	00	01	60
	360	00	11	90
	Cart Track in Gat No. 360	00	01	50
	372	00	15	40
	375	00	15	30
	376	00	41	30
	397	00	48	00
	390	00	01	00
	389	00	01	70
	388	00	01	00
	Canal in Gat No. 397	00	01	80
	Cart Track between Gat No. 397 and 398	00	03	00
	398	00	21	70
	399	00	21	50
	400	01	19	00
	406	00	07	80
	407	00	24	10
	408	00	07	70
	409	00	06	80
	410	00	08	00
	411	00	10	40
8) Uttari	33	00	16	40
	32	00	15	80
	31	00	32	70
	Nala in Gat No. 31	00	02	80
	28	00	34	60
	27	00	10	90
	26	00	07	80
	25	00	08	50
	24	00	07	30
	Cart Track in Gat No. 24	00	01	40
	19	00	06	40
	23	00	14	10
	22	00	14	40
	21	00	25	40
	20	00	02	20

1	2	3	4	5
9) Palaswadi	49	00	00	80
	50	00	05	60
	51	00	06	00
	54	00	07	80
	56	00	19	40
	57	00	08	20
	58	00	07	50
	59	00	09	00
	60	00	03	80
	61	00	00	10
	62	00	02	10
	63	00	06	20
	Nala in Gat No. 63	00	11	60
	67	00	06	40
	68	00	04	20
	70	00	12	70
	71	00	07	10
	72	00	04	60
	74	00	07	20
	75	00	06	80
	76	00	10	70
	77	00	11	20
	79	00	12	70
	81	00	02	60
	82	00	06	00
	9	00	07	90
	86	00	08	70
	88	00	08	60
	90	00	08	80
	3	00	25	50
	93	00	25	30
	94	00	07	70
	95	00	04	00
	97	00	05	40
	98	00	04	20
	99	00	04	60
	124	00	11	80
	126	00	03	30
	125	00	07	60
	Cart Track in Gat No. 125	00	10	30
	132	00	14	00

1	2	3	4	5
9) Palaswadi (Contd....)	131	00	13	40
	130	00	06	90
	137	00	34	30
	139	00	03	60
	142	00	02	80
	143	00	03	00
	145	00	07	40
	147	00	08	40
	149	00	08	50
	150	00	03	30
	152	00	05	60
	153	00	26	40
	156	00	93	60
	Nala in Gat No. 160	00	02	40
	160	00	32	40
	162	00	07	40
	163	00	05	80
	164	00	08	00
	165	00	12	30
	Cart Track in Gat No. 165	00	00	90
10) Wadgoan	90	00	21	40
	89	00	03	10
	88	00	03	20
	86	00	59	80
	Canal in Gat No. 86	00	01	70
	85	00	18	20
	84	00	10	80
	83	00	09	60
	81	00	15	80
	79	00	12	20
	78	00	19	20
	65	00	06	10
	64	00	05	80
	63	00	10	60
	56	00	16	40
	57	00	18	20
	58	00	31	80
	463	00	19	80
	464	00	17	40
	457	00	44	20
	451	00	12	80

1	2	3	4	5
10) Wadgoan (Contd....)	452	00	12	10
	447	00	22	00
	436	00	59	10
	437	00	01	00
	412	00	46	00
	413	00	46	60
	414	00	07	20
	403	00	00	60
	401	00	23	30
	400	00	20	00
	National Highway-211 between Gat No. 400 and 395	00	09	50
	395	00	46	40
	396	00	25	40
	397	00	14	70
	386	01	92	20
11) Gaoasud	153	00	29	90
	93	01	33	10
	Nala in Gat No. 80	00	22	60
	92	00	05	00
	80	00	39	70
	81	00	28	60
	82	00	43	20
	83	00	96	60
	64	00	00	80
	Nala in Gat No. 70	00	06	90
	70	00	20	90
	69	00	35	00
	66	00	03	00
	67	00	13	60
	68	00	31	70
	27	00	29	70
	35	00	23	20
	Cart Track in Gat No. 35	00	04	30
	36	00	07	80
	37	00	59	30
	9	00	66	30
	8	00	03	40
	7	00	18	10
	6	00	36	50
	Major District Road-30 on village boundary	00	07	70

1	2	3	4	5
12) Osmanabad(Rural)	468	01	01	70
	415/1	00	05	50
	467/4	00	00	20
	Cart Track in Survey No. 415	00	06	80
	466/1	00	35	80
	466/1/2	00	35	20
	466/2	00	41	00
	465/1	00	57	70
	464/2	00	15	00
	458	00	40	10
	Cart Track in Survey No. 459	00	02	30
	459/1	00	46	40
	454/2	00	15	90
	453/1	00	27	30
	453/2	01	01	70
	448/1	00	09	40
	449	00	37	20
	450	00	11	10
	Nala in Survey No. 438	00	05	40
	438/1	00	13	90
	437/2	00	40	00
	437/1	00	22	80
	437/3	00	31	60
	650	00	07	90
	655	00	02	00
	Nala in Survey No. 655	00	35	10
	Cart Track in Survey No. 654	00	00	80
	665/1	00	26	20
	665/2	00	30	60
	665/3	00	18	20
	639/3	00	23	90
	638/4	00	91	00
	639/2	00	00	40
	Road in Survey No. 638	00	10	10
	637/1	00	19	10
	637/2	00	41	70
	668/3	00	39	40
	668/1	00	11	30
	668/2	00	39	10
	635/1	00	82	90
	Nala in Survey No. 669	00	03	50

1	2	3	4	5
12) Osmanabad(Rural) (Contd....)	Nala in Survey No. 669	00	03	50
	635/2	00	04	20
	669/3	00	32	20
	669/1	00	39	10
	Road in Survey No. 672	00	17	70
	672/2	00	13	10
	Cart Track between Survey No. 672/2 and 672/1	00	00	60
	672/1	00	26	10
	625/2	00	31	50
	625/1	00	28	10
	626/9	00	03	40
	626/10	00	61	00
	626/11	00	08	00
	626/6	00	01	70
	Nala in Survey No. 626 and 616	00	05	00
	616/4	00	10	60
	516/4/A	00	11	70
	616/12	00	01	60
	616/10	00	12	10
	616/7	00	14	90
	619/2	00	15	50
	619/3	00	24	70
	619/6	00	21	80
	619/9	00	08	20
	619/10	00	02	00
	619/13	00	09	60
	619/16	00	11	60
	Nala in Survey No. 619	00	04	20
	620/1	00	00	90
	620/2	00	09	70
	620/3	00	36	00
	620/4	00	17	10
	620/5	00	03	30
	620/6	00	12	40
	620/7	00	11	60
13) Ambehoh	39	00	04	20
	38	00	23	80
	Cart Track in Gat No. 38	00	02	00
	37	00	43	10
	36	00	41	10

1	2	3	4	5
13) Ambehol (Contd....)	34	00	40	20
	33	00	18	70
	13	00	04	00
14) Khanapur	147	00	54	20
	180	00	43	00
	179	00	25	50
	183	00	08	40
	184	00	17	50
	185	00	61	20
	187	00	14	70
	191	00	23	80
	193	00	20	10
	196	00	19	20
	197	00	25	20
	199	00	00	90
	200	00	05	40
	202	00	07	50
	203	00	08	50
	204	00	10	70
	206	00	31	10
	207	00	31	70
	208	00	05	80
15) Kaudgaon	120	00	10	10
	106	01	01	50
	Cart Track in Gat No. 106	00	04	70
	108	00	34	10
	109	00	50	20
	175	00	15	90
	174	00	28	00
	173	00	02	60
	176	00	44	60
	178	00	40	50
	188	00	18	40
	187	00	05	90
	189	00	09	70
	191	00	01	80
	192	00	13	60
	193	00	23	40
	194	00	51	40

1	2	3	4	5
15) Kaudgaon (Contd....)	Cart Track between Gat No. 194 and	00	10	60
	282			
	282	00	05	30
	281	00	07	90
	276	00	13	60
	275	00	10	90
	267	00	17	30
	Cart Track in Gat No. 266	00	00	90
	266	00	16	60
	263	00	10	00
	264	00	29	30
	262	00	05	70
	261	00	05	90
	260	00	04	90
	256	00	23	70
	259	00	02	10
	255	00	23	40
	204	00	16	30
	238	00	06	00
	237	00	06	80
	235	00	13	60
	209	00	33	70
	234	00	64	60
	Cart Track in Gat No. 234	00	03	80
	232	00	76	20
	Nala in Gat No. 209	00	05	30
	228	00	27	40
	228	00	27	60
	227	00	30	70
	224	00	17	60
	223	00	21	00
	219/2	00	04	20
	221	00	55	30
	Nala in Gat No. 220	00	04	50
	220	00	26	70
	State Highway-67 - Road	00	14	50
	338	00	25	40
	339	00	22	00
	345	00	52	50
	Bedki Nala in Gat No. 345	00	14	10
	348	00	07	50
	349	00	10	40

1	2	3.	4	5
15) Kaudgaon (Contd....)	344	00	53	00
	343	00	01	10
	metal Road in Gat No. 344 and 343	00	04	40
16) Ambejawaige	225/1	00	72	00
	225/2	00	29	50
	Nala between Gat No. 225 and 258	00	11	80
	258	00	50	80
	257	01	15	70
	256	00	31	70
	244	00	00	80
	255	00	69	10
	254	01	18	90
	Drain in Gat No. 254	00	02	00
	Cart Track on village boundary	00	04	50

[F. No. L-14014/31/2003-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 2005

का. आ. 1302.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधिन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्य का. आ. 2581, तारीख 13 अक्टूबर 2004, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मेसर्स गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी/दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज ब्लाकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य की संरचनाओं से कर्नाटक राज्य में बीदर जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिये गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रायोजन के लिये उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;
और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनाता को तारीख 22 नवम्बर 2004 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबन्ध में जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर साक्षम प्राधिकारि द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और साक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट, भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबन्ध में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

जमुखी						
तालुका क्षेत्र		जिला क्षेत्र		राज्य कर्नाटक		
अ. क.	गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिस्सा नंबर	आर.जी. यू. अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र		
				हेक्टेर	ए	सी ए
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	होकरना खुर्द	कर्नाटक के होकरना खुर्द और ए.पी. के सातवार गांव के सीमा के बीच में गल्ला		0	14	90
		89	ए	0	42	26
		89	ई	0	25	98
		89	यु	0	35	96
		92	2	0	29	10
		94	3	0	25	60
		94	2	0	00	30
		गाड़ी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 94 और 102 के बीच में		0	05	60
		102	5ए	0	14	30
		102	3	0	30	55
		102	1	0	36	87
		101		0	41	70
		108	ए/1	0	09	33
		106	ए/2	0	10	93
		106	एए/ए	0	25	74
		108		0	12	40
		गाड़ी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 109 में		0	03	70
		109	ए	0	38	20
		109	ई	0	00	96
2	राजगीरा	179	पी1	0	58	65
		179	पी2	0	02	23
		180	ए/1-पी2	0	00	45
		180	ए	0	18	06
		180	ए/1-पी3	0	07	56
		180	ए/2	0	13	50
		180	एए/3	0	13	49
		181	ए	0	00	14
		181	एए	0	24	96
		182	2	0	16	11
		182	1	0	36	08
		183	1	0	12	20
		153		0	18	30
		184	ए	0	00	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	राजगीरा निरंतर	184	एए	0	00	60
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 184 में		0	06	30
		152	पी1	0	12	20
		152	पी2	0	12	20
		151		0	10	74
		151	एए	0	11	76
		5		0	34	90
		16	ई	0	03	40
		6	1	0	09	30
		6	2	0	09	29
		6	3	0	12	91
		15		0	03	80
		9	ए	0	00	85
		9	एए	0	00	85
		14	1	0	18	57
		14	2	0	07	28
		14	3	0	01	95
		13	1	0	02	11
		13	2	0	13	69
		13	3/ए	0	03	02
		13	3/पी1	0	03	02
		13	3/पी2	0	03	03
		13	4	0	06	73
		12	1	0	33	70
		22	1	0	16	60
		22	2	0	02	80
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 22 और 51 के बीच में		0	05	10
		51	एए	0	28	31
		51	ई	0	16	89
		48	ई3	0	22	18
		48	ईई1	0	14	82
		46	2	0	48	62
		46	ए1	0	37	24
		46	एए1-पी1	0	06	64
		45		0	05	87
		44	1	0	13	10
		67	एए/1	0	21	60
		68		0	35	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	सिन्दोल	सिन्दोल और राजगीरा गांव के सीमा के बीच में नाला		0	16	70
		90	1/एए1	0	01	10
		90	2	0	15	10
		89	1	0	01	34
		89	2	0	26	01
		89	3	0	30	45
		87	ए	0	00	30
		88		0	41	10
		85	4	0	54	93
		85	3	0	01	30
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 85 और 31 के बीच में		0	05	70
		31	3	0	24	86
		31	1	0	35	26
		32		0	47	30
		33	1ए	0	47	40
		37		0	25	91
		37	ए	0	22	89
4	पांतरपल्ली	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 47 और 15 के बीच में		0	06	70
		15	बी/ए	0	06	40
		16		0	00	20
		37	ए/ए	0	39	90
		37	ए/बी	0	39	90
		36	ए	0	14	31
		36	बी	0	27	19
		35		0	24	30
		34	2	0	36	90
		34	3ए	0	02	97
		34	1	0	00	30
		30	1सी	0	00	80
5	सेखापुर	62	2	0	11	50
		63	ए3	0	42	85
		63	एए	0	18	85
6	बगदल	176	ए	0	22	75
		176	एए	0	15	08
		176	ई	0	12	03
		176	ईई	0	13	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	बगदल निरंतर	175	ए	0	10	67
		175	एए	0	10	67
		175	ई	0	10	67
		175	ई/2-1	0	10	67
		175	ई/2-2	0	10	67
		175	ई/1	0	10	67
		175	ईई	0	10	68
		174	1	0	64	41
		174	4	0	30	60
		174	6	0	02	59
		170		0	72	80
		169	1	0	32	12
		169	1ए1	0	22	58
		166	ए	0	30	63
		166	एए	0	23	58
		144		0	30	00
		145	1	0	65	56
		145	3	0	25	34
	नाला सर्वे नंबर 139 में			0	03	30
	139	1	0	16	15	
	139	2	0	16	15	
	139	4	0	41	05	
	138	2	0	48	90	
	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 138 और 230 के बीच में			0	06	30
	230	2	0	70	12	
	228	एपी1	0	08	89	
	228	एएपी1	0	02	32	
	228	ए	0	01	49	
	232	पी	0	13	32	
	232	पी6	0	14	51	
	232	पीकी	0	06	67	
	233	ए	0	39	24	
	233	एए	0	09	26	
	243	पी6	0	56	00	
	243	पी2	0	58	00	
	241	1+3	0	06	66	
	241	3+4	0	24	98	
	240	4	0	05	04	
	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 240 और 283 के बीच में			0	04	80
	283	ए	0	39	50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	बगदल निरंतर	284	पी2	0	25	44
		284	पी3	0	07	48
		284	पी1	0	46	96
		285	पी1	0	01	43
		281		0	14	20
		289		0	70	61
		278	1	0	00	16
		278	2-1	0	00	16
		278	2-2	0	00	16
	गाड़ी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 278 और 289 के बीच में			0	03	20
	277			0	37	20
	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 276 और 299 के बीच में			0	14	10
	299	एए		0	00	24
	299	ई		0	14	66
	302	3		0	47	90
	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 302 और 303 के बीच में			0	03	72
	303			0	31	18
	304			0	41	50
7	निडवंचा	46	ए	0	36	75
		46	एए	0	36	75
		45		0	22	60
		44	ए	0	04	50
		44	एए	0	04	50
		43		0	57	60
		42	ए	0	06	00
		42	एए	0	06	00
		40		0	36	50
		38		0	79	20
		36	ए	0	14	80
		36	एए	0	14	80
		37		0	40	70
	सर्वे नंबर 37 और 13 के बीच में कारांजा नदी			0	15	90
	13	ए		0	04	10
	13	एए		0	04	10
	14			0	18	00
	12	1		0	02	30
	12	2		0	02	30
	11			1	15	80
	18			0	29	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	निडवंचा निरंतर	19	ए	0	32	00
		19	एए	0	32	00
	गाडी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 19 और 191 के बीच में			0	05	00
		191	1	0	06	27
		191	2	0	06	27
		191	3	0	06	27
		191	4	0	06	27
		191	5	0	06	27
		191	6	0	06	28
		191	7	0	06	28
		191	8	0	06	30
		191	9	0	06	30
		190		0	30	00
		189	ए	0	05	35
		189	एए	0	05	35
		41	एए	0	00	01
8	बेंबळगी	9	15	0	12	40
		9	12/ए	0	30	20
		9	12/एए	0	30	20
		9	7	0	01	61
		9	4	0	16	40
		9	3	0	09	42
		10		0	21	00
		11	ए	0	21	00
		11	एए	0	23	20
		2		0	47	50
		129		0	23	80
		121	1/ए	0	18	64
		121	1/ए2	0	16	19
		121	2	0	38	17
		122		0	58	42
		109	ए	0	13	83
		109	एए	0	10	80
		109	ईई	0	18	97
		123	ई	0	10	64
		123	युयु	0	20	66
		107	ए	0	38	92
		107	एए	0	22	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	रेकुलगी	80	बी	0	42	09
		नाला सर्वे नंबर 80 में		0	02	60
		81		0	01	14
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 81 और 87 के बीच में		0	02	80
		87	ए	0	07	25
		86		0	78	50
		85	ए	0	26	84
		85	बी	0	23	56
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 85 और 84 के बीच में		0	08	90
		84		0	39	70
		227		0	41	47
		230	ए	0	21	96
		230	बी	0	21	96
		230	सी	0	21	98
		231	ए	0	08	89
		231	ए1	0	23	20
		233		0	09	10
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 233 और 235 के बीच में		0	04	90
		235	बी	0	06	13
		236	ए	0	41	32
		236	बी	0	35	09
		236	ई	0	06	79
		238	ए/2	0	05	73
		238	ए/3	0	46	17
		239	बी	0	03	29
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 239 और 336 के बीच में		0	09	20
		336	ए	0	08	70
		335	ए	0	12	01
		335	बी	0	32	89
		334	सी	0	12	08
		334	सी/1	0	12	08
		334	सी/2	0	12	08
		334	सी/3	0	12	09
		334	बी/1	0	29	52
		334	बी/2	0	29	52
		309	2बी	0	09	50
		309	3	0	27	97
		309	4	0	29	57
		नाला सर्वे नंबर 309 में		0	02	60
		306	ए	0	02	08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	रेकुळगी निरंतर	306	बी	0	19	76
		306	जी	0	10	76
		312	ए-पी1	0	00	14
		312	बी	0	19	94
		312	बी1	0	43	67
		312	डी	0	08	16
10	होचकनळी	100	1	0	09	73
		100	2	0	03	38
		100	3	0	03	39
		101	1ए1	0	05	94
		101	1ए4	0	09	06
		101	1ए5	0	23	03
		101	2ए	0	29	69
		101	2एए	0	15	98
11	सीरकदनळी	68	1	0	28	02
		68	2	0	28	03
		67		0	24	50
		65		0	96	51
	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 65 में			0	04	40
	58	3	0	07	90	
	58	2	0	45	12	
	58	1	0	07	93	
	58		0	02	10	
	25		0	25	30	
	24	5	0	34	20	
	24	4	0	08	40	
	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 24 में			0	03	20
	17		0	38	20	
	11		0	40	00	
	10	ए	0	11	87	
	10	एए	0	11	87	
	10	ई	0	11	87	
	10	ईई	0	11	89	
	19		0	03	15	
	2	2	0	30	50	
	3		0	26	40	
	4		0	26	00	
	6		0	25	95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	सीरकाटनली निरंतर	176	3	0	27	31
		176	4	0	15	19
		175	1	0	19	15
		175	ए	0	23	75
		174		0	00	93
		168	3	0	12	89
		168	2	0	09	69
		168	बी/ई	0	49	02
		170	2/एए	0	49	50
		169	2	0	47	20
	सीरकाटनली और रानजोल खेणी गांव के सीमा के बीच में नाला			0	03	50
12	रानजोल खेणी	402		0	62	60
		403		0	34	60
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तालुका : हुमनाबाद		जिला : बीदर		राज्य: कर्नाटक		
1	ताळमडगि	सीरकाटनली और तालमडगी गांव के सीमा के बीच में नाला		0	19	30
		40	बी1	1	29	90
		39	1	0	10	90
		रानजोल और तालमडगी गांव के सीमा के बीच में नाला		0	29	40
2	सीतळगेरे	53		0	50	00
		52		0	18	48
		55	5ए	0	09	10
		55	5बी	0	09	10
		55	1ए	0	00	23
		55	1बी	0	00	23
		55	1सी	0	00	24
		50	3	0	23	87
		50	1ए	0	12	12
			1बी	0	12	13
		50	2	0	38	47
		रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 50 और 57 के बीच में		0	05	20
		57	1	0	23	00
		61	ए	0	16	40
		61	बी	0	16	40
		61	बी1	0	16	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	सीतलगेरे निरंतर	60	सी1	0	08	22
		60	ए	0	08	22
		60	बी1	0	08	22
		60	बी2	0	08	22
		60	सी	0	08	22
		60	डी	0	08	24
		60	ईई	0	08	24
		60	इ	0	08	24
		59	1ए	0	04	50
		59	1बी	0	04	50
		59	2ए	0	06	93
		59	2बी	0	06	93
		59	2सी	0	06	94
		83	6	0	00	20
		83	3	0	30	28
	94 सरकारी भूमि		ए1	0	07	82
	94 सरकारी भूमि		ए2	0	07	82
	94 सरकारी भूमि		ए3	0	07	82
	94 सरकारी भूमि		एए	0	07	82
	94 सरकारी भूमि		एए4	0	07	82
	94 सरकारी भूमि		एए5	0	07	83
	94 सरकारी भूमि		एए6	0	07	83
	94 सरकारी भूमि		एए7	0	07	83
	94 सरकारी भूमि		बी	0	07	83
	सर्वे नंबर 94 में रास्ता			0	05	50
	87		एए	0	05	55
	87		बी1	0	05	55
	87		बी2	0	05	55
	87		सी1	0	05	55
	87		सी2	0	05	55
	87		डी	0	05	55
	87		ई	0	05	57
	87		एफ1	0	05	57
	87		एफ2	0	05	57
	87		टी	0	05	57
	86		ए	0	04	42
	86		एए	0	04	42
	86		बी	0	04	42
	86		सी	0	04	42
	सर्वे नंबर 86 और 91 के बीच में रास्ता			0	05	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	सोतलगेर निरंतर	91	5	0	31	70
		91	4	0	12	20
3	नीम्बुर	41	1सी	0	29	80
		51	1	0	02	80
	गाडी रास्ता			0	02	90
	रास्ता			0	05	00
	गाडी रास्ता			0	04	40
	68			0	05	22
	62	5		0	09	70
	67	3		0	02	10
	63			0	40	51
	64	ए		0	32	53
	64	बी		0	35	07
	सर्वे नंबर 64 और 125 के बीच में गाडी रास्ता			0	06	50
	125	1ए		0	17	20
	125	1सी		0	24	94
	126			0	49	90
	122	सी		0	35	50
	120	ए1		0	18	65
	120	बी		0	18	65
	118	2		0	01	30
	118	1ए		0	12	75
	118	1सी		0	12	75
	115	ए		0	12	60
	115	बी		0	12	60
	115	सी		0	12	61
	114			0	21	60
	रास्ता			0	06	00
	113	5		0	40	27
	113	6		0	00	20
	112	1		0	01	50
	112	2ए		0	23	05
	112	2बी		0	23	05
	सर्वे नंबर 112 और 144 के बीच में रास्ता			0	12	70
	144			0	47	10
	147	3		0	11	08
	147	2		0	28	30
	146	3ए		0	13	15
	146	3बी		0	13	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	नीखुर निरंतर	148	2ए	0	07	92
		148	2बी	0	07	92
		148	2सी	0	07	93
		148	2डी	0	07	93
		148	1	0	10	40
		148	ए	0	26	25
		148	बी	0	26	25
4	ओल्लुर	102		0	20	90
		103		0	00	50
		106	1	0	40	90
		107	ए	0	05	56
		107	बी	0	05	57
		107	सी	0	05	57
5	मदरगांव	31		0	12	30
		30	ए	0	14	40
		30	बी1	0	14	40
		30	बी2	0	14	40
		30	सी	0	14	40
		28	1ए	0	11	12
		28	1बी	0	11	12
		28	1सी	0	11	12
		28	2/1	0	11	12
		28	2/2	0	11	12
		29		0	31	40
		24		0	21	30
		23		0	58	20
		10	1	0	06	60
		10	1ए	0	06	60
		10	1एए	0	06	60
		10	2	0	06	60
		10	3	0	06	60
		10	4	0	06	60
		सर्वे संवर 10 और 11 के बीच में गाड़ी रक्ता		0	02	60
		11	ए	0	02	70
		11	एए	0	02	70
		11	बी1	0	02	70
		11	बी2	0	02	70
		11	सी	0	02	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	मदरगांव निरंतर	11	डी	0	02	70
		17		0	57	90
		12	1	0	21	30
		12	2	0	21	30
		12	3	0	21	30
		14	1ए	0	11	43
		14	1एए	0	11	43
		14	1बी	0	11	44
		119	1	0	25	10
		119	3	0	12	90
	सर्वे नंबर 119 और 117 के बीच में गाड़ी रास्ता			0	04	10
		117	5	0	11	80
		117	6	0	08	90
		117	7	0	10	00
		117	8	0	17	20
		116	1	0	20	20
		116	2	0	20	20
		115		0	01	00
		114	1	0	13	95
		114	2	0	13	95
		113	ए	0	29	40
		113	बी	0	29	40
6	मलकापुरवाडी	6	2ए	0	12	10
		6	2बी	0	12	10
		6	3	0	12	10
		4		0	32	80
		3	1	0	06	97
		3	2ए	0	06	97
		3	2बी	0	06	98
		3	3	0	06	98
	सर्वे नंबर 2 और 3 के बीच में रास्ता			0	03	90
		2	2	0	64	40
		71	ए1	0	06	07
		71	ए2	0	06	07
		71	सी	0	06	07
		71	सी2	0	06	07
		71	के	0	06	08
		71	जी	0	06	08
		71	बी1	0	06	08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	मलकापुरवाडी निरंतर	74	बी2	0	06	08
		68	1	1	34	40
	सर्वे नंबर 68 और 61 के बीच में रास्ता			0	07	00
		61	1	0	02	76
		61	2	0	02	76
		61	3	0	02	76
		61	4	0	02	76
		61	5	0	02	76
		61	6	0	02	76
		61	7	0	02	76
		61	8	0	02	76
		61	9	0	02	76
		61	10	0	02	76
		61	11	0	02	76
		61	12	0	02	76
		61	13	0	02	76
		61	14	0	02	76
		61	15	0	02	76
		61	16	0	02	75
		61	17	0	02	75
		62	1	0	27	53
		62	बी	0	27	53
		62	3	0	27	54
		63	3	0	06	30
		63	1	0	18	90
		63	2	0	05	60
		64	1	0	07	32
		64	2	0	07	32
		64	3	0	07	33
		64	4	0	07	33
		65	1/1	0	09	83
		65	1/2	0	09	83
		65	पी1	0	09	84
		65	पी2	0	09	84
		65	2	0	09	84
		65	3	0	09	84
		65	4	0	09	84
		65	5	0	09	84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	जलसिंगी निरंतर	159	4	0	17	99
		159	5	0	18	00
	सरकारी रास्ता		6	0	10	61
		158	ए	0	24	06
		158	बी	0	24	06
		158	सी	0	24	08
	सर्वे नंबर 158 और 157 के बीच में गाड़ी रास्ता			0	05	40
		157	ए	0	01	80
		224		0	43	90
		226	ए	0	00	53
		226	बी1	0	00	53
		226	बी2	0	00	54
		218		0	11	20
		217		0	85	50
		213		0	28	75
		214		0	61	57
		229	ए/ए	0	02	47
		229	ए/बी	0	02	47
		229	बी	0	02	48
		229	सी	0	02	48
		216		0	14	60
9	चीनकेरा	24	ए	0	05	90
		24	बी	0	48	20
		23	ए	0	10	78
		23	एए	0	10	78
	सर्वे नंबर 12 में गाड़ी रास्ता			0	04	60
		12	1	0	52	50
		13		0	88	50
	सर्वे नंबर 15 में रास्ता			0	04	80
		15	2	0	37	54
	सर्वे नंबर 15 और 56 के बीच में गाड़ी रास्ता			0	05	70
		56	3	0	22	40
		54		0	36	30
		53	ए	0	17	02
		53	बी	0	20	98
		55	1ए	0	00	20
		51		0	36	03
		52		0	00	95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	चीनकेरा निरंतर	49		0	36	99
		46		0	76	50
		45		0	09	10
		44	4	0	14	00
		44	3-पी1	0	05	13
		44	3-पी2	0	05	14
		44	3-पी3	0	05	14
		44	2	0	34	86
		44	1	0	00	90
		43		0	48	70
		73		0	42	30
		67	1	0	12	50
		72	2	0	16	34
		72	3बी	0	23	03
	सर्वे नंबर 71 में रास्ता			0	02	30
		71	2	0	28	73
		71	1ए	0	81	74
		71	3	0	11	00
		71	1बी	0	61	33
		69	बी	0	13	60
10	सेढोल	177		0	89	50
		178		1	43	15
		180	3/ए	0	38	64
		180	4	0	94	66
11	कनकटा	58	1	0	27	45
		58	2	0	27	77
		58	3सी	0	35	09
		57	ए	0	42	05
		57	बी	0	42	05
		56	सी	0	04	31
	सर्वे नंबर 56 में गाड़ी रास्ता			0	01	47
		38	ए	0	42	10
	सर्वे नंबर 38 में गाड़ी रास्ता			0	01	50
		41		0	72	13
		40	बी	0	21	58
		40	सी2	0	24	50
		26		0	87	69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	कनकद्वार निरंतर	सर्वे नंबर 26 में रास्ता		0	02	06
		24		0	44	85
		21		0	00	20
		22	2	0	00	20
		23	ए1	0	00	96
		23	ए2	0	00	97
		23	ए3	0	00	97
		23	बी	0	00	97
		12		0	28	90
		सर्वे नंबर 12 और 213 के बीच में नाला		0	03	70
		216	2	0	00	20
		213	2	0	16	20
		213	3	0	23	10
		213	4	0	13	80
		213	5	0	25	45
		सर्वे नंबर 216 में गाड़ी रास्ता		0	03	41
		नाला		0	02	90
		212		0	02	40
		209	बी	0	18	45
		209	सी	0	09	00
		209	जी	0	16	82
		208	1	0	04	62
		208	2	0	04	08
		208	3	0	04	80
		208	4	0	06	00
		208	5	0	06	29
		208	6	0	02	41
		207	1	0	22	30
		206	ए	0	04	75
		206	बी	0	04	75
		205	ए	0	02	96
		205	बी	0	02	96
		204		0	09	40
		203	ए1	0	03	02
		203	ए2	0	03	02
		203	ए3	0	03	02
		203	बी	0	03	02
		202	ए	0	03	45
		202	बी	0	03	45
		201	ए	0	01	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	कनकटा निरंतर	201	बी	0	01	99
		201	बी	0	01	99
		200	ए	0	01	65
		200	बी1	0	01	65
		200	बी2	0	01	65
		200	बी3	0	01	65
		199	ए	0	03	45
		199	बी	0	03	45
		198	1ए	0	03	10
		198	1बी	0	03	10
		197		0	00	50

12	हुणसगेरा	169		0	05	33
		170	1बी	0	17	58
		170	2	0	18	90
		173	1	0	12	46
		173	1/बी	0	10	80
		173	2/ए	0	22	90
		198	3	0	55	80
		197	2	0	17	05
		197	2/2	0	17	05
	सर्वे नंबर 197 में गाडी रास्ता			0	06	80
		196	1	0	02	20
		193	ए	0	04	90
		193	बी	0	05	42
		193	डी	0	19	97
	सर्वे नंबर 193 में गाडी रास्ता			0	02	60

तालुका : बसवकुलभारा		जिला : बीडर		राज्य : कर्नाटक		
1	राजोळा	66	ए	0	72	70
		66	ए	0	18	92
		65	बी	0	18	03
		65	बी	0	35	45
		64	ए	0	35	14
		64	एए	0	16	50
		64	बी	0	39	06
		53		0	79	60
	गाडी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 53 और 56 के बीच में			0	06	00
		56	1	0	69	60
		56	2/ए	0	18	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	राजोक्ति निरंतर	56	2/की	0	18	29
		56	2/की	0	18	29
	गाडी रास्ता			0	06	40
	54 सरकारी और अन्य			2	18	78
	54	की1	0	37	48	
	54	की3	0	01	73	
	54	की5	0	14	04	
	54	की8	0	17	06	
	103	2की	0	34	15	
	103	2की	0	39	81	
	103	2की	0	04	94	
	103	1ए	0	26	72	
	103	1की1	0	16	48	
	गाडी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 103 और 122 के बीच में			0	04	00
	122	की	0	44	90	
	180	7	0	33	15	
	180	11	0	18	75	
	179	ए	0	09	35	
	179	की	0	09	35	
	178	ए	0	13	30	
	177		0	19	50	
	174	की	0	23	10	
	173	एए	0	33	34	
	173	ई	0	28	76	
	169		0	21	60	
	192	ए	0	09	40	
	192	ई	0	22	03	
	192	एए	0	16	82	
	192	ईई	0	03	05	
	194		0	38	90	
	213	ए/1	0	03	77	
	213	ए/2	0	03	78	
	213	एए	0	00	28	
	213	ई1	0	07	28	
	213	ई2	0	07	29	
	212	ए	0	15	13	
	212	की	0	15	13	
	212	की	0	15	14	
	211	ए	0	09	94	
	211	की	0	16	66	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	राजोळा निरंतर	211	सी	0	08	80
		210		0	31	80
		209		0	25	50
		208		0	31	90
		207		0	66	50
		205		0	73	70
2	किटा	124	बी	0	06	10
		125	2	0	20	80
		126	ए	0	14	45
		126	बी	0	15	06
		126	सी	0	19	99
		126	ई	0	09	59
		129	ए1	0	36	15
		129	बी	0	08	05
		128	2ए	0	35	47
		128	2बी	0	14	06
		128	1	0	09	30
	नाला सर्व नंबर 128 और 172 के बीच में			0	17	30
		172	1ए	0	23	72
		172	1सी	0	22	48
		174		0	09	90
		171	ए	0	42	70
		175	ए	0	29	30
		179		0	26	10
		190	1	0	56	80
		189		0	06	10
		198	1	0	09	90
		199	एए	0	10	20
		199	एबी	0	43	42
		199	एसी	0	23	45
		199	बी	0	25	43
		210	ए1	0	26	10
		209	1	0	20	28
		209	2ए/1	0	11	35
		209	2ए/2	0	09	05
		208		0	35	10
		207		0	05	20
		206	ए	0	34	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	किटा निरंतर	206	सी	0	16	90
		205		0	22	40
3	नारायनपुर	108	ए	0	21	65
		108	सी	0	01	95
		107	3	0	14	51
		107	4	0	02	20
		103	ए	0	13	60
		103	सी	0	27	90
		102	4	0	02	20
		102	3	0	27	70
		101	2	0	90	00
		101	1	0	27	60
	76 कर्नाटक सरकार		1	0	20	08
	रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 76 में			0	05	97
	गाड़ी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 76 और 60 के बीच में			0	13	80
	60	10		0	19	30
	60	8		0	27	50
	60	6		0	24	10
	60	5		0	13	70
	60	3		0	27	60
	61	ए		0	00	50
	59	4		0	25	60
	59	3		0	60	60
	57	1ए		0	14	56
	57	ए2		0	14	56
	57	ए1		0	19	25
	57	सी		0	26	78
	57	सी/1		0	33	90
	57	सी/2		0	17	80
	57	सी		0	03	05
4	यदलापुर	32	सी	0	05	65
		32	सी	0	05	65
		33	6	0	17	20
		33	5	0	09	50
		33	1ए	0	74	50
		34	2	0	44	10
		35	5सी	0	20	90
		35	6	0	01	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	यदलापूर निरंतर	35	4	0	17	11
		35	4ए	0	47	01
		40	2	0	47	20
		40	1	0	61	50
		39	1	0	07	80
5	बेट बालकुंदा	136	सी	0	20	80
	सरकारी भुमी गाडी रास्ता			0	06	20
	137	ए	0	84	50	
	137	ए/1	0	29	40	
	137	ए/2	0	29	40	
	137	ए/3	0	29	40	
	137	सी/1	0	45	10	
6	बसवकल्याण	51	2	0	17	68
	51	2ए	0	17	68	
	51	2/बी	0	17	68	
	51	2/सी	0	17	68	
	51	2/डी	0	17	68	
	52 सरकारी और अन्य	1/बी	0	31	20	
	53		0	40	80	
	सरकारी भुमी गाडी रास्ता		0	13	40	
	34	3	0	21	26	
	34	4	0	29	70	
	34	5	0	27	30	
	33	बी/1	0	55	30	
	32	ए	0	22	15	
	32	ई	0	49	15	
	सरकारी भुमी गाडी रास्ता		0	08	90	
	11		0	00	30	
	12	1	0	86	50	
	14	1	0	12	00	
	8		0	13	00	
	6	ए	0	45	57	
	6	ए/1	0	45	58	
	6	सी	0	24	65	
7	प्रस्तापुर	40	ए/1	0	45	80
	41	ए	0	08	20	
	39	4	0	92	05	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	प्रतापुर निरंतर	44	ए	0	00	10
		43	डी	0	09	90
		46	ए	0	15	45
		45	बी	0	26	05
		45	3बी	0	29	90
	गाडी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 45			0	03	00
		46	ए	0	31	90
		46	सी	0	33	60
		47	2	0	01	95
		47	2बी	0	61	55
		19	ए	0	07	20
		14	ए	0	34	25
		14	बी	0	40	15
		14	सी	0	50	00
	गाडी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 14			0	03	00
		17	बी	0	08	20
		16		0	74	50
		384	1	0	38	20
		384	16	0	38	20
		384	8	0	35	30
		384	4	0	00	05
		283	ए	0	52	87
		283	बी	0	52	43
		285		0	14	20
		336	3	0	52	20
		335	ए	0	22	42
		333	1	0	60	68
		333	2	0	39	60
		333	3	0	48	22
	गाडी रास्ता सर्वे नंबर 333			0	02	00
		330	ए	0	04	40
		330	सी	0	54	50
		329	1	0	24	00
		328	1ए	0	41	53
		328	1बी	0	00	62
		328	2ए	0	14	09
		328	2बी	0	14	31
		328	2सी	0	15	95
		325	ए	0	14	80
		325	बी	0	14	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	प्रस्तापुर निरंतर	325	सी	0	13	45
		325	डी	0	13	45
		324	ए	0	27	05
		324	बी	0	25	95
		321	1ए	0	20	02
		321	2	0	17	48
		320	1ए	0	12	42
		320	1बी	0	12	43
		320	2	0	25	85
		318	सी	0	27	70
		318		0	89	80
		317	2	0	02	20

[फा. सं. एल-14014/30/2003-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th April, 2005

S. O. 1302.— Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2581 dated 13th October 2004 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas from, the exploration blocks in the Northern / Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Bidar in the State of Karnataka by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 22nd November 2004;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And, whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired, for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE						
Taluka - Bidar		District : Bidar		State : Karnataka		
Sl. No.	Village Name	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area to be acquired for ROU		
				Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hokrana Khurd	Nala between Village boundary of Hokarana Khurd of Karnataka and Satwara Village of AP		0	14	90
		89	A	0	42	26
		89	EE	0	25	98
		89	U	0	35	96
		92	2	0	29	10
		94	3	0	25	60
		94	2	0	00	30
		Cart Track between survey no. 94 and 102		0	05	60
		102	5A	0	14	30
		102	3	0	30	55
		102	1	0	36	87
		101		0	41	70
		106	A/1	0	09	33
		106	A/2	0	10	93
		106	AA/A	0	25	74
		108		0	12	40
		Cart Track in survey no. 109		0	03	70
		109	A	0	38	20
		109	E	0	00	96
2	Rajgira	179	P1	0	58	65
		179	P2	0	02	23
		180	A/1-P2	0	00	45
		180	A	0	18	06
		180	A/1-P3	0	07	56
		180	A/2	0	13	50
		180	AA/3	0	13	49
		181	A	0	00	14
		181	AA	0	24	96
		182	2	0	16	11
		182	1	0	36	08
		183	1	0	12	20
		153		0	18	30
		184	A	0	00	60
		184	AA	0	00	60
		Road in survey no. 184		0	06	30
		152	P1	0	12	20
		152	P2	0	12	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rajgira Conti. . .	151		0	10	74
		151	AA	0	11	76
		5		0	34	90
		16	E	0	03	40
		6	1	0	09	30
		6	2	0	09	29
		6	3	0	12	91
		15		0	03	80
		9	A	0	00	85
		9	AA	0	00	85
		14	1	0	18	57
		14	2	0	07	28
		14	3	0	01	95
		13	1	0	02	11
		13	2	0	13	69
		13	3/A	0	03	02
		13	3/B1	0	03	02
		13	3/B2	0	03	03
		13	4	0	06	73
		12	1	0	33	70
		22	1	0	16	60
		22	2	0	02	80
	Road between survey no. 22 and 51			0	05	10
		51	AA	0	28	31
		51	E	0	16	89
		48	E3	0	22	18
		48	EE1	0	14	82
		46	2	0	48	62
		46	A1	0	37	24
		46	AA1-P1	0	06	64
		45		0	05	87
		44	1	0	13	10
		67	AA/1	0	21	60
		68		0	35	00
3	Sindol	Nala in village boundary of Sindol and Rajgira		0	16	70
		90	1/AA1	0	01	10
		90	2	0	15	10
		89	1	0	01	34
		89	2	0	26	01
		89	3	0	30	45
		87	A	0	00	30
		88		0	41	10
		85	4	0	54	93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sindol Conti....	85	3	0	01	30
		Road between survey no. 85 and 31		0	05	70
		31	3	0	24	86
		31	1	0	35	26
		32		0	47	30
		33	1A	0	47	40
		37		0	25	91
		37	A	0	22	89
4	Patharapalli	Road between survey no. 47 and 15		0	06	70
		15	B/A	0	06	40
		16		0	00	20
		37	A/A	0	39	90
		37	A/B	0	39	90
		36	A	0	14	31
		36	B	0	27	19
		35		0	24	30
		34	2	0	36	90
		34	3A	0	02	97
		34	1	0	00	30
		30	1C	0	00	80
5	Shekapur	62	2	0	11	50
		63	A3	0	42	85
		63	AA	0	18	85
6	Bagdal	176	A	0	22	75
		176	AA	0	15	08
		176	E	0	12	03
		176	EE	0	13	54
		175	A	0	10	67
		175	AA	0	10	67
		175	E	0	10	67
		175	E/2-1	0	10	67
		175	E/2-2	0	10	67
		175	E/1	0	10	67
		175	EE	0	10	68
		174	1	0	64	41
		174	4	0	30	60
		174	6	0	02	59
		170		0	72	80
		169	1	0	32	12
		169	1A1	0	22	58
		166	A	0	30	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bagdal Conti.	166	AA	0	23	58
		144		0	30	00
		145	1	0	65	56
		145	3	0	25	34
	Nala in survey no. 139			0	03	30
		139	1	0	16	15
		139	2	0	16	15
		139	4	0	41	05
		138	2	0	48	90
	Road between survey no. 138 and 230			0	06	30
		230	2	0	70	12
		228	AP1	0	08	89
		228	AAP1	0	02	32
		228	A	0	01	49
		232	P	0	13	32
		232	P6	0	14	51
		232	Paiki	0	06	67
		233	A	0	39	24
		233	AA	0	09	26
		243	P6	0	56	00
		243	P2	0	58	00
		241	1+3	0	06	66
		241	3+4	0	24	98
		240	4	0	05	04
	Road between survey no. 240 and 283			0	04	80
		283	A	0	39	50
		284	P2	0	25	44
		284	P3	0	07	48
		284	P1	0	46	96
		285	P1	0	01	43
		281		0	14	20
		289		0	70	61
		278	1	0	00	16
		278	2-1	0	00	16
		278	2-2	0	00	16
	Cart Track between survey no. 278 and 289			0	03	20
		277		0	37	20
	Road between survey no. 276 and 299			0	14	10
		299	AA	0	00	24
		299	E	0	14	66
		302	3	0	47	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bagdal Conti.	Road between survey no. 302 and 303		0	03	72
		303		0	31	18
		304		0	41	50
7	Niduvancha	46	A	0	36	75
		46	AA	0	36	75
		45		0	22	60
		44	A	0	04	50
		44	AA	0	04	50
		43		0	57	60
		42	A	0	06	00
		42	AA	0	06	00
		40		0	36	50
		38		0	79	20
		36	A	0	14	80
		36	AA	0	14	80
		37		0	40	70
		Karanja River in between survey no. 37 and 13		0	15	90
		13	A	0	04	10
		13	AA	0	04	10
		14		0	18	00
		12	1	0	02	30
		12	2	0	02	30
		11		1	15	80
		18		0	29	10
		19	A	0	32	00
		19	AA	0	32	00
		Cart Track between survey no. 19 and 191		0	05	00
		191	1	0	06	27
		191	2	0	06	27
		191	3	0	06	27
		191	4	0	06	27
		191	5	0	06	27
		191	6	0	06	28
		191	7	0	06	28
		191	8	0	06	30
		191	9	0	06	30
		190		0	30	00
		189	A	0	05	35
		189	AA	0	05	35
		41	AA	0	00	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Bembalgi	9	15	0	12	40
		9	12/A	0	30	20
		9	12/AA	0	30	20
		9	7	0	01	61
		9	4	0	16	40
		9	3	0	09	42
		10		0	21	00
		11	A	0	21	00
		11	AA	0	23	20
		2		0	47	50
		129		0	23	80
		121	1/A	0	18	64
		121	1/A2	0	16	19
		121	2	0	38	17
		122		0	58	42
		109	A	0	13	83
		109	AA	0	10	80
		109	EE	0	18	97
		123	E	0	10	64
		123	UU	0	20	66
		107	A	0	38	92
		107	AA	0	22	98
9	Rekulgi	80	B	0	42	09
		Nala in survey no. 80		0	02	60
		81		0	01	14
		Road between survey no. 81 and 87		0	02	80
		87	A	0	07	25
		86		0	78	50
		85	A	0	26	84
		85	B	0	23	56
		Road between survey no. 85 and 84		0	08	90
		84		0	39	70
		227		0	41	47
		230	A	0	21	96
		230	B	0	21	96
		230	C	0	21	98
		231	A	0	08	89
		231	A1	0	23	20
		233		0	09	10
		Road between survey no. 233 and 235		0	04	90
		235	B	0	06	13
		236	A	0	41	32
		236	B	0	35	09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rekulgi Conti. .	236	E	0	06	79
		238	A/2	0	05	73
		238	A/3	0	46	17
		239	B	0	03	29
	Road between survey no. 239 and 336			0	09	20
		336	A	0	08	70
		335	A	0	12	01
		335	B	0	32	89
		334	C	0	12	08
		334	C/1	0	12	08
		334	C/2	0	12	08
		334	C/3	0	12	09
		334	B/1	0	29	52
		334	B/2	0	29	52
		309	2B	0	09	50
		309	3	0	27	97
		309	4	0	29	57
	Nala in survey no. 309			0	02	60
		306	A	0	02	08
		306	B	0	19	76
		306	G	0	10	76
		312	A-P1	0	00	14
		312	B	0	19	94
		312	B1	0	43	67
		312	D	0	08	16
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10.	Hochakanalli	100	1	0	09	73
		100	2	0	03	38
		100	3	0	03	39
		101	1AA1	0	05	94
		101	1AA4	0	09	06
		101	1AA5	0	23	03
		101	2A	0	29	69
		101	2AA	0	15	98
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11	Sirkatnalli	68	1	0	28	02
		68	2	0	28	03
		67		0	24	50
		65		0	96	51
	Road in survey no. 65			0	04	40
		58	3	0	07	90
		58	2	0	45	12
		58	1	0	07	93
		59		0	02	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sirkatnalli Conti...	25		0	25	30
		24	5	0	34	20
		24	4	0	08	40
	Road in survey no. 24			0	03	20
		17		0	38	20
		11		0	40	00
		10	A	0	11	87
		10	AA	0	11	87
		10	E	0	11	87
		10	EE	0	11	89
		19		0	03	15
		2	2	0	30	50
		3		0	26	40
		4		0	26	00
		6		0	25	95
		176	3	0	27	31
		176	4	0	15	19
		175	1	0	19	15
		175	A	0	23	75
		174		0	00	93
		168	3	0	12	89
		168	2	0	09	69
		168	B/E	0	49	02
		170	2/AA	0	49	50
		169	2	0	47	20
	Nala in village boundary of Sirkatnalli and Ranjol Kheni			0	03	50
12	Ranjol Kheni	402		0	62	60
		403		0	34	60
Taluka - Humnabad		District : Bidar		State : Karnataka		
1	Talnadagi	Nala between village boundary of Sirkatnalli and Talnadagi		0	19	30
		40	B1	1	29	90
		39	1	0	10	90
		Nala between village boundary of Ranjola and Talnadagi		0	29	40
2	Sitalgere	53		0	50	00
		52		0	18	48
		55	5A	0	09	10
		55	5B	0	09	10
		55	1A	0	00	23
		55	1B	0	00	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sitalgere Conti.	55	1C	0	00	24
		50	3	0	23	87
		50	1A	0	12	12
		50	1B	0	12	13
		50	2	0	38	47
	Road between survey no. 50 and 57			0	05	20
		57	1	0	23	00
		61	A	0	16	40
		61	B	0	16	40
		61	B1	0	16	40
		60	C1	0	08	22
		60	A	0	08	22
		60	B1	0	08	22
		60	B2	0	08	22
		60	C	0	08	22
		60	D	0	08	24
		60	EE	0	08	24
		60	E	0	08	24
		59	1A	0	04	50
		59	1B	0	04	50
		59	2A	0	06	93
		59	2B	0	06	93
		59	2C	0	06	94
		83	6	0	00	20
		83	3	0	30	28
	94 Government land		A1	0	07	82
	94 Government land		A2	0	07	82
	94 Government land		A3	0	07	82
	94 Government land		AA	0	07	82
	94 Government land		AA4	0	07	82
	94 Government land		AA5	0	07	83
	94 Government land		AA6	0	07	83
	94 Government land		AA7	0	07	83
	94 Government land		B	0	07	83
	Road in survey no. 94			0	05	50
		87	AA	0	05	55
		87	B1	0	05	55
		87	B2	0	05	55
		87	C1	0	05	55
		87	C2	0	05	55
		87	D	0	05	55
		87	E	0	05	57
		87	F1	0	05	57
		87	F2	0	05	57
		87	T	0	05	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sitalgere Conti.	86	A	0	04	42
		86	AA	0	04	42
		86	B	0	04	42
		86	C	0	04	42
	Road between survey no. 86 and 91			0	05	50
		91	5	0	31	70
		91	4	0	12	20
3	Nimbur	41	1C	0	29	80
		51	1	0	02	80
	Cart Track			0	02	90
	Road			0	05	00
	Cart Track			0	04	40
	68			0	95	22
	62	5		0	09	70
	67	3		0	02	10
	63			0	40	51
	64	A		0	32	53
	64	B		0	35	07
	Cart Track between survey no. 64 and 125			0	06	50
	125	1A		0	17	20
	125	1C		0	24	94
	126			0	49	90
	122	C		0	35	50
	120	A1		0	18	65
	120	B		0	18	65
	118	2		0	01	30
	118	1A		0	12	75
	118	1B		0	12	75
	115	A		0	12	60
	115	B		0	12	60
	115	C		0	12	61
	114			0	21	60
	Road			0	06	00
	113	5		0	40	27
	113	6		0	00	20
	112	1		0	01	50
	112	2A		0	23	05
	112	2B		0	23	05
	Nala between survey no. 112 and 144			0	12	70
	144			0	47	10
	147	3		0	11	08
	147	2		0	28	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Nimbur Conti...	146	3A	0	13	15
		146	3B	0	13	15
		146	2A	0	07	92
		146	2B	0	07	92
		146	2C	0	07	93
		146	2D	0	07	93
		146	1	0	10	40
		145	A	0	26	25
		145	B	0	26	25
4	Allur	102		0	20	90
		103		0	00	50
		106	1	0	40	90
		107	A	0	05	56
		107	B	0	05	57
		107	C	0	05	57
5	Madargaon	31		0	12	30
		30	A	0	14	40
		30	B1	0	14	40
		30	B2	0	14	40
		30	C	0	14	40
		28	1A	0	11	12
		28	1B	0	11	12
		28	1C	0	11	12
		28	2/1	0	11	12
		28	2/2	0	11	12
		29		0	31	40
		24		0	21	30
		23		0	58	20
		10	1	0	06	60
		10	1A	0	06	60
		10	1AA	0	06	60
		10	2	0	06	60
		10	3	0	06	60
		10	4	0	06	60
	Cart Track between survey no. 10 and 11			0	02	60
		11	A	0	02	70
		11	AA	0	02	70
		11	B1	0	02	70
		11	B2	0	02	70
		11	C	0	02	70
		11	D	0	02	70
		17		0	57	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Madargaon Conti...	12	1	0	21	30
		12	2	0	21	30
		12	3	0	21	30
		14	1A	0	11	43
		14	1AA	0	11	43
		14	1B	0	11	44
		119	1	0	25	10
		119	3	0	12	90
	Cart track between survey no. 119 and 117			0	04	10
		117	5	0	11	80
		117	6	0	08	90
		117	7	0	10	00
		117	8	0	17	20
		116	1	0	20	20
		116	2	0	20	20
		115		0	01	00
		114	1	0	13	95
		114	2	0	13	95
		113	A	0	29	40
		113	B	0	29	40
6	Malkapurwadi	6	2A	0	12	10
		6	2B	0	12	10
		6	3	0	12	10
		4		0	32	80
		3	1	0	06	97
		3	2A	0	06	97
		3	2B	0	06	98
		3	3	0	06	98
	Road between survey no. 2 and 3			0	03	90
		2	2	0	64	40
		71	A1	0	06	07
		71	A2	0	06	07
		71	C	0	06	07
		71	C2	0	06	07
		71	K	0	06	08
		71	G	0	06	08
		71	B1	0	06	08
		71	B2	0	06	08
		68	1	1	34	40
	Road between survey no. 68 and 61			0	07	00
		61	1	0	02	76
		61	2	0	02	76
		61	3	0	02	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Malkapurwadi Contd	61	4	0	02	76
		61	5	0	02	76
		61	6	0	02	76
		61	7	0	02	76
		61	8	0	02	76
		61	9	0	02	76
		61	10	0	02	76
		61	11	0	02	76
		61	12	0	02	76
		61	13	0	02	76
		61	14	0	02	76
		61	15	0	02	76
		61	16	0	02	75
		61	17	0	02	75
		62	1	0	27	53
		62	1B	0	27	53
		62	3	0	27	54
		63	3	0	06	30
		63	1	0	18	90
		63	2	0	05	60
		64	1	0	07	32
		64	2	0	07	32
		64	3	0	07	33
		64	4	0	07	33
		65	1/1	0	09	83
		65	1/2	0	09	83
		65	P1	0	09	84
		65	P2	0	09	84
		65	2	0	09	84
		65	3	0	09	84
		65	4	0	09	84
		65	5	0	09	84
7	Nandgaon	30 Govt land	1	0	38	70
		28 (Government and Others)	AA	0	13	54
			B	0	00	14
8	Jalasingi	85	A	0	06	48
		85	B	0	06	48
		85	C	0	06	48
		85	D	0	06	48
		85	E	0	06	49
		85	F	0	06	49
		81	A	0	05	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Jalasingi Conti. .	81	B	0	05	20
		81	C	0	05	20
		81	D	0	05	20
		81	E	0	05	20
		81	F	0	05	20
		88	B	0	33	50
		88	C	0	29	91
		88	F1	0	00	19
		89	A	0	21	00
		91	B/2	0	32	79
		91	C	0	32	80
	Nala between survey no. 90 and 119			0	04	20
		119	A	0	31	55
		119	B	0	31	56
		118	A	0	33	41
		118	B	0	33	42
		118	C	0	33	42
		117	1/C	0	18	00
		110	A1	0	09	04
		110	A2	0	09	04
		110	A/A	0	09	05
		110	B	0	30	61
		108	A	0	00	57
		108	B	0	36	53
	Cart Track between survey no. 108 and 160			0	06	20
		160		0	06	90
		159	1	0	19	65
		159	2	0	19	66
		159	3	0	24	83
		159	4	0	17	99
		159	5	0	18	00
	Government Road			0	10	61
		158	A	0	24	06
		158	B	0	24	06
		158	C	0	24	08
	Cart Track between survey no. 158 and 157			0	05	10
		157	A	0	01	80
		224		0	43	90
		226	A	0	00	53
		226	B1	0	00	53
		226	B2	0	00	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Jalasingi Conti.	218		0	11	20
		217		0	85	50
		213		0	28	75
		214		0	61	57
		229	A/A	0	02	47
		229	A/B	0	02	47
		229	B	0	02	48
		229	C	0	02	48
		216		0	14	60
9	Chinkera	24	A	0	05	90
		24	B	0	48	20
		23	A	0	10	78
		23	AA	0	10	78
	Cart Track in survey no. 12			0	04	60
		12	1	0	52	50
		13		0	88	50
	Road in survey no. 15			0	04	80
		15	2	0	37	54
	Cart Track between survey no. 15 and 56			0	05	70
		56	3	0	22	40
		54		0	36	30
		53	A	0	17	02
		53	B	0	20	98
		55	1A	0	00	20
		51		0	36	03
		52		0	00	95
		49		0	36	99
		46		0	76	50
		45		0	09	10
		44	4	0	14	00
		44	3-P1	0	05	13
		44	3-P2	0	05	14
		44	3-P3	0	05	14
		44	2	0	34	86
		44	1	0	00	90
		43		0	48	70
		73		0	42	30
		67	1	0	12	50
		72	2	0	16	34
		72	3B	0	23	03
	Road in survey no. 71			0	02	30
		71	2	0	28	73
		71	1A	0	81	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chinkera Conti. ...	71	3	0	11	00
		71	1B	0	61	33
		69	B	0	13	60
10	Sedol	177		0	89	50
		178		1	43	15
		180	3/A	0	38	64
		180	4	0	94	66
11	Kankatta	58	1	0	27	45
		58	2	0	27	77
		58	3C	0	35	09
		57	A	0	42	05
		57	B	0	42	05
		56	C	0	04	31
		Cart Track in survey no. 56		0	01	47
		38	A	0	42	10
		Cart Track in survey no. 38		0	01	50
		41		0	72	13
		40	B	0	21	58
		40	C2	0	24	50
		26		0	87	69
		Road in survey no. 26		0	02	06
		24		0	44	85
		21		0	00	20
		22	2	0	00	20
		23	A1	0	00	96
		23	A2	0	00	97
		23	A3	0	00	97
		23	B	0	00	97
		12		0	28	90
		Nala between survey no. 12 and 213		0	03	70
		216	2	0	00	20
		213	2	0	16	20
		213	3	0	23	10
		213	4	0	13	80
		213	5	0	25	45
		Cart Track in survey no. 216		0	03	41
		Nala		0	02	90
		212		0	02	40
		209	B	0	18	45
		209	C	0	09	00
		209	G	0	16	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kankatta Conti. ...	208	1	0	04	62
		208	2	0	04	08
		208	3	0	04	80
		208	4	0	06	00
		208	5	0	06	29
		208	6	0	02	41
		207	1	0	22	30
		206	A	0	04	75
		206	B	0	04	75
		205	A	0	02	96
		205	B	0	02	96
		204		0	09	40
		203	A1	0	03	02
		203	A2	0	03	02
		203	A3	0	03	02
		203	B	0	03	02
		202	A	0	03	45
		202	B	0	03	45
		201	A	0	01	99
		201	B	0	01	99
		201	C	0	01	99
		200	A	0	01	65
		200	B1	0	01	65
		200	B2	0	01	65
		200	B3	0	01	65
		199	A	0	03	45
		199	B	0	03	45
		198	1A	0	03	10
		198	1B	0	03	10
		197		0	00	50
12	Hunsgera	169		0	05	33
		170	1B	0	17	58
		170	2	0	18	90
		173	1	0	12	46
		173	1/D	0	10	80
		173	2/A	0	22	90
		198	3	0	55	80
		197	2	0	17	05
		197	2/2	0	17	05
	Cart Track in survey no. 197			0	06	80
		196	1	0	02	20
		193	A	0	04	90
		193	B	0	05	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hunsgera Conti...	193	D	0	19	97
		Cart Track in survey no. 193		0	02	60
<hr/>						
Taluka - Baswakalyan		District : Bidar		State : Karnataka		
1	Rajola	66	A	0	72	70
		65	A	0	18	92
		65	B	0	18	93
		65	C	0	35	45
		64	A	0	35	14
		64	AA	0	16	50
		64	B	0	39	06
		53		0	79	60
		Cart Track between survey no. 53 and 56		0	06	00
		56	1	0	69	60
		56	2/A	0	18	28
		56	2/B	0	18	29
		56	2/C	0	18	29
		Cart Track		0	06	40
		54 (Government Land and Others)		2	18	78
		54	P1	0	37	48
		54	P3	0	01	73
		54	P5	0	14	04
		54	P6	0	17	06
		103	2B	0	34	15
		103	2C	0	35	81
		103	2D	0	04	94
		103	1A	0	26	72
		103	1B1	0	16	48
		Cart Track between survey no. 103 and 122		0	04	00
		122	C	0	44	90
		180	7	0	33	15
		180	11	0	18	75
		179	A	0	09	35
		179	B	0	09	35
		178	A	0	13	30
		177		0	19	50
		174	B	0	23	10
		173	AA	0	33	34
		173	E	0	28	76
		169		0	21	60
		192	A	0	09	40
		192	E	0	22	03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rajola Conti. .	192	AA	0	16	82
		192	EE	0	03	05
		194		0	38	90
		213	A/1	0	03	77
		213	A/2	0	03	78
		213	AA	0	00	28
		213	E1	0	07	28
		213	E2	0	07	29
		212	A	0	15	13
		212	B	0	15	13
		212	C	0	15	14
		211	A	0	09	94
		211	B	0	16	66
		211	C	0	08	80
		210		0	31	80
		209		0	25	50
		208		0	31	90
		207		0	66	50
		205		0	73	70
2	Kitta	124	B	0	06	10
		125	2	0	20	80
		126	A	0	14	45
		126	B	0	15	06
		126	C	0	19	99
		126	E	0	09	59
		129	A1	0	36	15
		129	B	0	08	05
		128	2A	0	35	47
		128	2B	0	14	06
		128	1	0	09	30
	Nala between survey no. 128 and 172			0	17	30
		172	1A	0	23	72
		172	1C	0	22	48
		174		0	09	90
		171	A	0	42	70
		175	A	0	29	30
		179		0	26	10
		190	1	0	56	80
		189		0	06	10
		198	1	0	09	90
		199	AA	0	10	20
		199	AB	0	43	42
		199	AC	0	23	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kitta Conti. . .	199	B	0	25	43
		210	A1	0	26	10
		209	1	0	20	28
		209	2A/1	0	11	35
		209	2A/2	0	09	05
		208		0	35	10
		207		0	05	20
		206	A	0	34	40
		206	B	0	16	90
		205		0	22	40
3	Narayanpur	108	A	0	21	65
		108	B	0	01	95
		107	3	0	14	51
		107	4	0	02	20
		103	A	0	13	60
		103	C	0	27	90
		102	4	0	02	20
		102	3	0	27	70
		101	2	0	90	00
		101	1	0	27	60
	76 (Government of Karnataka)		1	0	20	08
	Road in Svy. No. 76			0	05	97
	Cart Track between survey no.			0	13	80
	76 and 60					
	60	10		0	19	30
	60	8		0	27	50
	60	6		0	24	10
	60	5		0	13	70
	60	3		0	27	60
	61	A		0	00	50
	59	4		0	25	60
	59	3		0	60	60
	57	1A		0	14	56
	57	A2		0	14	56
	57	A1		0	19	25
	57	B		0	26	78
	57	B/1		0	33	90
	57	B/2		0	17	80
	57	C		0	03	05
4	Yadlapur	32	C	0	05	65
		32	B	0	05	65
		33	6	0	17	20
		33	5	0	09	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yadlapur Conti...	33	1A	0	74	50
		34	2	0	44	10
		35	5B	0	20	90
		35	6	0	01	60
		35	4	0	17	11
		35	4A	0	47	01
		40	2	0	47	20
		40	1	0	61	50
		39	1	0	07	80
5	Bet Balkunda	136	C	0	20	80
	Government Land (Cart Track)			0	06	20
		137	A	0	84	50
		137	A/1	0	29	40
		137	A/2	0	29	40
		137	A/3	0	29	40
		137	C/1	0	45	10
6	Basavkalyan	51	2	0	17	68
		51	2A	0	17	68
		51	2/B	0	17	68
		51	2/C	0	17	68
		51	2/D	0	17	68
	52 (Government Land and others)		1/B	0	31	20
		53		0	40	80
	Cart Track (Government Land)			0	13	40
		34	3	0	21	26
		34	4	0	29	70
		34	5	0	27	30
		33	B/1	0	55	30
		32	A	0	22	15
		32	E	0	49	15
	Cart Track (Government Land)			0	08	90
		11		0	00	30
		12	1	0	86	50
		14	1	0	12	00
		8		0	13	00
		6	A	0	45	57
		6	A/1	0	45	58
		6	C	0	24	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Pratapur	40	A/1	0	45	80
		41	A	0	08	20
		39	4	0	92	03
		44	A	0	00	10
		38	D	0	09	90
		45	A	0	15	45
		45	B	0	26	05
		45	3B	0	29	90
		Cart Track in survey no. 45		0	03	00
		46	A	0	31	90
		46	C	0	33	60
		47	2	0	01	95
		47	2B	0	61	55
		19	A	0	07	20
		14	A	0	34	25
		14	B	0	40	15
		14	C	0	50	00
		Cart Track in survey no. 14		0	03	00
		17	B	0	08	20
		16		0	74	50
		384	1	0	38	20
		384	16	0	38	20
		384	8	0	35	30
		384	4	0	00	05
		283	A	0	52	87
		283	B	0	52	43
		285		0	14	20
		336	3	0	52	20
		335	A	0	22	42
		333	1	0	60	68
		333	2	0	39	60
		333	3	0	48	22
		Cart Track in survey no. 333		0	02	00
		330	A	0	04	40
		330	C	0	54	50
		329	1	0	24	00
		328	1A	0	41	53
		328	1B	0	00	62
		328	2A	0	14	09
		328	2B	0	14	31
		328	2C	0	15	95
		325	A	0	14	80
		325	B	0	14	80
		325	C	0	13	45
		325	D	0	13	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pratapuri Conti...	324	A	0	27	05	
	324	B	0	25	95	
	321	1A	0	20	02	
	321	2	0	17	48	
	320	1A	0	12	42	
	320	1B	0	12	43	
	320	2	0	25	85	
	318	C	0	27	70	
	316		0	89	80	
	317	2	0	02	20	

[F. No. L-14014/30/2003-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 2005

का. आ. 1303.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्दा, से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, डी-7 लालबहादुर नगर (पूर्व) क्लार्क्स आमेर होटल के सामने, जवाहरलाल नेहरू मार्ग, मालवीय नगर, जयपुर-302017(राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : सोजत		जिला : पाली		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	हरियामाली	570	0	04	19
		854	0	04	52
		855	0	06	35
		859	0	05	15
		860	0	03	55
		772	0	02	94

तहसील : सोजत		जिला : पाली	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		638	0	00	98
		225	0	09	89
2.	सारंगवास	266(स.नदी)	0	07	30
		281	0	08	65
		282	0	02	19
		293(स.रास्ता)	0	05	93
		386	0	03	20
		385	0	04	80
3.	दूण्डलाम्बोडी	593	0	00	81
		591	0	01	73
		572	0	02	62
		567(स.भूमि)	0	02	48
		566	0	01	38
		559	0	03	33
		556	0	00	84
		356(स.रास्ता)	0	00	97
		339(स.भूमि)	0	05	67
		282	0	00	60
		277	0	00	46
		273	0	01	02
		268	0	01	30
		266	0	02	28
		265	0	00	86
		16(स.रास्ता)	0	01	33
		1	0	04	44
		8	0	05	98
		11	0	01	57
4.	केलवाद	684(स.पाल)	0	02	37
		685	0	13	73
5.	लाडपुरा	333(स.नदी)	0	04	81
		199	0	00	93
		209	0	01	79
6.	गुडाबिंजा	222	0	01	58
		200	0	02	39
		154	0	02	32
		583	0	02	76
		595	0	03	92
		607(स.आगोर)	0	05	38
7.	रायराकलां-खुर्द	612(स.रास्ता)	0	07	64
		500	0	01	09
		464	0	02	32
		307	0	01	05
		261	0	00	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
		258	0	00	42
		255	0	00	76
		1330(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		1333	0	00	70

[फा. सं. आर-31015/52/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th April, 2005

s. o. 1303.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra ^(Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule, may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, D-7, Lal Bahadur Nagar (East), Opp. Clarks Amer Hotel, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur - 302017 (Rajasthan)

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : SOJAT		District : PALI		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HARIYAMALI		570	0	04	19
		854	0	04	52
		855	0	06	35
		859	0	05	15
		860	0	03	55
		772	0	02	94
		638	0	00	98
		225	0	09	89
2. SARANGWAS		266(G/L River)	0	07	30
		281	0	08	65
		282	0	02	19
		293(G/L Cart Track)	0	05	93

Tehsil : SOJAT		District : PALI		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		386	0	03	20
		385	0	04	80
3.	DHUNDHALAMBODI	593	0	00	81
		591	0	01	73
		572	0	02	62
		567(G/L)	0	02	48
		566	0	01	38
		559	0	03	33
		558	0	00	84
		356(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	97
		339(G/L)	0	05	67
		282	0	00	60
		277	0	00	46
		273	0	01	02
		268	0	01	30
		266	0	02	28
		265	0	00	86
		16(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	33
		1	0	04	44
		8	0	05	98
		11	0	01	57
4.	KELWAD	684(G/L Pal)	0	02	37
		685	0	13	73
5.	LADPURA	333(G/L River)	0	04	81
		199	0	00	93
		209	0	01	79
6	GUDA BINJA	222	0	01	58
		200	0	02	39
		154	0	02	32
		583	0	02	76
		595	0	03	92
		607(G/L Agor)	0	05	38
7	RAYRAKALAN-KHURD	612(G/L Cart Track)	0	07	64
		500	0	01	09
		464	0	02	32
		307	0	01	05
		261	0	00	35
		258	0	00	42
		255	0	00	76
		1330(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44
		1333	0	00	70

प्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1304.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, एफ. सी. आई. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 137/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/27/1997-आई. आर. (सी.एम.-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2005

S.O. 1304.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 137/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-03-2005

[No. L-22012/27/1997-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SURESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR, U. P.

Industrial Dispute No. 137 of 98

In the matter of dispute between :

State Secretary,
Bhartiya Khadya Nigam, Karamchari Sangh,
C/o Food Corporation of India,
Hazratganj, Lucknow

And

Senior Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Hazratganj, Lucknow

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide its Notification No. L-22012/27/97-IR (CM. II), dt. 17-7-98, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of FCI, Lucknow in denying subsistence allowance from

13-9-73 to 31-10-75 to Sh. Athar Sabiri workman and also promotion to the post of A. G. I. (M) with due date is legal and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?

2. In the instant case the representative for the union stopped putting his appearance in the case since 12-1-2004, whereafter case was taken up for hearing on several dates but neither the workman nor any one on behalf of the union raising the present industrial dispute attended the hearing of the case before the Tribunal. Finally when the case was taken up for hearing on 3-2-05, 17-2-05, Sri S. K. Nigam appeared on behalf of the management and informed the court that the charges levelled against the concerned workman had been withdrawn by the department and the workman had been paid his all dues pertaining to subsistence allowance and had also filed a copy of order dated 22/23-12-04 duly passed by the appellate authority. Copy of order dated 22/23-12-04 clearly indicates that the appellate authority has accepted the penalty on Sri Athar Sabiri concerned workman and further indicate that the concerned workman has been exonerated from the charges with all consequential benefits in his case. In view of above it is crystal clear that in view of the above order passed by the appellate authority, the grievance of the concerned workman stands satisfied and that is why the union or the workman stopped making appearance in the present case before the tribunal.

3. In view of above facts it appears that the workman or the union is not interested in prosecuting the case any more and under these circumstances the tribunal is left with no other option but to hold that since the demand of the workman stands satisfied in full satisfaction of the concerned workman and no there remains no dispute to be adjudicated upon by this tribunal in the present case. Under these circumstances it is held that the workman will not be entitled for any relief pursuant to the present reference made to the tribunal as the demand stands satisfied to his entire satisfaction raised through the present reference.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1305.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 43/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/128/2003-आई. आर. (सी.एम.-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2005

S.O. 1305.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 43/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Indian Standard Bureau, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-03-2005

[No. L-42012/128/2003-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

PRESENT :

Sri Suresh Chandra, HJS

Industrial Dispute No. 43 of 2004

In the matter of dispute between :

Sri Rati Nath Srivastava,
S/o Sh. Shobh Nath Srivastava,
Flat No. 1/178-G, Nawabganj,
Kanpur. U. P.

And

The Director,
Indian Standard Bureau,
Sarvodaya Nagar,
Kanpur

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide Notification No. L-42012/128/2003-IR (CM. II), dt. 19-7-2004 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :—

KYA DIRECTOR BHARTIYA MANAK BUREAU
KANPUR. DWARA KARAMAKAR SRI RATI
NATH SRIVASTAVA. ATMAJ SRI L. SHOBH
NATH HELPER KO DINANK 23-2-93 SE SEWA
SE PADCHUTA KARNA UCHIT AVAM
NYAYOCHIT VAIDHANIK HAI ? YADI NAHI TO
SAMBANDHIT KARAMAKAR KIS ANUTHOSH
KA HAQDAR HAI ?

2. In the instant case after receipt of reference from the ministry registered notices were sent to the disputants specifically giving direction to the concerned workman to file his statement of claim by 8-10-04. On the date of hearing the concerned workman put his appearance through Sri R. S. Tiwari, his alleged representative in the case and management too was represented through Sri V. P. Srivastava. As no statement of claim was filed in

the case on the date fixed case was ordered to come up on 9-11-04 but again on the date fixed in the case neither any one appeared in the case on behalf of the workman nor any statement of claim was filed in the case. Since Presiding Officer was on tour on 9-11-04 the case was ordered to be taken up on 13-12-04. On 13-12-04 instead of filing of statement of claim authorised representative for the workman orally prays time for filing of statement of claim in the case which was allowed by the tribunal and the case was ordered to come up on 27-1-2005. Again on 27-1-2005 neither any one appeared in the case from the side of the workman nor statement of claim was filed in the case. Needless to mention that a bare perusal of the reference order would go to show that a copy of the reference order was sent to the address of the workman directly under registered cover directing therein that the parties raising dispute should file statement of claim together with list of witnesses and documents to be relied on in support of case within a period of 15 days before the Tribunal. Therefore from making appearance by the workman through his representative on 8-10-04 is clearly indicative of the fact that the copy of the reference order has been received by the workman but despite that he had failed to comply with the order of reference. Reference order is dated 19-7-04 but despite availing of sufficient opportunity workman has palpably failed to file his statement of claim in support of his case before the tribunal.

3. Therefore it appears that the workman is not interested in prosecuting his case any more for otherwise during the period of 6 months from the date of reference order the workman would have certainly filed his statement of claim before the tribunal in terms of orders of reference as well as in terms of registered notices issued to the workman by this tribunal. Under these circumstances the tribunal is left with no other option but to hold that the workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever in terms of reference made to this tribunal for want of pleadings and evidence.

4. Reference is answered in above terms.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1306.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम्पलायिज स्टेट इश्योरेंस कार्पो. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 229/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-3-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-15012/6/99-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2005

S.O. 1306.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 229/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Employees State Insurance Corporation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-03-05

[No. L-15012/6/99-IR (M)]
B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW
DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER :

R. N. RAI.

I. D. No. 229/99

In the matter of :

The President,
Hospital Employees Union,
Agarwal Bhawan,
G. T. Road, Tis Hazari,
Delhi.

Versus

The Regional Director,
E. S. I. C. Headquarters,
Panchdeep Bhawan,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its Letter No. L-15012/6/99-IR(M) Central Government, dt. 19-11-1999 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the Regional Director, ESIC, ESIC Headquarters, New Delhi in stopping from service/duties Smt. Jag Roshani, Ex-safai Karamchari w.e.f. 21-3-98 and not paying her wages equal to other fellow safai Karamchari is justified? If not, to what relief and benefits she is entitled?”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman Smt. Jag Roshani joined into the employment of the ESI Corporation in January, 1988. She was being treated as a muster roll worker at the rate of Rs. 1500 per month which

was much less than those fixed and revised from time to time under the minimum wages act by the appropriate Government. She was a whole time worker and was performing 8 hours normal duty every day.

That on 29-7-92 her husband had died and she had to face innumerable difficulties and was in the grip of an unavoidable but she has been informing the management from time to time. She joined her duty in 1994 and was continuously working without any break but her services have been terminated w.e.f. 21-3-98 without assigning any valid reason thereof. She has also not been paid her wages for the month of March, 1998.

That the workman aforesaid has not committed any misconduct whatsoever. She could not attend to her duties for about a year because of unavoidable circumstances and the difficulties she had to face after the death of her husband on 29-7-92. She was allowed to join duty when she reported for duty in 1993-94 and was continued in service till 21-3-98 when her services have been terminated.

That the workman aforesaid has not committed any misconduct and it is not open to the employer to fish out any conduct as misconduct unless and until it is specifically enumerated in the list of misconducts. However, in any case no memo or chargesheet was served upon her and no domestic inquiry was conducted against her and she was not afforded any opportunity of being heard and her services have been terminated by way of punishment w.e.f. 21-3-98 without any rhyme or reason under oral orders.

That the action of the management is violative of Section 25-F, G & H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with rules 76, 77 and 78 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. That no seniority list was displayed, no notice was given, no notice pay was either offered or paid and no service compensation was either offered or paid to the workman at the time of termination of services.

That the muster roll employment is a regular employment as has been held by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in various cases and she could not be thrown out of job in the manner it has been done.

That the workman aforesaid has been meted out with hostile discrimination as juniors to her have been retained in service and she has been thrown out of job. She is unemployed. That the workman was being paid wages as fixed and revised from time to time although her counter parts doing the identical work and the work of the same value were being paid their salaries in the pay scale of Rs. 750—940 with usual allowances admissible under the rules. The said pay scale has now been revised w.e.f. 1-1-96 as per the recommendations of the 5th Pay Commission. She was entitled to the same salary and allowances and facilities and privileges as were given to

1020 GL/105-34

her co-workers doing the identical work but that was illegally denied and withheld by the management.

That the action of the management in employing the aforesaid workman as casual or temporary and to continue her as such for years with the object of depriving her of the status and privileges of permanent workman amounts to unfair labour practice as provided in section 2(ra) read with item No. 10 of the 5th schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

That it is against the intention of the legislation as contained in section 4 of the equal remuneration act, 1976. That it is also against the spirit and intention of legislation as contained in contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Rules 25(v)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) (Central) Rules, 1971.

The Management/Respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the workman was never employed as muster roll employee nor was she paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 p.m. The workman was engaged as a substitute sweeper for few days in some months and paid wages for the days worked in each months.

It is evident from the above details that the engagement of the workman was dependant on the absence of regular sweeper and availability of the workman on the spot on the days she was engaged. The number of days for which the workman was engaged in each year from 1993 is as under :—

1993—20 days

1994—22 days

1995—21 days

1996—104 days

1997—109 days

1998—12 days

The workman was never employed nor the workman ever worked on continuous service so as to be covered by section 25F read with section 25-B of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The contents of para 2 of the claim are denied for want of knowledge with regard to the death of the husband of the workman. The workman was engaged on the days indicated in para 1. The workman was never engaged in 1992.

As the workman was never employed on continuous basis the question of termination does not arise. The workman was engaged in the absence of regular sweepers depending upon the spot needs and availability of the workman on such days for which she was engaged as per details mentioned in para 1 above. The question of seniority notice or pay in lieu thereof does not arise as

the workman was never on continuous service as laid down in I.D. Act.

In view of the submission made in the foregoing paragraphs of this written statement the workman is not entitled to any relief. The claim of the workman is totally untenable and deserves to be rejected. It is humbly prayed that an award rejecting the claim be passed.

Rejoinder has been filed on behalf of the workman by the President, Hospital Employees Union, Agarwal Bhawan, G.T. Road, Tis Hazari, New Delhi. In the rejoinder the averments of claim statement have been reiterated and most of the paras of written statement has been denied. In written statement most of the paras of claim statement has been denied.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the service of the workman applicant was terminated without assigning any reason by oral orders. She joined the management in 1994 and her service was terminated from 21-03-98. The action of the management is in violation of Section 25G & H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with rules 76, 77 & 78 of the Industrial Dispute Act Rules, 1957. It was further submitted that no seniority list was displayed. No payment by way of compensation was offered or paid. She was Muster Roll Employee. First come last go principle should be followed by the management. She is entitled to get "Equal pay for Equal work" as per the recommendations of the Vth Pay Commission.

It was further submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant was neither a Muster Roll Employee nor she was a daily rated worker. She was appointed against leave vacancies as substitute whenever the workman went on leave she was employed at their places for a few days in 1993 she has worked for 20 days, in 1994—22 days, in 1995—21 days, in 1996—104 days, in 1997—109 days and in 1998—12 days. She has not done any work as daily rated worker but she was engaged on the need of the sweepers depending upon the spot needs and availability of the workmen.

It was submitted the side of the management that she has been made payment for each and every period of work as a substitute and not as a regular or daily rated employee. Payment Sheets have been filed along with the record. According to those payment sheets it transpires that she has been appointed as a substitute to fill stopgap arrangement. She has always been employed as a substitute whenever some staff was on leave. Certified sheets of payment have been filed. She has never received Rs. 1,500 (Rs. One Thousand Five Hundred) per month. The

certified payment sheets of 08-03-1995, 06-06-1995, 06-05-1997 and 07-04-1998 amply prove that she was given appointment as substitute and she has received payment for less than a month each and every time. She was appointed as a substitute so she cannot be treated as daily rated employee or as a casual worker. Whenever there was increase of load and some staff went on leave she was appointed as substitute as she was readily available. No documents from the side of the workman applicant have been filed to show that she was daily rated worker or temporary worker or a casual worker. The payment sheets establish the fact that she has been appointed as a substitute as such she has got no right of regularisation or reinstatement.

The reference is replied thus :

The action of the Regional Director, ESIC, ESIC Headquarters, New Delhi in stopping from services/duties to Smt. Jag Reahni, Ex. Safai Karamchahi w.e.f. 21-03-1998 and not paying her wages equal to other fellow Safai Karamchahi is justified. She is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The Award is given accordingly.

Date : 01-03-2005.

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1307.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/123/2001-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2005

S.O. 1307.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. 14/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur (U.P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 10-03-2005.

[No. L-12011/123/2001-IR (B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI SURESH CHANDRA PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR, U.P.

Industrial Dispute No. L.D. No. 14 of 2002

In the matter of Dispute between :

Bank of Baroda Staff Association, U.P.

The General Secretary BOBSA,

426, W-2, Basant Vihar,

Kanpur.

AND

The Regional Manager.

Bank of Baroda, 35D/1 Regional Office,

Anand Ashram Road, B.B. No. 38,

Bareilly, U.P.

AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12011/123/2001-IR (B-II), dated 30-1-02 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :—

"Whether the management of Bank of Baroda is justified in treating the workman Sri K.N. Mehra to have voluntarily retired from Bank's service vide order dated 3-9-93 and denying pensionary benefits for his service rendered in the Bank? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. It is unnecessary to give full facts of the case as after exchange of the pleadings between the parties opportunities were afforded to the claimant to adduce evidence in support of his case which he failed to avail as the workman was absent on the date when the case was taken up for his evidence hence the workman was debarred from adducing the evidence by the tribunal. As the management bank also not brought their evidence, they were also debarred from adducing the evidence in support of their case by the tribunal and the case was fixed for arguments in the case.

3. Arguments heard in the case. On going through the file it appears that virtually it is a case of no evidence and when evidence is not on record from either party it would mean that the claimant will not be entitled for the relief claimed by him.

In view of above it is held that the workman is not entitled for any relief raised through the statement of claim for want of evidence. Reference is answered against the workman and in favour of management.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1308.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डिया सिक्युरिटी प्रेस के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, पुणे के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-16011/3/99-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

S.O. 1308.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Labour Court, Pune as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of India Security Press and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-3-2005.

[No. L-16011/3/99-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI G.S. WANKHEDE, PRESIDING OFFICER, 1ST LABOUR COURT, PUNE

Reference (IDA) 934/99

The General Manager,
India Security Press,
Nasik Road,
Nasik-422101

... I Party

AND

Shri Jagveer Sheemar,
C/o The President,
Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes,
Backward Classes and Minorities
Employees Welfare Association,
India Security Press, Nasik Road,
Nasik-422101

... II Party

AWARD

(Date : 18-12-2004)

1. This reference is made by Government of India/ Bharat Sarkar/Ministry of Labour/Shram Mantralaya, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi w/s 10 of the IDA for adjudication of Sec 2-A of industrial dispute between the above referred parties over the following demands :

"Whether the claim of the SC/ST, Backward Classes and Minorities Employees Welfare Association, Nasik that Shri Jagveer Sheemar, Junior Supervisor

was to be promoted w.e.f. 31-12-94 instead of 28-12-96 based on the roster points is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled ?"

2. Second Party is absent. No application on record. Matter is fixed for his evidence. Matter is too old and today I do not find his presence is not necessary. Thus, reference stands answered in negative for want of default and prosecution. No costs.

Place : Pune

Date : 18-12-2004

G.S. WANKHEDE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1309.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेशनल कैमिकल लैबोरेट्री के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, पुणे के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/231/94-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

S.O. 1309.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Labour Court, Pune as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of National Chemical Laboratory and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-3-2005.

[No. L-42012/231/94-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE MRS. S.S. SAWANT, PRESIDING OFFICER, 1ST LABOUR COURT, PUNE

Reference (IDA) 9 of 1996

The Director,
National Chemical Laboratory,
Pashan, Pune-411008.

1st Party

AND

Shri Arjun S. Chandra,
Post Sus. Tal. Mulshi,
Dist. Pune.

... II Party

Coram :

Mrs. S.S. Sawant

APPEARANCES :

Mr. D. B. Gupta, Adv. for 1st Party

Mrs. Sandhya Khare Adv. for II Party.

AWARD

(Date : 7-10-2004)

This reference is made to this Court by the Central Government, Govt. of India/Bharat Sarkar, Ministry of Labour, Shram Mantralaya, New Delhi under clause (d) Sub-sec. (1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Sec. 10 of I.D. Act for adjudication of dispute, mentioned in the schedule as under :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Shri Arjun S. Chandra, Ex.-workman of NCL that he should be reinstated in service of management of National Chemical Laboratory, Pashan, Pune with full backwages and continuity of service is justified ? If so what is the exact relief to which he is entitled ?"

2. Second Party Shri Arjun S. Chandra has filed his S.C. at Ex. 11. Second Party contended that he was workman in the service of first Party since 1982 till July 1987—First party is an institution engaged in the work of research and other activities. It is aided by Government of India. II Party further averred that first party has engaged permanent staff as well as worker through contractors and daily wagers. Services of second party were terminated orally on 23-7-87. He requested the management to reinstate him, but he was not reinstated. Therefore he approached Govt. Labour Officer. However the dispute could not settle as first party refused to accept the demand of second party. Hence this reference was made for adjudication. II party contended that he was in continuous service of the first party from June 1982 till July 1987. He worked as a labour in Civil Engineering department. He was engaged as daily wages employee. His name was entered on the muster roll of daily wages employees. He worked for more than 240 days in each year. His last drawn wages were @ Rs. 30 per day. There is ample work with the first party. It is financed by the Central Government. On 23-7-1987 one Mr. Col. Shelar told second party that his services were not required from the next day. No reason was assigned for termination of service. II party further averred that notice, notice pay or retrenchment compensation was not given to him at the time of termination of his services. Seniority list was not displayed. Junior to him were retained in the service. Thus termination of his services was illegally the retrenchment. Therefore second party prayed for reinstatement with full backwages and continuity of service.

3. First party appeared and contested the reference by filing its W.S. at Ex. 14. First party has denied the

contention in the S.C. 1st party submitted that reference is not maintainable. It is further submitted that National Chemical Laboratory is a unit of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (In short "CSIR") is not an Industry and does not fall under the definition of 'Industry' as defined under I.D. Act. Hence the present reference is untenable. First party further contended that CSIR is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and it is the premier Research & Development Organisation of the country having a chain of 41 laboratories/institutes. It carries out high tech research in varied disciplines in consonance with the national goals and priorities. The Prime Minister of India is ex-officio President of the CSIR. First party is for all purposes subject to control of Govt. of India. Its bye laws are approved by Govt. of India. All the rules of Govt. of India governing service conditions of its employees are applicable to CSIR. NCL is permitted to undertake sponsored research and development projects on behalf of private parties and Govt. funding agencies. First party engages daily wagers and contract workers as per its requirement of miscellaneous work. Second party worked as a daily wage worker in various spells during the period from 1982 to 1986, and his attendance was not at all satisfactory and his engagement was not a continuous one. First party denied that second party worked for 240 days in each year since 1982. II party himself remained absent throughout the year 1987 without any intimation to the office. In 1988 he worked only for few days in the month of April, II party abandoned the work in the year 1986. Again worked for few days in the month of April, 1988. Thereafter II party approached only in the year 1993. First party denied that services of II party were terminated orally on 23-7-87. It is further denied that II party worked for more than 240 days in each year and his name was included in the seniority list prepared for the daily wager. It is further contended that engagement of second party was not continuous one and he abandoned the work on his own. So his name was not included in the seniority list which was prepared in the year 1989. It is contended that engagement of daily wage worker is totally banned by CSIR. It is contended that Mr. Shelar was not holding the post of section officer at that time and was not concerned with the work pertaining to the daily wage worker in the year 1987. Second party abandoned the work on his own and therefore the question of payment of notice and compensation does not arise. It is further contended that the application is barred by Law of limitation and hence it is liable to be dismissed. It is also contended by first party that it is not an 'industry' and there was no relationship of employer employee between first party and second party. Hence first party prayed for rejection of the reference.

4. After considering pleadings of parties, my learned Predecessor has framed following issues.

I have given my findings to those issues along with reasons as follows :

Issues	Findings
1. Does the first party prove that it is not an 'industry' as defined u/s 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act ?	... In negative
2. Does the second party prove that his termination of service is illegal ?	... In negative
3. Does the second party prove that he is entitled to the reliefs as prayed for ?	... In negative
4. What order ?	... As per order below

REASONS

5. In the present case, both the parties have led evidence to prove their contentions. II party has filed exam-in-chief on affidavit at Ex. 31. First party has filed exam-in-chief on affidavit of Mr. Paul D'Souza at Ex. 35. No documents are produced on record by both parties.

6. Issue No. 1 :—It is the contention of 1st party that it is not an 'Industry' as defined u/s 2(j) of I.D. Act. In the W. S. first party has specifically pleaded that first party i.e. NCL is Unit of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and CSIR is not an 'Industry' and it does not fall under the definition of 'Industry' as defined under I.D. Act. First party has further pleaded that CSIR is Premier Research & Development Organisation of the country having a chain of 41 laboratories/institutes under it. It is entrusted with the task of carrying out high tech research in varied disciplines in consonance with the national goals and priorities and to cater to the research & developmental needs of the industry. The Govt. of India in March 1942 created CSIR as a registered society. NCL is a unit of CSIR and is engaged in research & development of chemical sciences with the purpose to reach the results of progress of chemical sciences to the people. First party has filed exam-in-chief on affidavit of Mr. Paul D'Souza at Ex. 35. He also deposed in the same way. Even II party has deposed in his exam-in-chief that 1st party is a Scientific Research Institute and it carries out Scientific Research. 1st party's witness Mr. Paul D'Souza has specifically deposed in his exam-in-chief that first party is not an 'industry' there is no manufacturing or sale of any products. Taking into consideration this factual aspect, we have to see the legal position to decide whether first party is an 'industry' or not ?

7. Sec. 2(j) of I. D. Act defined 'Industry' as.

"Industry means any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers and includes any calling, service, employment and handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workman.

Learned advocate for first party argued that first party only carries out Research Activities in the national

interest, there is no manufacturing done by the first party. There is no profit motive. So first party is not an 'industry'. Learned advocate for the second party submitted that profit motive is not an essential ingredient for deciding whether it is an 'industry' or not. First party carries out systematic activities, so it is an 'industry'. Learned advocate for the first party and second party both relied on the same ruling i.e. 1978—I LLJ pg. 349 (SC) Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board etc. and A. Rajappa. In this authority, it was laid down that 'Industry' over-flows trade and business, capital, ordinarily assumed to be a component of 'Industry' is an expendable item so far as statutory 'Industry' is concerned. Absence of capital does not negative 'Industry'. Even charitable services do not necessarily cease to be 'industries' definitionally although popularly charity is not industry. Profit making motive is not a sine quo non of industry, functionally or definitionally. Following tests are laid down to decide what is 'industry'. The triple tests are : (a) where (i) systematic activity; (ii) organised by co-operation between employer and employee (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes. Even if these tests are satisfied there is an 'industry'. It is further laid down that absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant wherever the undertaking is, whether in the public, joint, private or other sector.

It is further laid down that the true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer employee relations. It is further laid down that where a complex of activities, some of which qualify for exertion, others not, involves employees on the total undertaking, some of whom are not 'workmen' as the University of Delhi case or some departments are not productive of goods and services if isolated, even then the predominant nature of the services and the integrated nature of the departments as explained in the Corporation of Nagpur case will be the true test. The whole undertaking will be 'industry' although those who are not 'workmen' by definition may not benefit by the status.

8. I have gone through above mentioned authority relied by both the advocates. The two seminal guidelines of great moment flow from this decision : (1) the primary and predominant activity test; and (2) the integrated activity test. In this authority it is further laid down that definition of 'industry' in the Act is very comprehensive. It is in two parts, one part defines it from stand point of the employer and the other from the standpoint of the employee. If an activity falls under either part of the definition, it will be an industry within the meaning of the Act. The history of industrial disputes and the legislation recognizes the basic concept that the activity shall be an organized one and not that which pertains to private or personal employment. The legal functions

described as primary and inalienable functions of state though statutorily delegated to a corporation are necessary excluded from the purview of the definition. Such regal functions shall be confined to legislative power, administration of law and judicial power. If a service rendered by an individual or private person could be an industry, it would equally be an industry, in the hands of a corporation. If a service rendered by a corporation is an industry, the employees in the departments connected with that service, whether financial, administrative or executive would be entitled to the benefits of the Act.

9. It is admitted fact that first party is carrying out research activity. It is clear from the guidelines given in the above mentioned authority that only the regal functions carried out by the state are exempted from the definition of 'industry'. In the present case, referring activities carried out by the first party, it is not regal function of the State. No doubt, first party do not have profit motive, but it is clear from the principle laid down in the above authority that profit motive is irrelevant. Systematic activity is carried out by the first party. First party did not carry out regal functions of the State. So taking into consideration the facts of the present case and the definition of 'Industry' as per Sec. 2(j) of I. D. Act and the principle laid down in above authority, in my opinion, first party is an 'industry'. Hence, I came to the conclusion that first party failed to prove that it is not an 'industry'. Hence I have to answer Issue No. 1 in negative.

10. **Issue No. 2 & 3 :**—It is the contention of second party that his services were illegally terminated by the first party. II party deposed in his examn.-in-chief that he was continuously serving with the first party during this period. He was receiving Rs. 30 per day wages. He also deposed that his name was entered in the muster of daily wages worker. Second party further deposed that on 23-7-87 he was orally terminated by the first party without giving any notice. He was not given any notice, notice pay and compensation. No seniority list was published and junior workers were retained in service. So he deposed that he was illegally terminated by first party.

11. First party has filed examn-in-chief on affidavit of Mr. Paul D'Sauza. He deposed in his examn.-in-chief that the II party has worked in short period with interval purely on temporary basis as casual worker. He was given the work which was available without any particular assignment. He denied that second party worked for a continuous period of 240 days in a year at any time. First party's witness Mr. Paul D'Souza further deposed that II party never approached office of first party since July 1987. He also denied that II party was orally terminated.

12. In cross-examn. first party's witness Mr. Paul D'Souza admitted that first party has engaged daily wages workers from 1982 onwards. He also admitted that second party was employed on daily wages by first party from June 1982, however, he denied that name of II party was

entered in the muster roll of daily rated wages workers. He also admitted that separate muster roll was maintained for second party they have not produced muster roll of second party in this proceeding, as it was destroyed.

13. II party admitted in cross-examn. that he did not submit any written application to first party. So also first party did not give appointment letter. He also admitted that he was not given his salary per month. The wages which he received per month used to vary from month to month. Second party also admitted that he did not get bonus. He could not tell how many days he worked per year from 1982 to 1987. These admissions given by second party are very material. The evidence of second party shows that he was not given any appointment letter by first party. He was not getting fixed salary per month. He was not receiving bonus. He was only getting daily wages. So from the evidence on record firstly it is clear that he was not permanent employee of first party, he was only daily wages worker. Second party must prove that he was working continuously for more than 240 days per year. In the present case there is absolutely no documentary evidence produced on record to show that second party worked for more than 240 days in every year. II party had given notice of document to first party. However, first party could not produce those documents as those documents are very old and they were destroyed as per the rules. So muster roll and other relevant documents were not produced on record. Considering the fact that first party could not produce those documents as those documents were destroyed, no adverse inference can be drawn against the first party. So there is no documentary evidence on record to show that second party worked for more than 240 days during the year from 1983 to 1987. There is only evidence of bare words of second party and it is not sufficient and satisfactory and reliable. So second party failed to prove that he was continuously working for more than 240 days from 1982 to 1987. So also there is no evidence on record to show that he was orally terminated from service on 23-7-87. As per the evidence of first party, second party himself remained absent on work. Considering the evidence on record that second party was only daily wages worker and as he failed to prove that he continuously served for more than 240 days per year and there is no evidence on record that he was orally terminated on 23-7-87, it is clear that second party failed to prove that his termination of service is illegal. Hence I answer Issue No. 2 in the negative. Hence second party is not entitled for any reliefs as prayed for. Hence I answer Issue No. 3 in negative and proceed to pass following order.

ORDER

1. Reference is rejected.
2. Copy of award be sent to Government.

Pune.

Date : 7-10-2004.

Mrs. S. S. SAWANT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1310.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 123/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/104/2003-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. —In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Ref. 123/2003 of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-3-2005.

[No. L-12012/104/2003-IR (B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 22nd December, 2004

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 123/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of UCO Bank and their workmen).

BETWEEN

Sri B. Aravamuthan : I Party/Workman

AND

The Regional Manager,
UCO Bank, Chennai. : II Party/Management

Appearance :

For the Workman : M/s. P. John Peter &
Arunachalam, Advocates

For the Management : M/s. Srinath Sridevan
& R. Ramesh, Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/104/2003-IR (B-II) dated 25-07-2003

has referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of UCO bank in compulsorily retiring Sri B. Aravamudhan from service vide order dated 24-8-2002 is just and legal ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 123/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined in the Respondent/Bank on 1-6-78 and he was subsequently promoted as a Special Assistant in the year 1994 and he was working as Special Assistant in Nellikuppam branch at the time of incident. The said branch was computerised in the year 2000 and without any training or exposure, the Petitioner was asked to operate the computer. While so, during the year 2002 i.e. on 12-3-2002 to his shock and surprise he was told that he had committed misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 69,906 and credited to his loan accounts and loan accounts where he had interest and he was forced by the management to give letter admitting the misappropriation and further threatened that if he failed to give such letter, he will be handed over to police. The discrepancy found in the computer is not due to the Petitioner because the computer was also handled by various other staff. Even in spite of these pleadings, the Petitioner was suspended on the very next day and subsequently the charge sheet was issued to him. Though a domestic enquiry was conducted but without following proper procedure, he was not even allowed to avail fundamental rights of seeking defence counsel. The management has hastily come to the conclusion that he has admitted the mistakes. Subsequently, the Respondent/Management has passed an order of compulsory retirement as punishment to him. The said order of compulsory retirement is illegal and invalid. No proper opportunity was given to the Petitioner to put forth his defence. The charges framed against him based on the alleged work allotted to him are not specific but vague. No independent or documentary evidence has been adduced as against the Petitioner to prove the charges. The Petitioner was compelled to give confession statement as if he has misappropriated the amount from the S. B. account. But, in the charge sheet, it is stated that he has misappropriated sum from the loan accounts. The Petitioner is in no way connected with the GLR accounts and no legal evidence was recorded in domestic enquiry against the Petitioner with reference to charge. Therefore, no enquiry was conducted as per the procedure. Further, while he has no knowledge of computers, the charge

levelled against him as if he has deleted entries in the computer. When the same and serious offences committed by other employees of the Respondent/Management, such a grave punishment was not given to them but it was imposed only on the Petitioner, which is discriminatory. Hence for all these reasons, the Petitioner prays for an award to direct the Respondent/Management to reinstate the Petitioner into service with all back wages and consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that the Petitioner is not a workman as defined under the Act and therefore, the dispute in question will not be covered within the scope of Section 2A of the I.D. Act. All the allegations made in the claim statement are made only for the purpose of this case. No doubt, the Petitioner was working as Special Assistant in Nellikuppam branch and the Petitioner was made responsible for computer operation of Nellikuppam branch of Respondent/Bank but this being in pursuance of his own assertions of proficiency in subject. It is false to allege that he was never given training of any sort or that he learnt the operation of computer only on the basis of a self-taught method of trial and error. This plea has not been taken either at the time of reply to show cause notice or in his statement before Enquiry Officer or in his appeal to the department. The Petitioner is highly proficient in operation of computers and was able to systematically and cunningly manipulate his accounts and the accounts of his family members in the branch so as to derive unjust benefit by creating false and fictitious entries in the computer. Further, he has deleted all the files when it was detected and this fraud was detected only through great difficulty. The illegal credits in the accounts can never be termed as an accident but is a calculated and deliberate act of computer fraud made by the Petitioner. The Nellikuppam branch of the Respondent/Bank is largely concerned with agricultural and in particular sugarcane loans. When the bank noticed some inconsistencies so far as operation of accounts of this branch was concerned, an indepth scrutiny was done. Usually, when the sugarcane is sold, these loan accounts of the individual farmers are closed, the General charges received would have to be credited properly in bank's accounts. However, these credits were cunningly credited in Petitioner's account and also his wife's loan account. The figures in computer based accounts do not match with those found in cash books. The Petitioner by virtue of his position had absolute and exclusive control of all systems and modules. A number of debit and credit entries which personally benefited and enriched the Petitioner and his family were detected which had no corresponding vouchers or authentication. When the detection of fraud has come to light, the Petitioner wrote to the Respondent/Management on 12-3-2002 admitting the misdeeds but claiming that the same was done due to his bad time and pleading for

clemency. Immediately he was placed under suspension and a full scale enquiry was ordered to ascertain full magnitude of the fraud. Further, it was very difficult to ascertain the exact quantum of loss, since the Petitioner had cunningly deleted the relevant files from the computer system to prevent detection of quantum of fraud. Since it constitutes a gross misconduct within the meaning of Clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement, the Respondent/Bank constituted an enquiry and issued a charge memo. On 3-6-2002 he submitted a reply stating that he reiterating whatever he has stated in his confession letter dated 12-3-2002. Even in that letter, he requested for reinstatement and clemency. It is false to allege that confession letter dated 12-3-2002 was obtained by threat of handing over him to police. He has not made any complaint or given any notice that this letter dated 12-3-2002 was obtained by undue influence, coercion till the date of present proceedings. Further, the Petitioner has referred to confession letter dated 12-3-2002 in his two subsequent letters dated 3-6-2002 and 25-7-2002. Therefore, the fact that confession letter dated 12-3-2002 is true and cannot now be assailed. In the domestic enquiry which was held on 25-7-2002 the Petitioner was present in person and he did not seek any legal or other representation. After the Enquiry Officer read out the charge sheet to Petitioner, the Petitioner has stated that he fully understood the charges and admitted his guilt in his reply dated 3-6-2002. Even when the Enquiry Officer again asked whether he admits the charges, the Petitioner pleaded guilty. Then the Petitioner in his another letter dated 25-7-2002 to Enquiry Officer referring to confession letter dated 12-3-2002 and reply dated 3-6-2002 admitted his guilt and clemency. In view of the admission, the Enquiry Officer held the charges were proved and the enquiry was concluded. The Disciplinary Authority then issued 2nd show cause notice and imposed moderate punishment of compulsory retirement with superannuation benefits and without disqualification from future employment. Even in appeal to the Respondent/Management it was rightly rejected by the Appellate Authority on 14-9-2002. Therefore, the procedure adopted by the Respondent/Bank and the punishment awarded by them are perfectly in order. In the interest of bank it is meted out deterrent punishment to the Petitioner since the activities of the Petitioner were such as to encourage other employees to emulate the unhealthy example set up by the Petitioner. In view of his own admission of guilt, there is no question of any further defence on the issue of commission of offence. The charges levelled against him are highly specific and it cannot be said to be vague. It is false to allege that the Petitioner is not connected with GLR accounts. The Petitioner has committed misappropriation from GCR accounts. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim of the Petitioner may be dismissed with costs.

5. In such circumstances, the points for my determination are :

- (i) "Whether the action of the management of Respondent/Bank in compulsorily retiring the Petitioner from service is just and legal ?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. In this case, it is admitted that the Petitioner was working as Special Assistant in Nellikuppam branch. The charges framed against the Petitioner are the Petitioner while functioning as Special Assistant in Nellikuppam branch was incharge of module dedicated for loans and have been handling the same all along like posting of vouchers, authorising, releasing and taking print out etc. On a perusal of the supplementary print out, it was observed that he had made lot of alterations in figures on many days but none of which were found authenticated. Thus, he misused and abused his official position and has debited the General charges received fraudulently and also other receipts accounts and transferred the said amounts to his loan account and his wife's account and also other loan accounts, where he had interest and to cover up his frauds he had deleted the relevant records from the system and after the enquiry the Petitioner was punished with punishment of compulsory retirement. But, the Petitioner alleged that no regular departmental enquiry was held against him and no material was produced before the domestic enquiry and the Respondent/Management has relied on the alleged confessional statement made by him which was obtained by coercion and undue influence and imposed a grave punishment of compulsory retirement and therefore, it is not valid and it is illegal.

7. To substantiate his contention the Petitioner examined himself as WW1 and on his side 20 documents were filed as Ex. W1 to W20. As against this, the Respondent contended that no doubt the Petitioner worked as a special assistant in Nellikuppam branch and when he was the incharge of computer operation, systematically and cunningly manipulated the computer files thereby debiting the General charges received records and credit the accounts of himself and his family and subsequently deleting various computer files, including his own, in order to cover up his tracks and to prevent the bank from detecting his fraud. When it was found that a sum of Rs 69,906 were debited from CGR Records accounts the Petitioner has admitted his guilt at several stages of enquiry both orally and in writing and only as the first time, an attempt is made to make out a case that the statements were obtained by coercion and undue influence. Till he has filed the claim statement, he has not alleged or given any notice that confessional statement was obtained by undue influence or coercion and it is only an afterthought and it is made only for the purpose of this

case. On the side of the Respondent one Sri V. V. Marthandam, Assistant Chief Officer of Personnel Department of Respondent/Bank was examined as MW1 and on the side of the Respondent/Management 19 documents were marked as Ex. M1 to M19. Ex. W1 is the copy of suspension order dated 13-3-02. Ex. W2 is the copy of intimation given by Respondent/Bank regarding recovery of amount from Petitioner. Ex. W3 is the copy of charge sheet dated 23-5-02. Ex. W4 is the copy of findings of Enquiry Officer dated 31-7-02. Ex. W5 is the copy of disciplinary proceedings dated 12-8-02. Ex. W6 is the copy of order dated 24-8-02 passed by Disciplinary Authority. Ex. W7 is the copy of appeal preferred by the Petitioner. Ex. W8 is the copy of order of Appellate Authority dated 14-9-02. Ex. W9 to W14 are the copy of documents pertaining to conciliation proceedings before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)/Ministry of Labour. Ex. W15 is the copy of debit advice dated 19-3-02. Ex. W16 is the copy of S.B. extract of Petitioner's passbook. Ex. W17 is the debit and credit advices dated 6-3-03. Ex. W18 is the copy of statement extract showing user's name and Ex. W19 is the copy of appreciation letter and Ex. W20 is the original pass book of Petitioner. The Respondent's documents namely, Ex. M1 and M11 are copy of signature and letter of Petitioner dated 12-3-2002. Ex. M2 and M13 are letters from Petitioner. Ex. M3 and M14 are copy of letters and also signatures of Petitioner. Ex. M4 is the letter from Disciplinary Authority dated 12-8-02. Ex. M5 is the copy of proforma of undertaking being given by employees of Respondent/Bank. Ex. M6 is the copy of proforma of application for claiming reimbursement under the scheme. Ex. M7 is the copy of format of declaration to be submitted by employees. Ex. M8 is the copy of certificate issued by APTECH to Petitioner. Ex. M9 is the copy of course completion certificate issued by APTECH to Petitioner. Ex. M10 is the copy of invoice given by APTECH. Ex. M15 is the letter from Disciplinary Authority on 12-8-02. Ex. M16 is the copy of minutes of meeting dated 22-8-02. Ex. M17 is the copy of punishment order dated 24-8-02. Ex. M18 is the copy of legal notice issued by Petitioner and Ex. M19 is the copy of reply given by the bank.

8. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is contended that the Respondent/Bank has not conducted regular departmental enquiry in this case and has not produced any material evidence before the enquiry authority or before this Tribunal except the alleged confessional statements obtained through undue influence and coercion and through dictation by the Manager of the Respondent/Bank. It is the contention of the Petitioner that the Respondent/Management asked him to do certain works according to whims and fancies of Respondent/Management and later without any proper material evidence came to the conclusion that he has been authorised to do the alleged works and out of which he

has misappropriated the alleged amount, which is baseless and motivated. Though as per manual of instruction of the bank, the duty of Special Assistant is passing cheques, releasing vouchers and supervising transaction only, whereas in the charge sheet it is alleged by the Respondent/Bank that he has been vested with posting vouchers and taking print out releasing and authorisation, which was not given to him by manual of instructions issued by the Respondent/Bank. As a whole, the Respondent/Bank has not produced any documentary evidence in support of the alleged charges framed against him. It is further alleged on behalf of the Petitioner that though the work of computer was given to Petitioner while he was working as Special Assistant, it is not established before this Tribunal that when he has been given this work under what authority it has been given to him. Though the management witness has stated that they have got manual of instructions to show that duties of special assistant, they have not produced any document to show that this computer work was given to the Petitioner. In the charge sheet it is alleged that from the supplementary reports, it has been found that large amount has been misappropriated by the Petitioner, neither the supplementary report nor the vouchers have been produced before this Tribunal. The Management witness has clearly admitted that every day the supplementary report will be checked with vouchers by the officers authorised for that purpose and subsequently cross checked by the Manager and by this if any unauthenticated entry is found, that could easily be identified on the day itself. But, MWI who was examined on the side of the Respondent/Management has not stated that on what date the Petitioner has misappropriated the amount and he has not produced any vouchers before this Tribunal. Therefore, there is no proof to show that the Petitioner has misappropriated the alleged amounts by doing entries in the computer. It is further contended that it is the case of the Respondent that it is difficult to ascertain the quantum of amount involved and under such circumstances the Respondent has not established before this Tribunal how this amount mentioned in charge sheet have been ascertained and under what way. Therefore, it is clear that without fixing the quantum of amount involved, the charge was framed against the Petitioner. The Respondent/Management has relied only on the letter dated 12-3-2002 which was obtained by coercion and undue influence and therefore, the procedure followed by the Respondent in the domestic enquiry is not legal and it is invalid. Further, in the charge sheet dated 23-5-2002 it is stated that the Petitioner has debited the General charges recovered amount account and credited his loan account and his wife's loan account, but the details of vouchers in which the quantum of amount debited were not given and the related datewise supplementary reports for the debits were also not given. Under such circumstances, it has to be held that the charges framed against the Petitioner were not established

before the domestic enquiry. Further, even in the charge sheet and the letter dated 19-3-2002, the details were not mentioned. Further, it is alleged that the statement given by the Respondent is contradictory to the charge sheet because the Respondent contended that there are wrong credits made in loan account of the Petitioner and in his wife's account and also in others' accounts, but subsequently, there is a new charge that wrong credits were made in his and other family members' loan accounts. But, the management has not given any details of other loan accounts nor other family members loan accounts, and they have also not stated who are all his family members and who are benefited by the action of the Petitioner. Further, the amount mentioned in the charge sheet and also during the enquiry are different and contradictory. In one place, the management says that it could not ascertain the quantum of amount involved and in letter dated 19-3-2002 when it mentions that the amount involved is Rs. 65,535 but in charge sheet the Respondent/Bank mentions that amount involved is Rs. 69,906 and therefore, they are not sure how much amount has been misappropriated by the Petitioner. Therefore, without reaching finality, the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is invalid and liable to be set aside and there is no documentary evidence available and since such allegations were not done by the Petitioner, the Tribunal can come to a conclusion that the Respondent/Management has not proved the charges levelled against the Petitioner. Once the management has stated that Smt. V. Babyammal and G. Kannan are relatives of Petitioner, they have to establish the said fact with satisfactory evidence. Further, when the Petitioner has denied that they are not relatives to him and stated that he did not know whom they are, the burden of proving the fact that these persons are relating to the Petitioner is upon the Respondent/Management, but they have not established this fact with any satisfactory evidence. Further, when the management could not identify the quantum of misappropriation and vaguely fixing Rs. 69,906 and on contrary to this they have deducted Rs. 65,535 from the S.B. account of the Petitioner on 19-3-2002, this was made only to create liability on the Petitioner and the same was done only for the purpose of this case by the Respondent/Management. Therefore, in any angle, the Respondent/Management has not conducted the enquiry properly and therefore, the Tribunal has to come to a conclusion that no proper enquiry has been conducted in this case.

9. But, as against this learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the nature of charge against the Petitioner is that when he was incharge of computer operation at Nellikuppam branch of Respondent/Bank, he systematically and cunningly manipulated the computer files thereby debiting the General charges received records and crediting the accounts of himself and his family and subsequently deleting various computer files including his own in order to cover up his tracks and to prevent the

bank from detecting his fraud. In this case, the Petitioner has admitted his guilt in several stages and not only at the time of explanation both oral and in writing and it is only now for the first time he attempts to make out a case that statements were obtained by coercion and undue influence. On 12-3-2002 the Petitioner has admitted his guilt by a letter to the branch Manager stating that it was done due to his bad time and pleading for clemency which is marked as Ex. M11. Again on 3-6-2002 in reply to show cause notice the Petitioner has confessed that he has done wrongful acts but stating that he had a daughter of marriageable age and an unemployed son and that he had done these criminal acts impulsively and out of desperation and the said letter is marked as Ex. M13. Again on 25-7-2002 he has addressed a letter to Enquiry Officer in the course of enquiry admitting his guilt. This is marked as Ex. M14. In all these documents, the Petitioner's Signatures were marked as Exs. M1, M2 and M3. On the basis of these documents, Enquiry Officer has held that charges have been proved and therefore, he has given a finding. Again the Disciplinary Authority called upon the Petitioner to give his explanation to the 2nd show cause notice. In none of the proceedings, the Petitioner has stated that the letters dated 12-3-2002 and subsequently on 3-6-2002 were obtained by the Respondent/Management by coercion and undue influence. Even in the cross examination, the Petitioner admits that he has at no point of time ever given any complaint to any authority or officer that the branch Manager or any person had obtained the confession from him by force or coercion. Therefore, after the long lapse of time only to wriggle out the situation, the Petitioner has taken the stand that confessional letters were taken by the management from the Petitioner by coercion and undue influence. Since the Petitioner has admitted his guilt there is nothing further to be looked into. Therefore, this plea of coercion and undue influence is made by way of an afterthought and only for the purpose of this case. Further, in the claim statement and in the evidence, the Petitioner has stated that confessional letters were obtained by coercion but in the arguments, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that these letters were dictated by the Branch Manager. Thus, they have taken different stand at different times. Even assuming for argument sake that the first letter dated 12-3-2002 was given at the dictation of the Branch Manager, the subsequent letters dated 3-6-02 and 25-7-02 were addressed to higher officers and those officers who did not know the delinquent and therefore, the plea of coercion and undue influence is only an afterthought. The learned counsel for the Respondent further contended that law on this point has been laid down in judgement reported in CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Vs. KARUNAMOY BANERJEE AIR 1968 SC 266, wherein the Supreme Court has held that "we have already referred to the various proceedings that have taken place from which it will be seen clearly that the workman

was at all stages, admitting the truth of allegations made him by the management. In his communication dated 17-3-61 as well as in reply to charges made by him on 20-6-61 he has categorically admitted that he has committed a mistake in permitting constituents concerned to overdraw without obtaining the sanction of appropriate authorities. Even when the enquiry proceedings began he had stated that he had nothing more to add in respect of the charges framed against him. When once the workman himself has in answer to the charge levelled against him, admitted his guilt in our opinion, there will be nothing more for the management to enquire into. That was the position in the case before us. Therefore, we are not inclined to agree with the reasoning of Labour Court that when there has been an admission of guilt by the Respondent himself it can still be stated that there is a violation of principles of natural justice merely because of the fact that workman was examined in the first instance."

10. In view of this judgement, I find the plea taken by the Petitioner in the claim statement and in the enquiry before this tribunal that confessional statements were obtained by undue influence and coercion, is an afterthought and made only for the purpose of this case. Since the Petitioner has admitted his guilt before the enquiry, I find the Respondent/Management need not examine any witness to prove the charges framed against the Petitioner. Though the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued on several points that they have not produced any documents before the enquiry, I find this Tribunal is not an Appellate forum to reappraise the evidence given before the domestic enquiry. Further, since the Petitioner has admitted his guilt even at the first instance of the enquiry, I find there is nothing further remains to be proved by the Respondent/Management. Under such circumstances all the points raised by the counsel for the Petitioner are not valid in this case. Further only for the purpose of this case, the Petitioner has taken the stand that he has no knowledge of operation of computer and he was forced to do the work in the computer. To nullify this contention, the Respondent/Management has produced documents to show that the Petitioner has obtained distinction in computer knowledge and the Respondent/Management has paid even the tuition fees paid by the Petitioner to the computer concern. Therefore, I think the Petitioner has taken this stand only for the purpose of this case. Though he has stated that he has no knowledge of computer in the claim statement and also in chief examination, in the cross examination after the production of documents Exs. M5 to M9, the Petitioner has admitted that he has knowledge of computer. It is the further argument of counsel for the Respondent that even in charge sheet Ex. W3 they have produced GCR extract which shows debit from CGR and credits in Petitioner's account and the account of his wife Smt. Anutha. The

Petitioner has not denied the said debit and credits which were made but he has stated only that he has no idea how it had happened. If really, it is the mistake of computer, then it is impossible that the computer would choose to debit the GCR money and credit it in the loan accounts of Petitioner and his wife alone out of thousand of constituents of the bank. It is only a desperate attempt made by the Petitioner to circumvent his contention. Further, it is the argument of the counsel for Respondent that if really, the Petitioner has got any grievance that his amount has been withdrawn from his account, he must have taken objection even at the time of the detection. But, he has admitted his guilt knowing fully well that he had been caught red handed and kept mum when his account was debited. Thus the Petitioner's contention that he has been coerced to give confessional statement is an afterthought and it is made only for the purpose of this case. The action of the Petitioner amounts to gross misconduct. The Petitioner who handles the funds of thousand of poor agriculturists has utterly destroyed the trust reposed on him and tampering of computer records is a grave offence, hence the action taken by the Respondent against the Petitioner is entirely justified.

11. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent. As I have already stated after admitting his guilt not only in one time but in several times, the Petitioner has now come to this Court with a false contention that he was coerced to give a confessional statement. Under such circumstances I find there is no truth in the contention of the Petitioner and I find the domestic enquiry held against the Petitioner is legal and proper and the charges levelled against the Petitioner have been proved and therefore, the action of the Respondent/Management in compulsorily retiring the Petitioner from service is just and legal.

Point No. 2 :—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled ?

12. In view of my foregoing findings that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner by the Respondent/Management is just and legal, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as prayed for. No Costs.

13. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 22nd December, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/ : WW1 Sri B. Aravamuthan
Workman

For the II Party/ : MW1 Sri V. V. Marthandam
Management

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	13-03-02	Xerox copy of the order of suspension issued to Petitioner
W2	19-03-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Petitioner Regarding recovery of amount
W3	23-05-02	Xerox copy of the charge sheet issued to Petitioner
W4	31-07-02	Xerox copy of the findings of Enquiry Officer
W5	12-08-02	Xerox copy of the disciplinary proceedings
W6	24-08-02	Xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority
W7	05-09-02	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner to Appellate Authority
W8	14-09-02	Xerox copy of the order of Appellate Authority
W9	19-02-03	Xerox copy of the notice of Labour Commissioner (Central) to parties to the dispute
W10	17-03-03	Xerox copy of the counter filed by Respondent before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
W11	19-03-03	Xerox copy of the rejoinder filed by Respondent
W12	07-04-03	Xerox copy of the reply filed by Respondent/Bank
W13	13-07-03	Xerox copy of the representation of Petitioner to Labour Commissioner (Central)
W14	25-04-03	Xerox copy of the failure report
W15	19-03-02	Xerox copy of the debit advice
W16	2002	Xerox copy of the S.B. extract of Petitioner's passbook
W17	06-03-03	Xerox copy of the debit and credit advices
W18	Feb/Apr. 03	Xerox copy of the statement showing user's name
W19	16-06-99	Xerox copy of the appreciation letter
W20	Nil	Original passbook of the Petitioner

For the II Party/Management :—

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	12-03-02	Xerox copy of the signature of Petitioner in his letter to Respondent/Bank
M2	03-06-02	Xerox copy of the signature of Petitioner in his letter to Respondent/Bank
M3	25-07-02	Xerox copy of the signature of Petitioner in his letter to Enquiry Officer
M4	12-08-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Disciplinary Authority
M5	21-10-00	Xerox copy of the format of undertaking
M6	21-10-00	Xerox copy of the format of application for claiming Reimbursement
M7	28-10-00	Xerox copy of the format of declaration
M8	10-08-00	Xerox copy of the certificate of APTECH
M9	Nil	Xerox copy of the course completion certificate
M10	09-08-00	Xerox copy of the invoice
M11	12-03-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent/Bank
M12	23-05-02	Xerox copy of the charge sheet with endorsement
M13	03-06-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Disciplinary Authority
M14	25-07-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Enquiry Officer
M15	12-08-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Disciplinary Authority to Petitioner
M16	22-08-02	Xerox copy of the minutes of meeting
M17	24-08-02	Xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority
M18	15-02-03	Xerox copy of the legal notice issued by Petitioner
M19	04-03-03	Xerox copy of the reply given by Respondent/Bank

का. आ. 1311.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधांत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 96/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/141/2002-आई. आर. (बी-II)]
एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1311.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Ref. No. 96/2002 of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-3-2005.

[No. L-12011/141/2002-IR (B-II)]
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, CHENNAI**

Tuesday the 18th January, 2005

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 96/2002

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Central Bank of India and their workmen).

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Central Bank of India
Staff Union

AND

The Regional Manager, : II Party/Management
Central Bank of India,
Chennai.

Appearance :

For the Claimant : M/s. K. M. Ramesh,
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan & Co.
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12011/141/2002-IR (B-II) dated 11-10-2002 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned dispute in that order is:

Whether the demand of Central Bank of India Staff Union in the case of Shri N. Vijayandran, Peon for reinstatement with continuity of services and back wages with all attendant benefits against the management of Central Bank of India is legal and justified? If so, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 96/2002 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:—

The Petitioner Union espouses the cause of one Sri N. Vijayandran, who joined the services of the Respondent/Management in the year 1985 as Casual Labour in Kadamalaiputhur branch. Subsequently, he was asked to work in Melmaruthur branch and in Sothupakkam branch of the Respondent/Management. From August, 1992 the said workman had been working continuously in Sothupakkam branch of the Respondent/Management. The Respondent/Bank instead of regularising the services of the concerned workman illegally and unjustifiably terminated him from service in September, 1998. The Petitioner union has taken up the matter to get relief and the direct discussion with Respondent/Bank did not materialize and fructify. Hence, the Petitioner Union raised a dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and due to the failure of conciliation, the Govt. has referred the matter to this Tribunal. The concerned workman has been issued with service certificates by the Branch Managers wherein it is mentioned that he had been working continuously. It is false to allege that the Petitioner has not worked for 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months. The action of the Respondent/Management in not regularising the concerned workman in service is totally arbitrary, illegal and unjustified. The said action is also in violation of circulars issued by Central Office of the Respondent/Bank. It is a clear violation of mandatory provisions of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act. Further, the persons who have joined service as Casual Labour subsequent to concerned workman have been regularised in service and they are still in service. Thus, the Respondent/Management had contravened Section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act. Instead of filling up the vacancies that were exist in Chennai Region by offering

the post to concerned workman, the Respondent/Management is trying to fill up them with far juniors to the concerned workman. This attitude is nothing but vindictive of the Respondent/Management. It is also violative of Section 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner Union prays to pass an award directing the Respondent to reinstate the concerned workman in service with continuity of service and other attendant and consequential benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Management in its Counter Statement contended that the Respondent/bank is a nationalised bank having zonal office, regional office and branches in various places throughout the country. Being a nationalised bank, employment opportunities in the bank should be made available to all eligible candidates with no one gaining entry into permanent service by back door or with the help or connivance of vested interest both inside and outside the bank. Therefore, the Respondent/Management has issued circulars that only Employment Exchange sponsored candidates alone are eligible to be considered even for engagement of casual or temporary employees or even part time employees. Since it is not uncommon that candidates not sponsored by Employment Exchange through the help or connivance of local Managers secure employment as temporary or casual employees in branches and manage to work for one year of continuous service and when their engagement comes to an end, owing to the contingency of such engagement having been ceased, they stake their claim for permanent employment on the ground that their non-engagement amounts to termination and it was in violation of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. Therefore, the Respondent/Management issued circulars to the effect that even candidates sponsored by Employment Exchange should not be engaged for more than 60 days in a period of 12 months. The object of such instruction is intended to ensure that no one gains entry into permanent service of the bank through default, manipulation or through back door. Though the Petitioner union has produced certificate dated 'nil' purported to have been issued by the Manager of Sothupakkam branch to the effect that the concerned workman had worked for 253 days between 11-1-93 and 18-11-96 and another certificate dated 24-11-92 purported to have been issued by the Branch Manager of Kadamalaiputhur branch to the effect that concerned workman had worked as Part Time Safaikaramachari for a total period of 180 days from 11-11-85 to 9-2-89, on enquiry, this Respondent came to know that the concerned workman was not engaged as permanent sub-staff or as Part Time Safaikaramachari in Sothupakkam branch, but at the best, he would have been engaged either as Part Time Safaikaramachari or temporary sub-staff only on the days, when the permanent part Time Safaikaramachari and permanent sub-staff were on leave. During the period, one Mr. Munusamy was working as permanent sub-staff

and one Mrs. Kasthuri was the permanent Part Time Safaikaramachari of Sothupakkam branch and therefore, the concerned workman could have been engaged either as temporary part Time Safaikaramachari or temporary sub-staff only during the absence of permanent Part Time Safaikaramachari and permanent sub-staff. The concerned workman had not worked for 240 days in any period of 12 calendar months. The local branch employee used to command the services of temporary sub-staff/temporary Part Time Safaikaramachari even on days when they are not engaged as such. Thus, on the days on which the services were authorisedly utilised with no payment of wages cannot be treated as days worked by concerned employee. It is only the days when the permanent sub-staff or permanent Part Time Safaikaramachari go on leave and the concerned employee engaged, which could alone be taken into account in determining whether the concerned workman had worked for 240 days in any period of 12 calendar months. The non-engagement of concerned workman as temporary sub-staff or temporary Part Time Safaikaramachari would not amount to termination of employment. The concerned workman cannot have a claim for permanent employment and the present dispute is only an attempt to get into the services of the bank by alleging a false case of termination. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :

- (i) "Whether the demand of the Petitioner Union in the case of the concerned employee Sri N. Vijayandran for reinstatement is legal and justified ?"
- (ii) "To what relief the concerned employee is entitled ?"

Point No. 1 :

6. The main contention of the Petitioner union in this case is that the concerned employee Mr. Vijayandran has worked from the year 1985 and he has worked for more than ten years in several branches of the Respondent/Bank and even in spite of several circulars issued by Central Office, the Respondent/Bank has not regularised his service and he has completed more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months and therefore, the termination made by the Respondent is illegal and against the various provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act. To substantiate his claim the concerned employee was examined as WW1 and on the side of the Petitioner documents Ex. W1 to W9 were marked. In his evidence, the concerned employee has stated that he joined the Respondent/Bank at Kadamaliaputhur branch in 1985 and he worked there till 1989 and then he was transferred to Melmaruvathur branch and worked there till 1992 and

again he was transferred to Sothupakkam branch and worked there till 1998. He further stated that he worked as sweeper, as a waterman and also he was providing ledgers to concerned clerks and while they stopped him from work, they have not issued any notice nor paid any compensation to him. He further stated that the Employment Exchange has sponsored his name to the Respondent/Bank and the copy of the said letter is marked as Ex. W8 and in that his name finds place in serial number 12. Further, the Manager of Sothupakkam branch of Respondent/Bank has given a letter to the union and the copy of the letter is marked as Ex. W9. It is his further evidence that he has filed a petition for production of documents from the custody of the Respondent/Bank, which was allowed, but the Respondent/Bank has not produced the documents and therefore, an adverse inference is to be drawn against the Respondent/Bank. The other documents filed by the Petitioner union are namely copy of memorandum of settlement dated 24-12-90 arrived at between the Respondent/Bank and AICBEF as Ex. W1, copy of circular dated 30-4-91 issued by Regional Office of Respondent/Bank to all offices in Madras Region as Ex. W2, the copy of circular dated 21-6-95 issued by Central Office of Respondent/Bank to all Zones as Ex. W3, the copy of circular dated 28-1-02 issued by Central Office of Respondent/Bank to all Zones as Ex. W4, the copy of letter of Central Bank of India Employees' Union dated 15-12-95 to II Party/Management as Ex. W5 and copy of letter dated 26-12-95 from Regional Office of Respondent/Bank to Sothupakkam branch as Ex. W6 and the copy of minutes of joint discussion between the Respondent/Bank and AICBEC as Ex. W7.

7. The learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that even according to the circular issued by the Central Office, the Petitioner is to be considered for regularisation of his service, on the other hand, all of a sudden in the year 1998, the Respondent/Bank terminated the services of the concerned employee without giving any notice nor paid any compensation which amounts to termination of services of the concerned employee and therefore, the concerned employee is to be reinstated in service with all attendant benefits. He further relied on the rulings reported in 1961 2 LLJ 204 DIVISION OF NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY (I) LTD. Vs. LABOUR COURT, BAREILLY AND OTHERS wherein the Allahabad High Court has given the meaning of expression 'unfair labour practice' in which the Allahabad High Court has held that "it is not possible to give an exhaustive definition of the phrase 'unfair labour practice'. Each case must be considered according to its own circumstances and it is not possible to lay down any exhaustive meaning of unfair labour practice but as a working principle, it could be stated that any practice which violates the directive principles contained in Article 43 of the Constitution and other articles declaring decent wages and living conditions for

workmen and which if allowed to become normal would tend to lead to industrial strife should be condemned as unfair labour practice." It further held that "It could not be contended that there must be numerous transaction before the employer could be branded guilty of unfair labour practice and that he could be held guilty of such practice in respect of one contract of employment only." It has also held that "dividing line between victimisation and unfair labour practice is very difficult and what is unfair labour practice is victimisation and vice versa." Further, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that termination of service of an employee on the verge of completion of 240 days with notional breaks is also a unfair labour practice and he relied on the rulings reported in 1984 LAB IC 974 KAPURTHALA CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. Vs. PRESIDING OFFICER, LABOUR COURT, JULLUNDUR wherein the Punjab & Haryana High Court has held that "where the services of workmen were terminated on their rendering 230 days service with notional breaks, when the work of the workmen was satisfactory and others had been recruited in their place, it was an instance of unfair labour practice and in the view, when the workmen were held entitled to reinstatement, then the logical consequence was that they should get their full back wages and other attendant benefits." The other judgement relied on by the counsel for the Petitioner is 1985 LAB IC 1733 H.D. SINGH Vs. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA wherein the Supreme Court has held that "striking off name of workman from the rolls by the employer amounts to termination of service and such termination is retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(oo), if effected in violation of the mandatory provision contained in Section 25F of the Act and is invalid" and the Supreme Court has also held that "the confidential circular directing the officers that workman like the appellant should not engaged continuously but should as far as possible, be offered work on rotation basis and the case that the appellant is a badli worker have to be characterised as unfair labour practice." Thus, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that from the year 1985 the Petitioner was working in the branch of the Respondent/Bank temporarily and the Respondent/Bank has to regularise the services of the Petitioner, but on the other hand, without following the mandatory provisions and without regularising the services of Petitioner, the Respondent has terminated him from service all of a sudden without giving any notice or compensation and therefore, it is illegal and against the mandatory provisions of I.D. Act. Therefore, the Petitioner is to be reinstated in service. It is further contended on behalf of the Petitioner that though the Petitioner has not produced any document to show that he has worked more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months, all the documents are with the Respondent/Management and he has filed a petition to produce the documents, which are in the custody of Respondent/Bank and this Tribunal has allowed

the said petition granting time to produce the documents, but those documents were not produced by the Respondent/Management and no valid reason was given by the Respondent for non-production of documents before this Tribunal and as such, the Tribunal must take an adverse inference against the Respondent/Management.

8. But, as against this on the side of the Respondent/Management, the then Manager of Sothupakkam branch of Respondent/Bank was examined as MW1 and he has stated that though he has signed the original of Ex. M2, he does not know under what circumstances, he has given this certificate and this certificate must have been issued while he was the Manager of Sothupakkam branch and only on seeing the records he has given the certificate, he further stated in cross examination that the concerned employee has not worked under him while he was the Manager of Sothupakkam branch during the year 1997. The learned counsel for the Respondent argued that the burden of proving the fact that the petitioner had worked for more than 240 days is on the workman. In this case, the Petitioner has not established this fact with any relevant evidence. Though he relied on the non-production of documents by the Respondent, since the documents were not available with the Respondent, they have not produced the same before this Tribunal and on that score, the Tribunal cannot take any adverse inference against the Respondent and only because the documents were not produced, it cannot be said that the burden placed on the Petitioner has been discharged by him. Further, he has relied on the rulings reported in 2003 1 LLJ 1015 RAVICHANDRAN N.S. Vs. MANAGEMENT OF THANTHAI PERIYAR TRANSPORT CORPORATION & OTHERS wherein the Petitioner/Workman impugned in that petition was dismissed from service and his claim for reinstatement with back wages have been disallowed by Labour Court. While dismissing the petition the Madras High Court has observed that "the workman was given casual employment by the Branch Manager of Respondent corporation who had no powers to appoint him on regular service. The burden of proving the fact that he had worked for 240 days was on the workman who claimed protection under section 25 F of the Act and in this case he failed to show it" The next case relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is 2004 111 LLJ 1144 M.P. ELECTRICITY BOARD Vs. HARIRAM wherein the appellant Electricity Board brought the appeal against the concurrent orders of two Courts namely Industrial Court and High Court. Both Courts were based on an adverse inference drawn against the appellant for its failure to produce muster rolls for the years 1987 to 1992 except for year ending 1990 and solely based on the said adverse inference the Industrial Court accepted the case of Respondent/workman that they had worked for 240 days continuously in a given year and hence granted relief of reinstatement with 50% back wages. But, the Supreme

Court has allowed the appeal restoring the order of Labour Court, which had held the workmen could not claim permanency or term their non-employment as retrenchment. It was held by the Supreme Court that "the Respondent/Workmen on whom the initial burden of establishing the factum of their continuous work for 240 days in a year was not discharged by them." The learned counsel for the Respondent in this case contended that the decision of Supreme Court in the above case squarely applies to the facts of the present case. The initial burden is upon the Petitioner to prove that he has worked for 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months, but in this case, the Petitioner has not discharged his burden and he solely based on the adverse inference to be drawn by this Court for non-production of documents by the Respondent/Management. But, as per the judgement of Supreme Court, this cannot be taken into consideration because the initial burden of proving that the Petitioner that he has worked for more than 240 days is upon him and since he has not discharged his initial burden, he cannot rely on the adverse inference to be drawn from the circumstances. The learned counsel for the Respondent further relied on the rulings reported in 2004 8 SCC 161 RAJASTHAN STATE GANGANAGAR S. MILLS LTD. Vs. STATE OF RAJASTHAN AND ANOTHER wherein the Supreme Court has held that "it was the case of the workman that he had worked for 240 days in the year concerned. This claim was denied by the appellant. It was for the claimant to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked upto 240 days in the year preceding his termination. He has filed an affidavit. It is only his own statement which is in his favour and that cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence for any Court or Tribunal to come to a conclusion that in fact the claimant had worked for 240 days in a year. No proof of receipt of salary or wages for 240 days or order or record in that regard was produced. Mere non-production of muster roll for a particular period was not sufficient for Labour Court to hold that the workman had worked for 240 days as claimed. In our view, the Labour Court and High Court have failed to consider the statutory requirements in their proper perspective. One of the stands taken by the employer was that the engagement was made keeping in view the temporary needs and it was seasonal in character. No definite finding was recorded by Labour Court or the High Court in that regard" and therefore, the Supreme Court remitted the matter to the lower Court to decide whether the Petitioner has worked for 240 days in a continuous period of one year during the relevant period. The learned counsel for the Respondent further contended that even in his Claim Statement, he has clearly stated that the concerned employee would have been engaged either as temporary Part Time Safaikaramachari or temporary sub-staff only on the days when the permanent Part Time Safaikaramachari or sub-staff were on leave and under such circumstances, the burden of proving the fact that

the Petitioner has worked as temporary sub-staff or Part Time Safaikaramachari for a continuous period of 240 days in 12 calendar months is upon him and without substantiating his claim, he cannot rely on the vague inferences to be drawn from the circumstances. The learned counsel for the Respondent further contended that the Respondent/Bank being a nationalised bank, employment opportunities in the bank should be made available to all eligible candidates with no one gaining entry into permanent service by back door or with the help or connivance of vested interest both inside and outside the bank. To substantiate this claim, the bank has issued several circulars that even for engagement of temporary employees only Employment Exchange sponsored candidates alone should be considered and the Respondent/Bank further issued circulars to the effect that even the candidates sponsored by employment Exchange should not be engaged for more than 60 days in a period of 12 months and the object of such instruction is intended to ensure that no one gains entry into the permanent service of the bank through default, manipulation or through back door. Even the Supreme Court in several judgements have established this fact and in the case of DELHI DEVELOPMENT HORTICULTURE EMPLOYEES' UNION Vs. DELHI ADMINISTRATION & ORS. reported in 1992 (2) LLJ 452, the Supreme Court has held that "Apart from the fact that the Petitioners cannot be directed to be regularised for the reasons given above, we may take note of the pernicious consequences to which the direction for regularisation of the workman on the only ground that they have put in work for 240 or more days has been leading. Although, there is Employment Exchange Act which required recruitment on the basis of registration in the Employment Exchange, it has become a common practice to ignore the Employment Exchange and the persons registered in the Employment Exchanges and to employ and get employed directly those who are either not registered with the Employment Exchange or who though registered are lower in the long awaiting list in the employment register. The courts can take judicial notice of the fact that such employment is sought and given directly for various illegal considerations including money. The employment is given first for temporary periods with technical breaks to circumvent the relevant rules and is continued for 240 or more days with a view to give benefit of regularisation knowing the judicial trend that those who have completed 240 or more days are directed to be automatically regularised. A good deal of illegal employment marked has developed resulting in a new source of corruption and frustration of those who are waiting at the Employment Exchanges for years." Relying on this ruling, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the Petitioner has not established the fact that he has worked for 240 days, even assuming without conceding that he has worked for 240 days, since there is no regular post vacant in any

of the branches as alleged by the Petitioner, he cannot be regularised in service. Further, even in cross-examination, the Petitioner deposed that he is not willing to work in temporary post as part time or casual worker and he wants only permanent post. Therefore, as the concerned employee is not being interested to work as a Casual Labour but only as permanent worker, the concerned employee is not eligible for reinstatement although relief of reinstatement is normal rule where Section 25F of I.D. Act is not followed. He also relied on the rulings reported in 2003 ILLJ 700 BASKAR R. AND OTHERS Vs. AUTO CARE CENTRE, CHENNAI, wherein the Madras High Court has held that "when the Petitioners themselves are not interested for reinstatement in the original employment as Casual Labour, it is correct to say that Labour Court has rightly refused to grant reinstatement". Therefore, in any case, the concerned employee in this case is not entitled for reinstatement as alleged by the Petitioner Union.

9. Again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that even according to Ex. W1, the Petitioner has fulfilled the conditions mentioned in that Memorandum of Settlement and therefore, the Petitioner is entitled to be reinstated in service.

10. But, again the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that though the Petitioner has alleged that the name of the concerned employee was sponsored by Employment Exchange, he has registered his name in the Employment Exchange only in the year 1994. But Memorandum of Understanding is relating to the year 1990-91 and therefore, the Petitioner cannot rely on his registration in Employment Exchange with regard to this document.

11. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent. Since the Petitioner has not established the fact that he has worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months and since his employment was only on casual basis in the leave vacancy of regular employees, I find the concerned employee is not entitled to any relief as claimed by the Petitioner Union. As such, I find this point against the Petitioner Union.

Point No. 2 :—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled?

12. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the concerned employee is not entitled to any relief as claimed by the Petitioner Union. No Costs.

13. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 18th January, 2005).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/
Claimant : WW1 Sri N. Vijayendran

For the II Party/
Management : MW1 Sri A. M. Sundaramurthy

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Claimant :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	24-12-90	Xerox copy of the memorandum of settlement Entered into between Respondent/Bank and AICBEF
W2	30-04-91	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Regional office of Respondent/Bank
W3	21-06-95	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Central Office of Respondent/Bank regarding regularisation of temporary Part Time Safai karamachari
W4	28-01-02	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Central Office of Respondent/Bank
W5	15-12-95	Xerox copy of the letter from Employees' Union to Regional Manager
W6	26-12-95	Xerox copy of the letter from Regional office of Respondent/Bank to Sothupakkam branch
W7	22-05-00	Xerox copy of the minutes of joint discussion between Respondent/Bank and AICBEC
W8	25-01-95	Xerox copy of the letter from District Employment Officer, Chengalpet to branch
W9	Nil	Xerox copy of the letter from Branch Manager of Sothupakkam branch to the General Secretary, CBIEU

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	24-11-92	Xerox copy of the certificate given by Branch Manager of Kadamaliputhur to concerned employee
M2	Nil	Xerox copy of the certificate issued by Branch Manager of Sothupakkam branch
M3	18-12-98	Xerox copy of the letter of Petitioner Union to Regional Manager, Chennai.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

AWARD

का. अ. 1312.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चैन्नई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 139/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-33011/12/2002-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1312.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 139/2003) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Chennai Port Trust, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-03-2005.

[No. L-33011/12/2002-IR (B-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI**

Thursday, the 23rd December, 2004

PRESENT :

Shri K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 139/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Chennai Port Trust and their workmen)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Madras Port United
Labour Union.
Chennai.

AND

The Chairman, : II Party/Management
Chennai Port Trust.

Appearance :

For the Claimant : M/s. R.P. Panner Sevalam
C.R. Malar Vannan,
Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. R. Karthikeyan,
Advocate

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-33011/12/2002-IR(B-II) dated 18-09-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Chennai Port Trust in denying wages for the extra work performed by the seven employees of the computer section during the period from October, 1998 to December, 1999 is justified ? If not, what relief they are entitled to ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 139/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :

The Petitioner Union espouses the cause of seven employees of Traffic department who were posted to work in EDP section of accounts department as there was shortage of staff in the EDP section. The seven employees have been asked to work overtime/holidays and rest days by the appropriate authorities during the pay roll period every month from August, 1998. Therefore, they were paid for the period from 18-8-98 to 26-8-98 during the month of October, 1998 after obtaining the Chairman's sanction on 24-10-98 for the extra work payment for the period from 19-9-98 to 24-9-98 have been paid in the same month of October, 1998 and believing the words of the appropriate authorities the seven employees carried out overtime work, holiday work and rest day work to complete the pay roll work for the period of October, 1998 to April, 2000. But the payment for the aforementioned extra work carried out by seven employees of EDP section was not paid for the period of October, 1998 to April, 2000. But, no steps were taken up by the II Party/management for redressal of their legitimate claim. But, subsequently, the Respondent/management arranged for payment only for the period from January, 2000 to April, 2000 for the seven employees of EDP section of the accounts department under sanction letter dated 6-3-2000. But, no steps were taken up for delayed payment of overtime/holiday/rest day wages for the previous period from October, 1998 to December, 1999. The Director, EDP also asked oral orders on such occasions to post the staff on OT/RD/HD for pay roll jobs in anticipation of approval on overtime file which has been pending from November, 1998 by his request letter dated 6-3-2000 to the Chairman. The matter was taken up for discussion by Deputy Chairman on 19-7-2000 but it was ended in failure. The non-payment details of individual employees are mentioned in the Claim Statement. Further, the extra work

wages for the period of October, 1998 to December, 1999 have been calculated only on the basis of old pay scale. But, the new wage revision settlement was implemented from 1-1-97. Hence, the above mentioned extra wages for seven employees of EDP section is to be calculated on the basis of new wage revision. Since the extra wage remuneration was not paid by the II Party/Management, the I Party/Union issued a strike notice to II Party/Management. Even before the Assistant labour Commissioner (Central) the Respondent/Management has not disputed the extra work done by the above mentioned seven employees from October, 1998 to December, 1999, but on the other hand, they claimed that no prior sanction was obtained from the competent authority. Obtaining sanction from the competent authority is the duty of officers and therefore, the non-payment of wages by the II Party/Management is unlawful and purely violates the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 of Constitution and statutory principles provided under various labour legislations. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner Union prays for an award directing the II Party/Management for payment of wages for extra work performed by the seven employees of computer section during the period from October, 1998 to December, 1999 and also to calculate the wages as per new wage structure implemented from 1-1-97.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that no doubt seven employees of the Port Trust's traffic department were posted to work in EDP section of the Accounts department as there was shortage of staff in EDP section. Those seven employees had made a joint representation dated 22-5-2000 that they have been asked to work overtime during the pay roll period every month from October, 1998 to April, 2000 and that while the overtime payment for the period from January, 2000 to April, 2000 was paid, the overtime for earlier period from October, 1998 to December, 1999 was not paid. Under the Respondent/Management the procedure followed is prior sanction of the competent authority namely Head of Department or Deputy Chairman or Chairman is obtained for detaining the staff concerned for overtime work and in case of any emergency, oral permission of competent authority should be obtained for booking such overtime work, which should be followed by obtaining post-approval from competent authority within a reasonable period i.e. pay bill for the respective month or subsequent month is prepared and that a responsible officer should certify the actual work of overtime and he/she should monitor the progress of overtime work. But, in this case, it was found that the above procedure was not followed and that the approval of appropriate authority was not obtained for engaging these employees for overtime work. On verification, it was found from the statement of overtime claimed that certain employees have claimed overtime payment for the same

period for which overtime payments have already been made earlier and therefore, on account of these irregularities and in the absence of clear proof for having worked overtime, the claim of payment of overtime from October, 1998 to December, 1999 was not entertained by the Respondent. The claim of the overtime was initially rejected by the Respondent in April, 1999 itself and subsequent claims were also rejected by the Respondent more than once. It is further to note that when the overtime payment for January, 2000 to April, 2000 had been paid, there was no reason for the administration to deny the overtime payment for earlier period had there been proper records to confirm their claim as genuine. Therefore, since there is no sanction or prior approval from the competent authority for engaging the employees for overtime work, the same cannot be sanctioned and this Respondent is also subject to audit and in the absence of specific proof of employees worked, no overtime payment can be made to the employees. In this case, no responsible officer has certified that overtime was done by the employees. Hence, the claim of the Petitioners were even rejected in 1999. Therefore, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In such circumstances, the points for my determination are :

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Port Trust in denying the wages for extra work performed by the seven employees of computer section during the period from October, 1998 to December, 1999 is justified ?"
- (ii) To what relief the concerned employees are entitled ?"

Point No. 1 :

6. The contention of the Petitioner Union in this case is that seven employees of the traffic department, whose cause they have raised in this dispute, were posted to work in EDP section of accounts department as there was shortage of staff in EDP section and it is their further contention that the seven employees have been asked to work overtime/holidays and rest days by the appropriate authority during the pay roll period every month from August, 1998. When the claim was made, the Respondent has arranged or payment only for the period from January, 2000 to April, 2000, but they have refused to sanction the claim for the period from October, 1998 to December 1999. As against this, it is the contention of the Respondent/management that the procedure in the Respondent Trust is prior sanction of the competent authority namely Head of Department or Deputy Chairman or Chairman is obtained for detaining the staff concerned for overtime work and in case of any emergency, oral permission of competent authority should be obtained for booking such overtime work, which should be followed by obtaining

post-approval from competent authority within a reasonable period i.e. pay bill for the respective month or subsequent month is prepared and that a responsible officer should certify the actual work of overtime and he/she should monitor the progress of overtime work. But, in this case, the above procedure was not followed and that the approval of appropriate authority was not obtained for engaging these employees for overtime work. Further, on verification, it was found from the statements of overtime claimed that certain employees have claimed payment for the same period for which overtime payments have already been made earlier and only for that reason the claim of overtime for the period from October, 1998 to December, 1999 in respect of the seven employees was not entertained by the Respondent/Management. When the contention of the Respondent is that no prior sanction or approval from the competent authority was obtained in this case, the Petitioner has to establish that even though they are not concerned persons to obtain prior sanction from the competent authority and they have to establish before this Tribunal that they have worked in the department as overtime and they have done this overtime work only on the orders of superior officers. Now we have to see whether this fact has been established by the Petitioner in this case.

7. The Petitioner has produced nine documents and filed a petition for production of documents by the Respondent and the documents produced by the Respondent is also marked as Ex-W10. Ex.W1 is the copy of the letter from the Director, EDP to Chairman of Port Trust dated 4-9-98. Ex.W2 is the copy of another letter from the Director, EDP to Chairman of Port Trust dated 6-3-2000. Ex.W3 is the copy of letter from aggrieved seven employees to the Chairman of Respondent. Ex.W4 is the copy of particulars of extra wages furnished to Deputy Chairman for each employees. Ex.W5 is the copy of strike notice issued by I Party/Union to II Party/Management. Ex.W6 is the copy of comments submitted by the II Party/Management before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Ex.W7 is the copy of the letter from Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) to Chairman of Respondent/Management. Ex.W8 is the copy of failure of conciliation report sent to ministry. Ex.W9 is the copy of reply letter sent by I Party Union to Ministry of Labour. Ex.W10 is the copy of attendance register pertaining to period from August, 1998 to April, 2000.

8. The learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that wages means it includes any remuneration payable to which a person is employed is entitled in respect of overtime work or holidays or any leave period and further, it is also mentioned in payment of Wages Act that every employer shall be responsible for payment of all wages required to be paid under this act to persons employed by him. In this case, though the Respondent contended that prior sanction has not been obtained by the person engaged

these seven persons for overtime, since the II Party/Management is the employer he must have known whether his employees have worked on overtime and whether the supervising staff has made entries as per the rules and regulations and to contradict the Petitioner's case, the Respondent/Management must have produced its records. The Petitioner has filed a petition and sought for production of certain documents, but the Respondent has produced only the attendance register for the relevant period but they have not produced any document to show that overtime wages were paid to the employees of the Respondent Trust or not. When the matter was before this Tribunal, the registers in question are to be produced, the Respondent has taken a stand that since no sanction was obtained, no overtime register was maintained for the relevant period is not an answer to the request made by the Petitioner. In the absence of any evidence produced by the Respondent, the Tribunal has to consider and to draw in an inference that the Petitioners have worked overtime as alleged by them in the Claim Statement. Further, it is not disputed by the Respondent that the seven concerned employees have not worked overtime during that period. It is only their contention that prior sanction has not been obtained before engaging these persons for overtime from the competent authority or prior oral approval of the competent authority was obtained. But these things are within the domain of the officers employed by the Respondent and it cannot be said that the workmen must knew all these things when they were instructed by the superior officers to work in the EDP section of accounts department as there was shortage of staff in EDP section, these seven employees had worked as overtime, in holidays and in rest days during the pay rolls period of every month from August, 1998 to April, 2000. When the Respondent/Management has stated that for the overtime work done by the concerned employees from January, 2000 to April, 2000 they were paid on the ground that sanction was obtained for these work, the Respondent has to pull up the concerned authorities for not obtaining sanction for overtime work done by the seven employees in the work of EDP section of accounts department. Simply because sanction was not obtained by the concerned authorities, the Respondent/Management cannot reject the genuine claim of the seven employees. Further, it is not the case of the Respondent that they have not done any overtime work during the period. Though they have stated that on verification it was found from the statement of overtime claimed that certain employees have claimed overtime payment for the same period for which overtime payments have already been made earlier, but the Respondent/Management has not established the same before this Tribunal that out of these seven employees who have claimed overtime payment for the same period which the overtime payment had already been made earlier. Under such circumstances, the action of the respondent in rejecting the genuine claim of the concerned employees

is very vague. Under such circumstances, the concerned employees' grievance is to be redressed by this Tribunal.

9. But, as against this the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that when the connected records were verified they found that no prior or post sanction of competent authority for detaining the staff to work on overtime during the above period was obtained and in fact the overtime was initially rejected by the Respondent/Management even in April, 1999 itself and the subsequent claims were also rejected by the Respondent more than once and it is the further contention of the Respondent/Management that no responsible officer had certified that overtime work was done by these seven employees and under such circumstances the claim of the seven employees have been rightly rejected by the Respondent/Management. It is also contended by the learned counsel for the Respondent that since the accounts of the Respondent/Management is subject to audit and if a huge sum of overtime arrears is given without any sufficient proof nor approval of the competent authority, it will be a stigma for the Respondent/Management. Further, when the Respondent/Management has conceded the request of the concerned employees with regard to payment of overtime for the period from January, 2000 to April, 2000 there was no reason for the administration to deny the overtime payment for the earlier period, had there been proper records to confirm their claim as genuine.

10. But, again the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that maintenance of proper records is by the Respondent/Management and for the non-maintenance of records by the concerned authorities of Respondent/Management, these seven employees cannot be penalised. Though it is a good argument of the learned counsel for the Respondent/Management to say when the overtime payment for the period from January, 2000 to April, 2000 had been paid, there was no reason for the administration to deny the overtime payment for earlier period, had there been proper records to confirm their claim as genuine, no fault of these employees, the records were not maintained by the concerned authorities and further, whether the concerned employees were done overtime work or not is within the domain of the concerned supervisors and officers of the Respondent/Management. The Petitioner has produced documents Ex.W1 and W2 which are the copy of letters sent by Director of EDP section to the Chairman dated 4-9-98 and 6-3-2000 respectively in which the Director of EDP section has clearly stated that the original sanctioned strength of key punch operators who does the data entry work is 21 but 10 posts are vacant since from 1997 and because of this shortage in manpower this division has to resort to post existing staff on extra hours of duty to compensate man hours lost for the pay roll work and this situation has already been clearly explained to Chairman by the Director, EDP on and often whenever he meets him and when the overtime file for

processing of pay roll was put up to him and in fact, it is mentioned in that letter that the Director of EDP also asked oral orders on such occasions to post the staff on OT/RD/HD for pay roll jobs in anticipation of approval on the overtime file which has been pending from November, 1998. Under such circumstances, it is the bounden duty of the Respondent/Management to show that even after these letters namely Ex.W1 and W2 the Director of EDP has not asked the concerned employees to work in the EDP section on overtime basis. But the Respondent/Management has not taken any steps to substantiate this claim for proving that concerned employees had not worked overtime during that period. Further, even before the labour authorities, it was not the case of the Respondent/Management that the concerned employees had not worked overtime during that period, but their only contention was that no prior sanction or post sanction of the competent authority or oral permission of the competent authority was obtained for booking such overtime work. Under such circumstances, I think due to the mistake of the officers of the Respondent/Management, these employees should not be penalised. Though the Respondent has stated that no responsible officer has certified that overtime was done by the concerned employees, the Respondent/Management has not established this fact that Director of EDP section has addressed several letters to the Chairman with regard to the sanction of overtime for the concerned employees and under such circumstances, the allegation made by the Respondent with regard to refusal of overtime payment is only to escape from their liability.

11. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because though the Respondent contended that prior sanction of the competent authority namely Head of Department or Deputy Chairman or Chairman of the Respondent/Management is to be obtained for detaining the staff concerned for overtime work and even in case of emergency oral permission of the competent authority should be obtained for booking for such overtime work, which should be followed by post-sanction/approval from the competent authority, in this case, for the letters sent by the Director of EDP section, whether the Chairman of Respondent/Management has sent any reply or whether the said request was rejected by the Chairman is not established by the Respondent/Management. When the Director of EDP section has mentioned because of shortage in manpower, the EDP section has to resort to post existing staff on extra hours of duty to compensate man hours lost for the pay roll work and since the Director of EDP also asked oral orders on such occasions to post the staff on OT/RD/HD for pay roll jobs in anticipation of approval on the overtime file, the burden to establish before this Tribunal that even after these requests, the Chairman of Respondent/Management has refused or rejected the request of Director, EDP section,

is upon Respondent/Management, but the Respondent/management has not established this fact by any material evidence. Under such circumstances, I find the claim of the Petitioner union is genuine and it has to be allowed.

Point No. 2 :

12. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the demand of the I Party/Union for payment of wages for the extra work performed by seven employees of computer section during the period from October, 1998 to December, 1999 is justified. Therefore, the II Party/Management is directed to calculate and pay the extra work wages during the period from October, 1998 to December, 1999 on the basis of new wage structure implemented from 1-1-97. No Costs.

13. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 23rd December, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side : None

Documents Marked :

Ex.No.	Date	Description
W1	04-09-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Director, EDP to Chairman of Respondent/Management.
W2	06-03-00	Xerox copy of the letter from Director, EDP to Chairman of Respondent/Management.
W3	20-05-00	Xerox copy of the letter from traffic staff in Computer division to Respondent/Management.
W4	Nil	Xerox copy of the extra wage particulars of Employees.
W5	23-11-00	Xerox copy of the letter from I Party Union to Respondent/Management.
W6	31-08-01	Xerox copy of the comments submitted by Respondent before Assistant Labour Commissioner.
W7	27-03-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Assistant Labour Commissioner to Respondent/Management.
W8	03-10-02	Xerox copy of the FOC report.
W9	07-07-03	Xerox copy of the letter from I Party Union to Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
W10	August '98 To Apr. 2000	Extract of muster roll.

For II Party/Management : Nil

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1313.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चेन्नई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 118/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-33011/3/2003-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1313.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 118/2003) of the Cent. Govt Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Chennai Port Trust, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-03-2005.

[No. L-33011/3/2003-IR (B-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 30th November, 2004

PRESENT :

Shri K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer.

Industrial Dispute No. 118/2003

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), between the management of Chennai Port Trust and their workman]

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Madras Port Trust,
Railwaymen's Union,
Chennai.

AND

The Chairman, : II Party/Management
Chennai Port Trust.
Chennai.

APPEARANCE :

For the Claimant : M/s N.M. Eknath Lal,
S. Chandran, Advocates

For the Management : M/s R. Karthikeyan,
Advocate

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-33011/3/2003-IR(B-II) dated 13-06-2003/18-07-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. This Schedule mentioned in that order is :

"Whether the demand of the Madras Port Trust Railwaymen's Union for payment of one hour relieving overtime to the maintenance staff also as per clause 7 of the settlement dated 19-3-2001 at par with floating craft crew and signal station staff from the management of Chennai Port Trust is justified ? If not, what relief they are entitled to ?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 118/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :

The mooring crews of the Marine department of Chennai Port Trust resorted to sudden strike from the 3rd shift of 30th August, 1998 demanding long shift posting for all the mooring crews and other marine workers including signal station staff. The strike was organised by Petitioner Union. After discussion which the union had with Chennai Port Trust, a memorandum of settlement was reached under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act and the matter was referred to arbitration. Subsequently an arbitrator namely Captain A.N.M. Kishore was appointed and who gave his Award on 2-8-99 and published in the Gazette of India on 4-9-99. Floating craft crews (service station) is the back bone which forms a nucleus and revolved as hub for smooth functioning of the Marine department. The operator of floating crafts forms part and parcel of marine department operation. The marine Department issues memos to floating craft crews to carry out the repairs to the tugs. One cannot survive without the other just like twins and inseparable in operation. The function cannot be segregated and their operations are interlinked with each other. There should not be any discrimination in the grant of overtime and all the workers who are engaged in marine operation should be treated alike in the grant of overtime along with the floating craft crew. The overtime between Marine department and Floating Craft Crew is not fair. In the marine department, the arbitration award of Kishore Committee under section 12(3) has not been fully implemented. Therefore, the alternative settlement was reached between the management and the Petitioner Union categorically recommending the working of Floating Craft Staff as per the settlement dated 19-3-2001. In that settlement, grant of one hour overtime has been agreed

to, but on the other hand, grant of one hour overtime for maintenance staff working in floating craft and also the staff attached to pollution staff have not been implemented. Even though the union has represented for several times, the Respondent/Management has failed to review this aspect in appropriate time. Therefore, the petitioner union espouses the cause of staff working in floating craft and also attached to pollution control. Hence, the petitioner Union prays that an award may be passed in their favour.

4. But, as against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that no doubt the Mooring crew of the marine department, signal staff and certain floating crafts crew resorted to sudden stoppage of work from 30-8-98 and 6-9-98 respectively and it is also true that Captain A.N.M. Kishore, Officer on special duty at National Institute of Port management was appointed as Arbitrator in the matter and he has passed an Award on 2-8-99 but the said Award could not be implemented in view of the objections raised by the Ministry of Labour since the Award contains for creation of additional posts in categories such as lascars, greasers and electricians pertaining to floating crafts. Subsequently on talks with the union, they accepted to forego certain number of posts being created on the floating crafts and mooring crew side and besides other demands, it was agreed by the Respondent/Management to grant one hour single rate overtime per day of attendance to the Floating Craft Crew and signal station staff from 1-1-2001 under settlement dated 19-3-2001. The same is binding on both the parties. The above settlement does not mention about the grant of benefit of one hour single rate overtime to the maintenance staff of floating craft service station and pollution control staff and the same was restricted only to floating craft crew. The said agreement was entered between the union and the management for avoiding the creation of certain additional posts such as lascars, greasers and electricians the floating craft service station and pollution control staff are utilised for maintaining the craft to carry out small and petty repairs as and when the floating craft go out of commission. The service of the pollution control staff are used for cleaning up of oil pollution as and when oil pollution occurs and as such, they cannot be compared with Floating Craft Crew and they are not at all concerned in operating the craft. The settlement dated 19-3-2001 does not speak anything about the maintenance staff of floating craft and pollution control staff for extending one hour single rate overtime. Further, the duties are also different from Floating Craft Crew and the services of floating craft service station are being utilised only for maintaining the craft to carry out small and petty repairs as and when the floating crafts go out of commission and as for the pollution control staff are concerned, they are deputed to clean up oil pollution as and when oil pollution occurs and as such the grant of one hour single rate overtime to floating craft service station and pollution control

staff does not arise at all. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5 In such circumstances, the points for my determination are :

- (i) "Whether the demand of the Petitioner Union for payment of one hour overtime to maintenance staff as per clause 7 of the Settlement dated 19-3-2001 at par with floating craft crew and signal station staff from the Respondent/Management is justified ?"
- (ii) To what relief the maintenance staff of floating craft service station and pollution control staff are entitled ?"

Point No. 1 :

6. In this case, on the side of the Petitioner five documents were marked and on the side of the Respondent two documents were marked. The Respondent produce the copy of the arbitration award of Captain Kishore dated 2-8-99 as Ex.M1 and also produced copy of the 12(2) settlement between the Petitioner Union and the Respondent/Management dated 19-3-2001 as Ex.M2 on the side of the petitioner, copy of the letter issued by Petitioner Union to the Port Trust dated 13-6-2001 is marked as Ex.W1, the nature of duties with Floating Craft Service Station Marine is marked as Ex.W2. The Petitioner also produced notes of discussion by the Chairman of Respondent with General Secretary of Petitioner Union on 13-9-2001 as Ex.W3 and the charter of demands pertaining to Marine Department as Ex.W4. The details regarding work orders is marked as Ex.W5. Both sides have not examined any witnesses.

7. In this case, both sides admitted that due to strike called for by the Petitioner Union on 30-8-98 an agreement for arbitration was entered and the Captain A.N.M. Kishore was appointed as Arbitrator and it is also admitted by both sides that he has given an award on 2-8-99 for creation of certain posts in the Marine Department which was not agreed by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India and therefore, again the union and the management has held talks and both accepted to forego certain number of posts to be created on the floating crafts and mooring crew side and they agreed to an agreement that the management to grant one hour single rate overtime per day of attendance to the Floating Craft Crew and signal station staff from 1-1-2001. Only on the basis of the 12(3) settlement dated 19-3-2001 the Petitioner Union now claims that this overtime demand was also applicable to the maintenance staff of the floating craft service station and also pollution control staff. But, on the other hand the Respondent contended that agreement dated 19-3-2001, a copy of which is marked as Ex.M2 is binding on both the parties and the above agreement does not mention about the grant of benefit of one hour single rate

overtime per day of attendance to the staff of Floating Craft service station and also pollution control staff and it was restricted only to Floating Craft Crew and this overtime benefit was given to the Floating Craft Crew for avoiding the creation of additional posts such as lascars, greasers and electricians, as the creation of the said additional posts in the Marine Department was objected by the Ministry of Labour. Even in the work pattern the duties of floating craft service station and pollution control staff are different from that of Floating Craft Crew. While the services of floating crafts service station staff are utilised only for maintaining craft to carry out small and petty repairs as and when the floating crafts go out of commission and as for the pollution control staff are concerned they are deputed to clean up oil pollution as and when oil pollution occurs and hence they cannot be compared with Floating Craft Crew and they are not at all concerned with operating the crafts.

8. But, on the other hand, on the side of the Petitioner it is contended that the operation of floating crafts forms part and parcel of Marine Department operation and the Marine Department issues memo to the floating craft crew to carry out repairs to the tugs and in this one cannot survive without other just like twins and inseparable in operation. The function cannot be segregated and their operations are inter-linked with each other. It is also the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the Port Trust should not create any discrimination in grant of overtime and all the workers who are engaged in Marine department should be treated in same manner in grant of overtime along with the Floating Craft Crew and it is also argued that there need not be any disparity in the grant of overtime between Marine department and Floating Craft Crew. Only because the Port Trust has not fully implemented the Award of Captain A.N.M. Kishore, an alternative settlement was reached between the management and the Petitioner Union and the union categorically recommending the working of Floating craft staff as per settlement and therefore, the settlement speaks of only one hour overtime has to be given to all floating craft staff and not to the Floating Craft Crew alone. Even after the said agreement, the I Party Union had given representations to implement the said agreement with regard to maintenance staff namely Floating Craft Service Station staff and Pollution Control Staff to which the management has not agreed to and only because this reference was made to this Tribunal and even before this Tribunal also the Respondent/Management has not distinguished from the maintenance staff of Floating Craft Service Station and Pollution Control Staff with the Floating Craft Crew and therefore, the benefit of one hour single rate overtime per day of attendance must be given to maintenance staff also.

9. But, again the Respondent contended that since clause 7 of the agreement contains "it is agreed that since

the Union has accepted not to implement the Arbitration Award dated 2-8-99 pronounced by Captain A.N.M. Kishore one hour single rate overtime per head per day of attendance will be paid to the Floating Craft Crew and Signal Station staff of the Marine Department with effect from 1-1-2001. However, this will be reviewed after some time", it cannot be contended that this benefit is also entitled to be given to the maintenance staff of floating craft service station and also pollution control staff.

10. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because the agreement specifically says that this benefit of one hour overtime per head per day of attendance will be given only to the Floating Craft Crew and Signal Station staff. Hence, it is the duty of the Petitioner to establish that this benefit is to be given to the entire Marine Department staff. But, they have not established before this Tribunal that this benefit is to be given to other staff members except the Floating Craft Crew and Signal Station staff and therefore, I find there is no substance in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the functions of the Floating Craft Crew and also maintenance staff are inseparable and though in so many wordings they have alleged that the functions of both cannot be segregated and their operations are interlinked with each other. Further, they have also not established before this Tribunal that though the agreement spoken only about the Floating Craft Crew, the benefit of one hour single rate overtime per day of attendance is to be given to all the members of Marine Department. Under such circumstances, I find this point against the Petitioner Union.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is whether the maintenance staff of floating craft service station and pollution control staff are entitled for the benefit of one hour single rate overtime per day of attendance or not ?

11. I find since the Petitioner Union has not established before this Tribunal that they are entitled for the benefit of one hour overtime. I find this point also against the concerned maintenance staff of floating craft service station and also pollution control staff. No Costs.

12. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 30th November, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side : None

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	13-06-01	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent.
W2	Nil	Nature of duties with floating craft service station—Marine.
W3	13-09-01	Notes of discussion by Chairman with General Secretary of Union.
W4	Nil	Xerox copy of the charter of demands pertaining to Marine department.
W5	Nil	Xerox copy of the details regarding work orders.

For II Party/Management :

Ex.No.	Date	Description
M1	02-08-99	Xerox copy of the arbitration award of Captain Kishore.
M2	19-03-01	Xerox copy of the 12(3) settlement between Petitioner Union and Respondent/Management.

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1314.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 5/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/64/1998-आई. आर. (सी. II)]
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

S.O. 1314.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 5/1999) of the Cent. Govt Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of ECL and the workmen which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-2005.

[No. L-22012/64/1998-IR (CM-II)]
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT :

Sri Md. Sarfraz Khan, Presiding officer.

Reference No. 5 of 1999**PARTIES :**

Agent, Kumardih 'A' Colliery,
M/s. E.C.Ltd., Ukhra, Burdwan . . . Management.

Vrs.

Sh. Niranjan Chatterjee, Clerk,
represented by Colliery Mazdoor,
Union, Cinema Road, Ukhra,
Burdwan . . . Workman.

REPRESENTATIVES :

For the Management : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate

For the Union (Workman) : Sri M. Mukherjee,
Advocate

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated : 21-12-2004.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-22012/64/98/IR(CM-II) dated 24/29-12-1998 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL, in not providing employment to the dependent of Shri Niranjan Chatterjee, Clerk of Kumardih 'A' Colliery is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. On receipt of the aforesaid reference from the Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, summons were issued through the registered post to the respective parties and on having received the notices both the parties appeared through their respective representatives and filed their written statement in support their claims.

3. The case of the workman concerned in brief compass as set forth in his written statement is that Sh. Niranjan Chatterjee was a permanent employee of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. being posted at Kumardih 'A' Colliery in the capacity of clerk.

4. The main case of the workman is that the date of birth of Sri Chatterjee as recorded in the Service Book is 8-4-42 and rule of the E.C. Ltd. he would attain the age of superannuation on 8-4-2002. The delinquent applied for the assessment of his fitness (physical) under the provision of N.C.W.A. IV(v) which was assessed by the competent authority on 20-2-94 and he was accordingly

declared medically unfit by the competent authority on 7-3-94 and his duty was stopped by the management w.e.f. 8-3-94.

5. The further case of the workman concerned is that as per the provision of clause 9-4-3 of N.C.W.A. IV employment to one of the dependant of unfit worker is to be provided. Accordingly Jayanta Kumar Chatterjee, one of the dependant son of the said workman applied for service under the said provided clause of the Act. He was also duly nominated by the concerned workman to that effect. But unfortunately till date no employment has given to said son of the workman on various flimsy ground although verbal assurance had been given by the management althrough.

6. It is also the claim of the delinquent employee that the act of the management in not providing employment to the dependant son of the concerned workman who possess all the requisite qualifications is thus alleged harassing, *mala fide* and against the provision of N.C.W.A. As such the management of the colliery be directed to offer employment to the dependant son of the workman concerned and to pay him the amount what he would have earned if he had been given employment in due time with all other incidental benfits.

7. Likewise the case of the management in short as per the averments made in its written statement is that the instant reference has been claimed to be bad in the eye of law and the dispute as raised by the union is entirely misconceived one and there cannot be any industrial dispute over the terms of reference as referred to by the appropriate Govt. for adjudication before this Tribunal.

8. The main case of the management is that the delinquent employee was an employee of Kumardih 'A' colliery and he was working as a clerk. The workman had applied for voluntary retirement under clause 9-4-3 of N.C.W.A. and his case was referred to before the medical board for the assessment of his disability and the said board declared him medically unfit on 20-2-94 and accordingly his service was terminated on and from 26-2-94.

9. The further case of the management is that though the service of the employee was terminated on the ground of his disability as per the finding of the Medical Board but such termination in no way had affected the financial position of the dependant family members of the employee and as such the question of providing employment to the dependant of the ex-employee does not arise at all and claim of the union for providing employment to the son of the workman is altogether an unsustainable claim.

10. It is also submitted that the management is under the scheme of B.I.F.R. and has been declared as a sick industry by the competent Board and the company is

surviving for its existence and revival. At present there is no suitable vacancy in the company and the company is already over-burdened with its existing manpower and after five year from the date of raising this dispute the management can not be compelled to provide employment under clause 9-4-3 and such provisions of agreement are purely upto the consideration of the management considering compassionate ground and delay in raising the dispute on the compassionate ground has automatically lost its force.

The next stand taken by the management is that after termination of the service of the ex-workman there was a complaint before the management about the efficiency of this Medical Board and as such it was decided to get Sh. Niranjana Chatterjee and others examined by a fresh medical board. Even two of the employees whose services were terminated. They were again re-examined by the Apex Medical Board but the ex-workman did not appear with some ulterior motive. So the workman concerned is not at all entitled for the said relief and prayed that a No. Dispute Award be passed.

12. On perusal of the pleading of the parties and the materials available on the record it transpires that there are certain admitted facts. So before discussion of the merit of the case I feel it necessary to mention those all admitted facts.

13. It is the admitted fact that Sh. Niranjana Chatterjee, Clerk of Kumardih 'A' Colliery under M/s. E.C. Ltd. is a permanent employee of the Colliery.

14. It is also not disputed that Shri Chatterjee's date of birth in the Service Book is 8-4-42 and as per service rule he would have superannuated on 8-4-2002.

15. The further admitted fact is that the delinquent employee had applied for voluntary retirement under clause 9-4-3 of NCWA and his case was referred to before the Medical Board for assessment of disability and the said board had declared him medically unfit on 20-2-94 and accordingly his service was terminated and his duty was stopped by the management with effect from 8-3-94.

16. It is also the admitted case that as per provision of clause 9-4-3 of NCWA IV employment to one dependant of unfit worker is to be provided and accordingly Jayanta Kumar Chatterjee one of the dependant son of the workman applied for service under the said claim and he was also duly nominated by the concerned workman to that effect.

17. It is also clear from their pleadings that the dependant son of Sh. Niranjana Chatterjee was not provided any employment as per rule.

18. It is the settled principle of law that the facts admitted need not be proved and in that point of view I do

not think it proper and necessary to discuss these all points in detail.

19. It is further clear from the record that the management has taken a plea in paras 1 and 2 of its written statement that the instant reference is not maintainable in the eye of law and the dispute raised by the union is entirely misconceived one and there can not be any industrial dispute over the terms of reference as referred by the Govt. of India. But the said issue was neither raised nor pressed during the course of hearing of the dispute. The management has also not examined any witness on this score nor any chit of paper has been filed on this issue. As such on the prevailing facts and circumstances of the case I do not find any defect in the maintainability of the reference and the facts of the dispute very well comes under the provision and scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour has rightly referred this dispute to this Tribunal for its adjudication and accordingly this issue is decided against the management.

20. Now let us see as to how far the action of the management in not providing employment to the dependant of Sh. Niranjana Chatterjee, Clerk of Kumardih 'A' Colliery is legal and justified. In para 10 of the written statement filed by the management a plea has been taken that after termination of the service of the ex-workman there was a complaint before the management about the officers and findings of the Board and as such it was decided to get Sri Niranjana Chatterjee and others examined by a fresh Medical Board. Even two of the employees whose services were terminated, they were again re-examined by the Apex Medical Board but the ex-workman Sh. Chatterjee did not appear with ulterior motive. But there is not even a chit of paper to show that the ground of re-examination by the Apex Medical Board. There is no any iota of evidence to prove that Sh. Chatterjee was asked to appear afresh before the Medical Board. Besides this the name of those terminated employees who had appeared before the Apex Medical Board for re-examination has been purposely withheld. Even if it is accepted for a moment that the 1st Medical report was tainted one then why the workman were terminated on the basis of the 1st medical board's report instead of re-examination of them by the Apex Medical Board. The action of the management to order for the re-examination of the workmen after terminating their service, by the Apex Medical Board is itself doubtful and speaks volumes of the motive and *mala fide* intention of the management. Besides this I fail to think as to under what provision of law or rules of the NCWA the delinquent workman Sh. Chatterjee was asked to undergo second medical examination. No chit of paper in support of the said ground has been filed by the side of the management. I am of the considered view that there had never been such provision in this rules applicable to establishment to ask the employee for appearing before the second Medical Board

after their termination from service and this act of the management appears to be after thought.

21. The next ground taken by the side of the management for not providing employment to the dependant son of Sh. Chatterjee is that the termination on the ground of disability of the workman concerned in no way has affected the financial position of the dependant family members of the ex-employee. But there is no material before the management to prove that the termination of the delinquent employee had in no way affected the financial position of the dependant family members of the ex-employee. Neither any enquiry has been made nor any witness has been examined by the side of the management on this score. It is simply a whimsical approach based on surmises and gesture having no factual aspect. It is clear from the record and the materials available on the record that all the terms and condition or the requisite criteria for the applicability of the provision of the clause 9-4-3 of NCWA IV is fulfilled in the case of the delinquent employee and the dependant of the ex-employee is entitled for the employment under the said clause of NCWA IV.

22. In view of the above facts circumstances and the discussion made I am satisfied to hold that as the delinquent employee was declared medically unfit and in that event the said dependant son of the workman concerned is found eligible and his case is to be considered for employment in the suitable post as provided in the clause concerned of the NCWA and accordingly it is held that the action of the management of M/s. ECL in not providing employment to the dependant son of Sh. Niranjana Chatterjee, Clerk of Kumardih 'A' Colliery is not legal, just and proper and as such it is hereby.

ORDERED

That let the management be directed to give employment to the dependant son of Sri Chatterjee (ex-employee) in the suitable post within a period of three months. Accordingly the award be and the same is passed. Send the copies of the award to the Ministry of Labour for information and needful.

MD. SARFARAZ KHAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1315.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चैन्नई (संदर्भ संख्या 72 और 73/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-3-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/152/2002-आई. आर. (सीएम-II)]

[सं. एल-42012/153/2002-आई. आर. (सीएम-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

S.O. 1315.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the (Award Ref. 72 & 73/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) and their workman, received by the Central Government on 15-3-2005..

[No. L-42012/152/2002-IR(CM-II)]

[No. L-42012/153/2002-IR(CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 25th November, 2004

PRESENT :

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NOS. 72 & 73/2003

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) and their workmen]

S. No.	I.D. No.	Reference No.	Name of the I Party	Name of the II Party/ Management
1.	72/2003	L-42012/153/2002-IR(CM-II) dated 24-4-2003	Smt. C. Selvi	The Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya Central School, Madurai.
2.	73/2003	L-42012/152/2002-IR(CM-II) dated 7-4-2003	Smt. A. Meena	The Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya Central School, Madurai.

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : Sri R. Rengaramanujam & J. Muthukumaran, Advocate.

For the Management : M/s. M. Vaidyanathan, Advocate.

AWARD

I.D. No. 72/2003

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-42012/153/2002-IR(CM-II) dated 24-4-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this

Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned in that order is : —

“Whether the action of the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Madurai in terminating the services of Smt. C. Selvi is legal and justified? If not, to what relief she is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 72/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined as a sweeper in the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Madurai on 3-1-1996 on daily wage basis @ Rs. 42 per day. The Petitioner has registered her name in Employment Exchange and she renewed her name continuously. The nature of work of the Petitioner is cleaning of rooms, departments, toilets etc. She worked upto 30-5-2001 continuously for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months and also completed 480 days of service in a continuous period of 24 calendar months with some artificial breaks and thus attracting provisions of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workman) Act, 1981. While so, the Petitioner was orally terminated from service on 30-5-2001 without any valid reason and without any notice in gross violation of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act and in violation of principles of natural justice. The category of sweeper falls within the category of unskilled labour as defined under Employment Exchange (compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Section 3 of the Act exempts the category of sweeper from the purview of Employment Exchange and therefore, there is no necessity recruiting the said category only through Employment Exchange as per the Act. The Petitioner's continuous engagement as sweeper amply proves the perennial need of sweeping work in the II Party/Management. While so, in order to introduce contract system, the Petitioner was terminated from service and in her place the contractor was engaged to do the work of sweeping. Being the Govt. aided institution, it is expected to be a model employer and in order to deprive the livelihood poor low paid employee, contract system was introduced in the II Party/Management. Hence, the Petitioner prays to declare that termination is illegal and consequently direct the II Party/Management to reinstate the Petitioner into service with back wages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the II Party/Management in their Counter Statement has alleged that no doubt, the I Party was engaged in the Respondent/Management, but her engagement was purely on daily rate basis by allocating a

limited area for sweeping class rooms from 24-1-2000 and that too intermittently. There was no order of appointment issued by the competent authority. As per Article 28 of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the post of sweeper is coming under Group D and as per Article 44, Group D employee requires a middle class pass and as per Article 45, the age for recruitment is between 18 and 25 years. The I Party does not fulfil all these requirements. Further the call from Employment Exchange for recruitment does not arise, since there is a ban on recruitment of Group D due to Govt. policy. The Petitioner was engaged for sweeping work in school premises for two to three hours in a day and she was paid for the days she did work. She was engaged as casual Labour on daily rate basis from 1998 to 2001 in different spells. There was no service records maintained by the Respondent/Management since she was not appointed as per procedure and she had been engaged purely on daily rate basis and that too when her involvement of work was only two to three hours per day. Since as part of privatisation being implemented by the Government of India, the work of sweeping was entrusted to M/s. Neat and Clean Squad Services on contractual basis. Since the Petitioner was neither a regular nor an employee on ad hoc basis, issue of notice under Industrial Disputes Act does not arise at all. Hence, for all these reasons, the relief claimed by the Petitioner with regard to reinstatement and other benefits is not maintainable. Hence, the Respondent prays that claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. As against this, the Petitioner filed a rejoinder in which, it is contended that the Petitioner was engaged for permanent work of sweeping and scavenging the class rooms and toilets of the Respondent from 3-1-96 and not from 24-1-2000 and she was paid wages monthly through bank. Sweeping and scavenging are works of permanent nature which have to be carried out daily and the II Party/Management's allegation that the petition was engaged on casual basis and that too intermittently are not true. The II Party/Management's contention regarding qualification and age for sweeper/scavenger post especially for scheduled caste candidate like the Petitioner is not correct and hence denied. The alleged policy of Government in the Counter Statement is not a directive unless issued as a direction by way of notification, which cannot however prevail over any statute relating to conferment of Permanent Status to workmen. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed in her favour.

6. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :

- (i) “Whether the action of the II Party/Management in terminating Smt. C. Selvi from her service is legal and justified?”
- (ii) “To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

I.D. No. 73/2003

7. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-42012/152/2002-IR/(CM-II) dated 07-04-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Madurai in terminating of Smt. A. Meena from her services is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief she is entitled to ?”

8. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 73/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

9. The allegations of the Petitioner in the claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined as a sweeper in the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Madurai on 3-1-96 on daily wage basis @ Rs. 42 per day. The Petitioner has registered her name in Employment Exchange and she renewed her name continuously. The nature of work of the Petitioner is cleaning of rooms, departments, toilets etc. She worked upto 30-5-2001 continuously for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months and also completed 480 days of service in a continuous period of 24 calendar months with some artificial breaks and thus attracting provisions of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981. While so, the Petitioner was orally terminated from service on 30-5-2001 without any valid reason and without any notice in gross violation of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act and in violation of principles of natural justice. The category of sweeper falls within the category of unskilled labour as defined under Employment Exchange (compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Section 3 of the Act exempts the category of sweeper from the purview of Employment Exchange and therefore, there is no necessity recruiting the said category only through Employment Exchange as per the Act. The Petitioner's continuous engagement as sweeper amply proves the perennial need of sweeping work in the II Party/Management. While so, in order to introduce contract system, the Petitioner was terminated from service and in her place the contractor was engaged to do the work of sweeping. Being the Govt. aided institution, it is expected to be a model employer and in order to deprive the livelihood poor low paid employee, contract system was introduced in the II Party/Management. Hence, the Petitioner prays to declare that termination is illegal and consequently direct

the II Party/Management to reinstate the petitioner into service with back wages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

10. As against this, the II Party/Management in their Counter Statement has alleged that no doubt, the I Party was engaged in the Respondent/Management, but her engagement was purely on daily rate basis by allocating a limited area for sweeping class rooms from 24-1-2000 and that too intermittently. There was no order of appointment issued by the competent authority. As per Article 28 of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the post of sweeper is coming under Group D and as per Article 44, Group D employee requires a middle class pass and as per Article 45, the age for recruitment is between 18 and 25 years. The I Party does not fulfil all these requirements. Further the call from Employment Exchange for recruitment does not arise, since there is a ban on recruitment of Group D due to Govt. policy. The Petitioner was engaged for sweeping work in school premises for two to three hours in a day and she was paid for the days she did work. She was engaged as Casual Labour on daily rate basis from 1998 to 2001 in different spells. There was no service records maintained by the Respondent/Management since she was not appointed as per procedure and she had been engaged purely on daily rate basis and that too when her involvement of work was only two to three hours per day. Since as part of privatisation being implemented by the Government of India, the work of sweeping was entrusted to M/s. Neat and Clean Squad Services on contractual basis. Since the Petitioner was neither a regular nor an employee on ad hoc basis, issue of notice under Industrial Disputes Act does not arise at all. Hence, for all these reasons, the relief claimed by the Petitioner with regard to reinstatement and other benefits is not maintainable. Hence, the Respondent prays that claim may be dismissed with costs.

11. As against this, the Petitioner filed a rejoinder in which it is contended that the Petitioner was engaged for permanent work of sweeping and scavenging the class rooms and toilets of the Respondent from 3-1-96 and not from 24-1-2000 and she was paid wages monthly through bank. Sweeping and scavenging are works of permanent nature which have to be carried out daily and the II Party/Management's allegation that having engaged the Petitioner on casual basis and intermittently are not true. The II Party/Management's contention regarding qualification and age for sweeper/scavenger post especially for scheduled caste candidate like the Petitioner is not correct and hence denied. The alleged policy in the Counter Statement is not a directive unless issued as a direction by way of notification, which cannot however prevail over any statute relating to conferment of Permanent Status to workmen. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed in her favour.

12. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

- (i) "Whether the action of the II Party/Management in terminating Smt. C. Selvi from her service is legal and justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 (in both cases) :

13. Since the issue involved in both these matters is similar, a common award is passed in these two disputes. In both the cases, the contention of the Petitioners is that they have been appointed as sweepers and they have worked as sweepers continuously for more than five years from the year 1996 and they were illegally removed from service on 30-05-2001 which forced them to raise industrial disputes.

14. On behalf of the Petitioner, three documents were filed namely service certificates given to both the Petitioners, which are marked as Ex W1 and W2 and copy of the duty chart given for the sweeper is marked as Ex. W3. As against this, on the side of the Respondent four documents were marked and the present Principal was examined as MW1.

15. In both the cases, the Petitioners contention is Section 3 of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 exempts recruitment of sweepers through Employment Exchange and they have been continuously working as sweepers in the Respondent/Management for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months and further they have worked for more than 480 days in a continuous period of 24 calendar months and therefore, they are entitled to the benefits of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981 and therefore, the oral order of termination by the Respondent/Management is illegal and they have not followed the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act and hence they have to be reinstated with all attendant benefits and consequential relief. The learned counsel for the Petitioners contended that though MW1 has stated in Ex. W1 that the Petitioners served in the Respondent institution as maid servants on daily wage basis for the last three years in different spells, the Respondent has not produced any document to show that they have engaged the Petitioners in different spells. The wordings introduced in the certificate were only to safeguard the interest and to deny the rights of the Petitioner under labour legislations. Though MW1 has stated that Petitioners were worked intermittently, they have not produced any document to show that they have engaged the Petitioners intermittently. Further in their Counter Statement the Respondent have taken a stand that no service records were maintained for Casual Labourers and therefore, they have escaped from

producing the documents. But, on the other hand, when MW1 is cross-examined, she has admitted that payment of daily wages will be paid through cheque issued at the end of the month and they have to verify the same from vouchers and therefore, it is the admission of MW1 that they have got vouchers to show how many days in a month the Petitioners have worked, but they have not produced the vouchers to establish their contention that the Petitioners have worked intermittently. Therefore, they have not discharged the burden cast upon to prove that the Petitioners have worked intermittently. It is the further contention of the Petitioner that the nature of work done by the Petitioners will be clearly established by duty chart produced by the Petitioners. On a perusal of duty chart, one can presume that the work is a continuous work and it cannot be done in two or three hours and the Petitioners have to be done sweeping work throughout the day and it is a regular work. Further even in the document produced by the Respondent namely Ex. M1 which is a copy of agreement for engaging an agency of conservancy in Kendriya Vidyalaya at Madurai. It is mentioned under the scope of work that daily work is from 7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. and therefore, we can presume that the Petitioners have worked at least from 7.00am to 4.00 pm under the Respondent/Management. Though MW1 has stated that the Petitioners have engaged only for few hours, this statement was made only to nullify the contention of the Petitioners. But, from the circumstances shown, it is clear that the Petitioners have worked on full time basis and they have worked continuously for more than 240 days. It is the further argument of the learned counsel for the Petitioners that since the nature of work of the Petitioners in the Respondent being sweeping and cleaning, the same is a regular work and it is not a project or work charged establishment and therefore, there can be no cessation of this work at the establishment of the Respondent and in such circumstances, it cannot be said that Petitioners have worked only for two or three hours in a day and that too intermittently. It is further argued on behalf of the Petitioners that though the Respondent alleged that Petitioners have not satisfied the requirements of Group D employee namely 'middle pass' (VIII standard pass) and also age between 18 and 25 years and therefore, they cannot be appointed as Group D employees and produced document Ex. M2 which is the copy of Article 39 to 41A and also copy of the Appointment, Promotion, Seniority etc. Rules, 1971 as Ex. M3. Even on a perusal of these documents, these rules have been amended only in the year 2001 and it was communicated to the Respondent only on 5-7-2001. But, on the other hand, even on 5-5-2001 itself, the Petitioners have been terminated from service and therefore, the eligibility criterion or recruitment rules of these subsequent dates cannot be made applicable to the Petitioners and the Petitioners also not over aged or under qualified. Under such circumstances, on this ground, the Respondent

cannot deny the Petitioners from being appointed as sweepers in the Respondent/Management. It is his further argument that even assuming without conceding that Petitioners' service is only intermittent, from the evidence of MW1, it is clear that they have given notional breaks to the Petitioner to deprive the continuous service to workmen and therefore, as per the judgement of Supreme Court and High Courts, it should be ignored and the Petitioners should be deemed to have been in continuous service and as such, the Petitioners' services were continuous all throughout from the year 1986 and definitely for not less than one year in a continuous period of 12 months at the time of their removal in the year 2001. It is his further contention that MW1 herself has admitted that there are five to six vacancies existed, when the Petitioners were removed and their work was outsourced to a private contractor under Ex. M1. Therefore, it is clear that the work of sweeping is a continuous and perennial in matter and the vacancies are still existed and therefore, the termination of Petitioners' service does not fall within the exemption under section 2(o) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Under such circumstances, the Petitioners have established their claim and therefore, an award may be passed in their favour.

16. But, as against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the Petitioners have assumed and presumed that they have worked continuously for more than 240 days in a continuous period 12 months. It is well established by the judgements of Supreme Court and High Courts that burden of proving that a workman has worked more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months is upon the workman. In this case, though the Petitioners alleged that they have worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months, no evidence is forthcoming, no substantial evidence is produced by the Petitioners to establish this contention. Though they relied on the documents Ex. W1 and W2, it is clearly mentioned in these documents that the Petitioners were engaged in different spells and MW1 has clearly stated in her evidence that Petitioners were engaged intermittently and not continuously. Even in Articles 39 of 41 of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, it is clearly stated that under Rule 40(c) Group D on daily wages may be engaged only for the work which is of casual, seasonal or intermittent nature or for work which is not in full time nature. Such person or persons should be engaged through the agency of Employment Exchange. The casual worker may be paid minimum wages notified by the State Govt. or Administration as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Such worker may be engaged not more than ten days in a month. Since the rule has stated that engagement of Casual Labour should not be more than ten days in a month, if the Petitioners contended that their engagement was continuous in nature, they have to establish that their engagement was continuous in nature

by satisfactory proof and the burden of proving the same is upon them and it is shifted to other side only if they have established their contention. In this case, though they have stated that they have worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months, this fact has not been established by any oral or documentary closing evidence. Except their contention in the Claim Statements, they have not established this fact with any satisfactory proof. Though the counsel for the Respondent has taken a stand that Respondent has not produced any document, it is the duty of the Petitioners to summon documents, if they have got any proof and under no circumstances, it can be shifted to the Respondent and therefore, the allegation that the Respondent has violated the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act is without any substance.

17. The learned counsel for the Petitioners contended that though the Respondent relied on Rule 40(c), the said provision has been published only in the year 2001 and therefore, they cannot rely on the rulings which were subsequent to the termination of the Petitioners.

18. But, I find there is no substance in the contention of the Petitioners because though Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan rules have been amended in the year 1971. If the Petitioners want to contend that provisions have been amended only in 2001, they have to establish that this rule was amended subsequent to their termination. But, the learned counsel for the Petitioner wants to take advantage of vague inference to be drawn from the statement that the rule has been amended in the year 2001 and argued that it was made subsequent to termination of the Petitioners. Therefore, I find there is no substance in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioners.

19. Further, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that even in the rules the educational qualification prescribed for Group D employees is 'middle pass' which is equal to pass in VIII standard and further the age limit for direct recruitment of Group D employee is 25 years, and relaxable upto five years in the case of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya and age relaxation for SC/ST and other categories is applicable as per Government of India rules. In this case, even though the Petitioners have stated that they belong to Scheduled Caste community with regard to educational qualification, they have not established that they have passed VIII standard and they were within the age relaxation of SC/ST and other categories as per Government of India rules and therefore, even if they wanted to become a Group D employee under the Respondent/Management, they have to satisfy all these qualifications. But, they have not established that they were within the age of 25 years at the time of appointment and they have passed VIII standard and even with regard to these qualifications, they

have not established before this Tribunal also that they are entitled to be employed as Group D employees under the Respondent/Management.

20. But, here again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that Petitioners were neither over-aged nor under-qualified and these amendments were only after their termination and hence it is not applicable for them.

21. But, here again, I find this argument of the learned counsel for the Petitioner is not valid in law. Though the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that notional breaks were given to deprive the continuous service of workmen, which should be ignored and the Petitioners should be deemed to have been in continuous service, since the burden of proving the fact that they have worked for more than 240 days continuously in a period of 12 calendar months is upon the Petitioners and they have not established this fact, I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner. Though the learned counsel for the Petitioners relied on rulings of Supreme Court and High Courts on the ground that it is only a retrenchment under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, and the Respondent/Management has not followed the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, since the Petitioners have not established that they have worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months, I find there is no substance in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner. As I have already stated since the petitioners have not established that they have worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months, the question that Petitioners have worked for more than 480 days in a continuous period of 24 calendar months will not arise at all. Under such circumstances, I find this point against the Petitioners.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the concerned employee is entitled ?

22. In view of my foregoing findings that the petitioners have not established the fact that they have worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months, I find the Petitioners are not entitled to any relief as claimed by them. No costs.

23. Thus, both the references are answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 25th November, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer.

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Workman : None

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Smt. Uma Sivaraman

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Workman

Ex.No.	Date	Description
W1	18-07-01	Xerox copy of the service certificate issued to Smt. C. Selvi by the Respondent/Management.
W2	18-07-01	Xerox copy of the service certificate issued to Smt. A. Meena by the Respondent/Management.
W3	Nil	Xerox copy of the duty chart of the Respondent issued to Petitioners.

For the II Party/Management :

Ex.No.	Date	Description
M1	21-06-01	Xerox copy of the agreement for engaging agency of Conservancy in Respondent/Management.
M2	May, 2002	Xerox copy of the Article 39 to 41A.
M3	Nil.	Xerox copy of the Appointment, Promotion, Seniority Rules, 1971 of Respondent/Management.
M4	Nil	Extract from accounts code.

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1316.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, एफ. सी. आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चैन्ई का पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-3-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/132/2002-आई. आर. (सी.एम.-II)]
एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

S.O. 1316.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 59/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-3-2005.

[No. L-22012/132/2002-IR(CM-II)]
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 29th December, 2004

PRESENT :

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 59/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Food Corporation of India and their workmen)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
 The Transport & Dock
 Workers' Union

AND

The District Manager, : II Party/Management
 Food Corporation of
 India, Chennai.

APPEARANCE :

For the Claimant : M/s. R. Rengaramanujam &
 J. Muthukumaran, Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. P. D. Audikesavalu & K. A.
 Shahul Hameed, Advocates.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-22012/132/2002-IR (CM-II) dated 26-03-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule mentioned dispute in that order is—

“Whether the demand of the Transport and Dock Workers' Union for excluding closed holidays for the purpose of payment of minimum guaranteed wages is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 59/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The members of the Petitioner Union are workmen working within the premises of Chennai Port Trust for

handling foodgrains for Food Corporation of India. Since the entire handling of food grains are handled by workers of Dock Labour Board, Port Trust and the Food Corporation of India, the service conditions and wages are determined commonly. Further, wages settlement applicable to Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board workers are also applicable to the workers of Food Corporation of India. Taking into consideration of the perennial nature of work, a scheme was evolved for determining the wages structure for the work of handling cargo including food grains. The union entered into settlement with the Dock Labour Board to ensure minimum guaranteed wages and both the management and the union agreed to accept a formula for determining wages and accordingly a scheme of minimum guarantee of wages for 21 days which includes four or five weekly holidays in a month. The workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board are entitled for six days closed holidays and also they are entitled for non-closed holidays and further in the above holidays they are entitled for 2½ times of wages if they work during these non-closed holidays. Thus, the workmen of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board are entitled to full wages for non-working holidays (closed holidays) and it was incorporated under clause 14 of Standing Orders applicable to workers working in Chennai harbour. Since the workers of Food Corporation of India who are operating within the Chennai Port are also entitled for wages for all the non-working holidays (closed holidays) as declared by Chennai Port Trust which the workers of Chennai Port and Dock Labour Board are enjoying. But, this facility are denied to these employees of Food Corporation of India who are working in the premises of Chennai Port Trust. Therefore, the union representing the workmen had raised dispute before Respondent/Management on 28-9-89 by enclosing copy of the Madras Dock Labour Board order dated 23-6-89 praying for same relief. But, the management neither denied the above benefit nor accepted the genuine demand of union and was dragging on the issue for years together. At last, after prolonged fight, the management agreed and came to an agreement to settle the issue of closed holidays for the purpose of excluding it for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages as in the case of employees of Dock Labour Board and Chennai Port. Accordingly an advance of Rs. 1500 will be paid on or before 27-8-98 which amount could be adjusted in final payment in respect of this item after the management working out details of payment for each workmen for all these years from the date on which the union initially raised the dispute as early as 27-6-89. But, they have not entered into a settlement and therefore, raised a dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and since it ended in a failure, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. Hence, the Petitioner Union prays that this Tribunal to pass an award holding that workers of Food Corporation of India employee within the Chennai Port Trust are also entitled

for wages for the closed holidays exclusively minimum guaranteed wages as in the case of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board workers.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that the Respondent is not admitted that the Petitioner Union is representing and is entitled to represent the workmen concerned with the Respondent/Management in Madras harbour. Consequent upon the achieving self-sufficiency in food grains in the country, there was practically no import of food grains. Further the Government of India had handed over the work of dealing with fertilizers to other agencies. Thus, the departmental labour of Respondent in Madras Port were idling and the Respondent was burdened with payment of wages for the labour for no work. In order to save public money being received by the Respondent in the form of subsidy and being paid to this labour for no work and also to ensure that the workers depart from the Respondent happily with a golden hand shake, the Respondent offered the departmental labour a very handsome special compensation through the special voluntary retirement scheme 1986. Settlement were thereafter entered by the Respondent with the recognised labour unions from time to time and for substantially most of the period after the settlement dated 4-7-88, there has been no work for the remaining workers of FCI in Madras harbour and for such period only the minimum guaranteed wages is being paid to them, since then. As operations of handling food grains by FCI in Madras harbour has totally ceased the office of the Joint Manager (Port operations) has been abolished w.e.f. 31-12-2000 and due to administrative reasons and financial constraints, the call point for existing workers to report for duty to take attendance and disburse wages, has been shifted to the food storage depot at Egmore, Chennai of the Respondent w.e.f. 1-7-2001 pending finalisation of a retrenchment scheme for those workers. This Respondent has not admitted that the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board are entitled to six closed holidays and non-closed holidays on certain other days and that they are in receipt of two and half times of wages, if they work during those non-closed holidays. Even assuming for argument sake that they have been incorporated in certified standing orders applicable to the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board, the same is admittedly not a statutory requirement and hence, the Petitioner cannot seek identical relief for the workers of FCI in Madras harbour. It is false to allege that the workers employed by Chennai Port Trust, Dock Labour Board and FCI were commonly determined and that wage settlement applicable to workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board were also applicable to those of FCI. The nature of functions performed by the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board are entirely different from those performed by the workers of Food Corporation of India in many aspects and have never been

identical. As a matter of fact, the workers of Food Corporation of India had been handling only foodgrains whereas, the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board have been entrusted with all kinds of cargo passing through Madras harbour. Further, they are still continued to work in Madras harbour, whereas the workers of Food Corporation of India who have no work at present in Madras Harbour. Therefore, there cannot be any application of principle of equal pay for equal work and as such, the entire claim made for parity of wages of workers of Food Corporation of India in Madras Harbour with the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board is misconceived and unjustified. Alleged payment of Rs. 1500 was made an advance to workers of Food Corporation of India in Madras harbour as an interim relief to be absorbed after finalisation of settlement in respect of various demands then pending and it was not an admission to accept the present claim of the Petitioner. It is well established by the decisions of High Court and Supreme Court that economic capability of employer and its capacity to expand business or earn more profits plays a crucial part in determining the wage structure of its employees and as such the principle of equal pay for equal work cannot be applied to grant pay parity to employees of organisation in comparison to another similar organisation. Therefore, the petitioner cannot seek to unjustly enrich themselves from the public funds. The Petitioner was guilty of laches and there is no acceptable explanation or their inordinate delay in making the belated claim. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In the rejoinder filed by the Petitioner, he has reiterated the claim made in the Claim Statement.

6. The Respondent also filed additional Counter Statement wherein it is stated that during the pendency of this industrial dispute, the Respondent/Management introduced voluntary retirement scheme, 2003 for its workmen and out of 290 workmen on the rolls as on 1-1-2003, 140 of those employed had opted to leave the employment under the said VRS till 6-9-2004 and they have issued receipts acknowledging full and final settlement of all their dues which includes ex-gratia special compensation amount in addition to regular terminal benefits that would ordinarily receive on their retirement from service in usual course. Therefore, it necessarily follows therefrom that all the workmen who had opted under that VRS have given up their claim for wages for closed holidays exclusive of minimum guaranteed wages which forms the subject matter of the present industrial dispute.

7. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

- (i) "Whether the demand of the Petitioner Union for excluding closed holidays for the purpose

of payment of minimum guaranteed wages is legal and justified ?”

- (ii) “To what relief the concerned employee is entitled ?”

Point No. 1 :

8. In this case, both parties have not adduced any oral evidence. On the side of the Petitioner Union seven documents were marked as Ex. W1 to W7 and on the side of the Respondent/Management four documents were marked as Exs. M1 to M4. Ex. W1 is the copy of the Memorandum of Settlement under section 18(1) between the Government of India and the Petitioner Union dated 1-4-1965. Ex. W2 is the copy of the order on certification of modification to standing orders for workmen of Food Corporation of India at Madras Harbour before Regional Labour Commissioner (Central). Ex. W3 is the xerox copy of the Petitioner Union's representation to Respondent/Management dated 27-06-1989. Ex. W4 is the copy of Petitioner's representation to Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) enclosing Memorandum of Understand dated 22-7-1998. Ex. W5 is the copy of communication of Regional Labour Commissioner for conciliation. Ex. W6 is the copy of the Madras Dock Labour Board employees working sheet for minimum guaranteed wages. Ex. W7 is the copy of minutes of proceedings dated 1-6-1998 between the Petitioner Union and the Respondent/Management.

9. As against this, the Respondent's documents namely Ex. M1 is the copy of Notification issued by Food Corporation of India District office, Chennai closing the Office of the Joint Manager (port operations) in Chennai Harbour dated 31-12-2000. Ex. M2 is the copy of notice issued by Food Corporation of India shifting the call point for Food Corporation of India workers to Egmore, Chennai. Ex. M3 is the copy of paper publication issued by Food Corporation of India shifting call point to Food Corporation of India workmen in Chennai Port Trust to Egmore. Ex. M4 is the copy of circular issued by Food Corporation of India, New Delhi introducing VRS for departmental workers in Chennai Port dated 22-9-03.

10. The learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that members of the Petitioner Union are workers in employment of Respondent/Management and working at Chennai Port as Dock Labourers and also workers engaged by Madras Port. The Petitioner Union members are doing the similar work in the same place i.e. in Madras Port under similar working conditions and the members of the Petitioner Union are having identical service conditions which inter alia included wages for closed holidays i.e. exclusion of closed holidays for computing minimum guaranteed wages. The holidays have been classified in Food Corporation of India & Port Trust as working and non-working holidays. Sea operations take place during working holidays and workers can therefore present

themselves for work, if they get work they will get extra wages for working on such working holidays and if they do not get work their attendance will be reckoned for computing minimum guaranteed wages. As no operation takes place during non-working holidays also called for this reason as closed holidays, the workers go without work and are deprived of wages i.e. to say that even though the workers are willing to work, they have no work and have to go without wages. With a view to overcome this unfortunate circumstances, it was consciously provided in settlements that the workers will get wages for closed holidays too which will be in addition to the minimum guaranteed wages, i.e. closed holidays will be excluded for while computing minimum guaranteed wages. The Respondent Management abruptly discontinued this practice leading to agitation and vitiation of industrial peace. But subsequently, the management agreed to exclusion of closed holidays for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages. But till now the same was not implemented, though this agreement was minuted in subsequent memorandum of understanding, one of which was entered before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Since the Respondent/Management has not implemented the said memorandum of understanding, the Petitioner Union raised the industrial dispute. The counsel for the Petitioner Union further argued that though the Respondent contended that this petition under section 2k of the Act is not maintainable this dispute over payment of wages for closed holidays is definitely an industrial dispute in terms of Section 2(k) of the Act because the payment of wages constitutes the basic term of any employment and therefore, it is maintainable. It is further contended by the counsel for the Petitioner that though the Respondent disputes the Petitioner Union's right to represent the workers of the Respondent/Management, from Ex. W1 it is clear that the Petitioner Union was representing the workmen and signing settlements even before the incorporation of Respondent and Ex. W2, W4, W5 and W7 clearly establish that Petitioner Union was always representing the workmen concerned and entering into settlements, understandings with the Respondent and hence, the Respondent cannot question the competence of the Petitioner Union in representing the workmen concerned. It is also contended by the counsel for the Petitioner that though the Respondent contended that consequent upon the achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains of the country, there was practically no import of foodgrains from the port of Madras and further, Government of India had handed over the work of dealing with fertilizers to other agencies and therefore, the departmental labour of the Respondent in Madras Port were idling and the Petitioner was burdened with payment of wages for the labour for no work. It cannot be stated or argued that making loss incurring companies should not be burdened with paying statutory wages because it is also held by Supreme Court that it was but right that firms

should be obliged to make this payment irrespective of whether or not they were making profits and therefore, the wage for closed holidays could not also be denied on the ground of incapacity to pay or financial hardship caused to the Respondent. Further, there is no evidence let in by the Respondent to establish the fact that the Respondent is not in a position to pay the paltry wages for closed holidays to concerned employees and therefore, by no stretch of imagination it can be said that the Petitioner Union wanted to enrich by themselves by getting salary for the closed holidays. Initially in 1965 under settlement Ex. W1 minimum guaranteed wages in addition to attendance allowance was for 12 days in a month which means 144 days in a year. Presently, the workers are paid wages for weekly off + minimum guaranteed wages which easily comes to more than 25 days in any month which means the wages for 300 days in a year. If the Respondent could pay wages for 300 days plus attendance allowance, they cannot claim incapacity to pay six days wages for closed holidays. Further, from the evidence of Ex. M1 to M4 it cannot be said that the Respondent is incapacity to pay wages for the closed holidays. Ex. M1 states rationalisation wherein tiers of administration was reduced like in public sector after the advent of economic reforms. Ex. M2 and M3 speak of lack of work that is not substantiated by the Respondent/Management. If really, if there is no work at all, the Respondent/Management would have locked out the unit or closed the unit by observing the laid down procedures as per the Act. But the Respondent has not done either of these and they having not taken any steps to declare lock out or closure, it cannot be said that the Respondent is keeping idle workforce. But, even assuming without conceding the contention of idle work force, it cannot be a reason for denial of closed holidays component wages. Ex. M4 is the introduction of voluntary retirement scheme after listing of this dispute before this Tribunal. Merely saying that the scheme was introduced, it cannot be said to mean that there was idle work force. With regard to equal pay for equal work. This principle is enshrined in part IV of Directive Principles of Constitution. Hence, parity with similarly placed workers of port trust in the matter of exclusion of closed holidays for minimum guaranteed wages has to be conceded on the Constitutional principle of equal pay treatment for equal work. Though the Respondent/Management has cited A. K. Bindal Vs. UOI case reported in AIR 2003 SC 2189 which decision is not relevant for this case because the said case is applicable to future wage structure and not the wage structure already existed. Though the Respondent contended that the nature of functions performed by Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board workers are entirely different from those performed by the workers of Food Corporation of India in many aspects, they have not established before this Tribunal in what way it is different from the work done by the Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board

workers. Even assuming for argument sake without conceding that there is such a difference, it is not fundamental. Further, even the document Ex. M4 speaks of payment to be made till date, if and when decided by Food Corporation of India on the basis of decision for Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board workers and under such circumstances, it cannot be said the nature of functions performed by the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board are different from the work those performed by workers of Food Corporation of India. The allegation that workers of Port Trust are doing all kinds of cargo passing through Madras Harbour and the workers of Food Corporation of India are handling only foodgrains is not a different work, as such, the parity with Port and Dock Labour Board workers is to be made and the closed holidays have to be excluded for the purpose of calculation of minimum guaranteed wages. Further, A. K. Bansal's case speaks of different wage and not denial of wages. The memorandum of understanding dated 1-4-1965 speaks about minimum guaranteed wages and the method of its computation on the basis of number of working days and states in para 7 that the work will remain closed on holidays declared as non-working holidays by the Madras Port and out of the non-working days 26th January (Republic day) and 15th August (independence day) will be paid holidays and further Ex. W3's enclosure which is the copy of letter dated 23-6-1989 of Madras Dock Labour Board also confirms exclusion of closed holidays for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages for its Dock workers. Thus, it is clearly established that members of the Petitioner Union were enjoying the benefit of minimum guaranteed wages for the working days in proportion to the days they reported for duty and as well as wages for closed holidays since, 1965 and over the years the paid closed holidays got enhanced in parity with Port Trust workers before these were abruptly denied by the Respondent against which the members of the Petitioner Union made several representations to Respondent of which Ex. W3 is one of them. Further, Ex. W7 minutes of Memorandum of Understanding between the Petitioners and Respondent dated 1-6-1998 in the presence of conciliation officer states that demand for excluding closed holidays for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages was already agreed upon by the Respondent in the minutes before the Zonal Manager and the Respondent/Management was advised to pursue the matter with accounts department and do the needful. So it is clear that exclusion was not for select closed holidays but for all the closed holidays. Similarly, in Ex. W4's enclosure between the Petitioners and Respondent dated 22-7-1998, it is stated that excluding closed holidays for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages was already agreed upon by the Respondent and Respondent/Management is working out details of payment and pending this, it was decided to pay an advance of Rs. 1500 per worker on or before 27-7-1998 to be adjusted in final payment in respect

of this item. Therefore, this advance of Rs. 1500 is only for this item of closed holidays and not for any other item as contended by the Respondent in their counter statement and also in written arguments. Therefore, it is established by the Petitioner Union that exclusion of closed holidays for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages was already available to the Petitioner and that was suddenly, arbitrarily and unilaterally withdrawn which is violative of Section 9A of the Act. This led to agitations and ultimately though it was agreed to be extended and to pay ad hoc advance, the Respondent had not kept their word which has led to this industrial dispute. Thus, the members of the Petitioner Union are entitled to the benefit of exclusion of closed holidays for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages.

11. As against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that in *A. K. BINDAL Vs. UOI* case, the Supreme Court has held that "the economic capability of employer and its capacity to expand business or earn more profit plays a crucial part in determining the wage structure of its employees and as such the principle of equal pay for equal work cannot be applied to grant pay parity to employees of organisation in comparison to another similar organisation." It is the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent that having regard to this indisputable legal position, inasmuch as the establishment of Food Corporation of India has not been functional for most part of the time since 1986, consequent upon achieving self-sufficiency in food grains in the country, there was practically no import of food grains through Port of Madras and further the Govt. of India had handed over the work of dealing with fertilizers to other agencies and therefore, most of the days the Food Corporation of India had no work and Food Corporation of India has also shifted their office and the call point for existing workers to report for duty to take attendance and disburse wages for 'no work' has been shifted to the food storage depot at Egmore, Chennai w.e.f. 1-7-2001 and therefore, there is no point in the argument that workers of Food Corporation of India in Port are doing the same work as that of the Port workers and Dock Labour Board workers. Further, the nature of functions performed by Port and Dock Labour Board workers are entirely different from those performed by the workers of Food Corporation of India in many aspects and have never been identical. The workers of Food Corporation of India had been handling only food grains, whereas the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board have been entrusted with all kinds of cargo passing through Madras harbour. Even now the Port Trust Chennai and Dock Labour Board are still continuing to work in Madras Harbour, whereas the workers of Food Corporation of India who have no work at present in Madras harbour are reporting for duty at FSD, Egmore only for the purpose of taking attendance to pay the minimum guaranteed wages. Under such

circumstances, it cannot be said that the principle of equal pay for equal work will be applicable to the members of Petitioner Union. Further, the alleged payment of Rs. 1500 as advance to Food Corporation of India workers in Madras harbour was made only as an interim relief, to be absorbed after finalization of settlement in respect of various demands then pending and it was not an admission to accept the present claim of the Petitioner and no reliance can be placed on the same. It is his further argument that the Petitioner Union has not let in any evidence in support of their contention that all members of the Petitioner Union are doing the same work as that of the workers of Port Trust as well as Dock Labour Board and therefore, the entire claim made for parity of wages for workers of Food Corporation of India in Madras harbour with the workers of Chennai Port Trust and Dock Labour Board is misconceived and unjustified. It is his further argument that during the pendency of this industrial dispute, the Respondent/Management introduced Voluntary Retirement Scheme, 2003 for its workmen who had been recruited for employment in Madras harbour which is marked as Ex. M4. Out of 290 workmen on the rolls as on 1-1-2003, 140 workmen employed had opted to leave the employment of the Respondent/Management under the said VRS and all the workmen who had gone on voluntary retirement under the scheme on their volition have issued receipts acknowledging full and final settlement of all their dues which includes ex-gratia special compensation amount in addition to regular terminal benefits and they specifically stated therein that they shall have no claim whatsoever in future, except payment of productivity linked bonus for the period till the date of their voluntary retirement, if and when decided by the Respondent on the basis of decision for Port and Dock Labour Board workers. Therefore, all the workmen aforesaid who had opted under VRS have given up their claim for wages for closed holidays exclusive of the minimum guaranteed wages which forms the subject matter of the present dispute and they are not entitled to any benefits under any award that may be passed by this Tribunal in this dispute. He further relied on the judgement of Supreme Court in the case of *A.K. BINDAL Vs. UNION OF INDIA* reported in AIR 2003 SC 2189, wherein the Supreme Court has held in a similar situation that "after the amount is paid and the employee ceases to be under the employment of the company or the undertaking, he leaves with all his rights and there is no question of his again agitating for any kind of his past rights, with his erstwhile employer including making any claim with regard to enhancement of pay scale for an earlier period. If the employee is still permitted to raise a grievance regarding enhancement of pay scale from a retrospective date, even after he has opted for voluntary retirement scheme and has accepted the amount paid to him, the whole purpose of introducing the scheme would be totally frustrated."

12. On consideration of the entire documentary evidence produced before this Tribunal and on hearing the arguments of the learned counsel on either side, I find the contention of the Petitioner that the exclusion of closed holidays for computing minimum guaranteed wages is established by the Petitioner Union because in Ex. W4 it is mentioned that closed holidays for the purpose of minimum guaranteed wages was already agreed upon by the management and the Respondent/Management has worked out the details of payment and pending this, it was decided to pay an advance of Rs. 1500 per worker on or before 27-7-98 to be adjusted in the final payment in respect of this item. Therefore, it is clear that the exclusion was agreed for all the closed holidays and not only it was agreed but an ad hoc advance was also agreed to be adjusted in the final payment in respect of this item. Under such circumstances, the Respondent/Management has agreed for exclusion of this item and now they wanted to go back from their agreement and therefore, I find the contention of the Petitioner that their demand is legal and justified has some force. Therefore, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner Union.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled ?

13. In view of my foregoing findings that the contention of the Petitioner Union for excluding six closed holidays for the purpose of payment of minimum guaranteed wages is legal and justified, I find the Petitioner Union is entitled to the relief claimed by them. No Costs.

14. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 29th December, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer.

Witnesses Examined :

On either side : None

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Claimant.

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	01-04-65	Xerox copy of the memorandum of settlement 18(1).
W2	30-11-79	Xerox copy of the order of RLC, Chennai on certification of modification to standing orders for workmen at FCI.
W3	27-06-89	Xerox copy of the representation of Petitioner Union.

W4	06-09-99	Xerox copy of the representation of Petitioner Union to RLC, Chennai.
W5	11-10-99	Xerox copy of the communication of RLC for conciliation.
W6	28-12-99	Xerox copy of the calculation working sheet of Dock Labour Board for minimum guaranteed wages.
W7	01-06-98	Xerox copy of the minutes of proceedings.

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	31-12-00	Xerox copy of the notification issued by Food Corporation of India District Office, Chennai.
M2	07-06-01	Xerox copy of the notice issued by Food Corporation of India. Shifting call point for workers in Chennai Port.
M3	07-06-01	Xerox copy of the paper publication given by Respondent regarding shifting call point.
M4	22-09-03	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Food Corporation of India, New Delhi introducing VRS for departmental workers.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1317.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वल्लालार ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. 4/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/45/2001-आई. आर. (बी. 1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1317.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I. D. No. 4/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Vallalar Grama Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-2005.

[No. L-12011/45/2001-IR (B. 1)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI**

Thursday, the 16th December, 2004

PRESENT :

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 4/2002

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Vallalar Grama Bank and their workmen]

BETWEEN :

The General Secretary,
Vallalar Grama Bank
Employees Union,
Cuddalore.

I Party/Claimant

AND

The General Manager,
Vallalar Grama Bank,
Cuddalore.

II Party/Management

APPEARANCE :

For the Claimant : M/s. D. Hariparanthaman
& V. Ajoy Khose,
Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. Aiyar & Dolia,
Advocates.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12011/45/2001-IR (B-I), dated 11-12-2001 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned in this dispute is :—

“Whether the action of the management of Vallalar Grama Bank, Cuddalore in not entering into a settlement with Vallalar Grama Bank Employees Union on the computerisation of branches is justified ? If not, what relief the union is entitled ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 4/2002 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The II Party/Management bank is one of the Regional Rural Banks in Tamil Nadu and it is a banking company coming under the Regional Rural Banks Act. The II Party/Management is a subsidiary of Indian Bank and it is administered and controlled by Indian Bank and it has 23 branches in Villupuram and Cuddalore districts apart from Head Office at Cuddalore. The scale of pay and other benefits for the award staff employed by II Party/Management are one and the same to that of scale of pay and other benefits payable to award staff in Indian Bank. Regarding computerisation, industrywise settlement dated 29-10-93 was entered into between various unions and the Indian Banks Association. The Bank Employees Federation of India to which the Petitioner Union is affiliated to and is also a party to the above settlement. In the above settlement various guidelines and eligibility have been framed for computerisation. The II Party/Management without issuing any notice and without holding any talks arriving at the settlement made an attempt to computerise the branches at Cuddalore, Villupuram and Kavanur. Immediately, the I Party Union wrote a letter to the II Party/Management requesting to discuss with them and arrive at an amicable settlement. But, the II Party/Management has not sent any reply, hence the I Party has raised a dispute with the Labour Commissioner and on the failure of conciliation, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. Introduction of computers will affect the conditions of service of workmen adversely on various aspects. Therefore, the II Party/Management ought to have issued a notice as contemplated under section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Since the II Party/Management has not issued any notice, the action of the bank in introducing computers is illegal, non-est and inoperative. The computerisation is governed by industry-wise settlement dated 29-10-93 to which the sponsoring bank namely Indian bank is a party. Therefore, the settlement is binding on II Party/Management being a subsidiary of Indian Bank. Therefore, the action of the Respondent/bank is contrary to settlement and further it is unfair labour practice. Furthermore, it is prohibited under section 25T of the Industrial Disputes Act and also punishable under section 25U and 29 of Industrial Disputes Act. While introducing computers, the work load of the employees will be increased. Therefore, without providing the workmen the corresponding obligation by giving increment and allowance and other benefits as provided in the settlement, computerisation cannot be introduced. The II Party/Management was a party to the agreement regarding code of conduct, wherein it has been specifically agreed that no mechanisation or policy decision will be taken unilaterally by the bank and that such issue will be discussed and settled with the I Party/Union. Therefore,

the action of the Respondent/Management in introducing computers unilaterally is illegal and arbitrary. Even during the conciliation without obtaining permission from the Labour Department before whom conciliation proceedings was pending has introduced computerisation at Villupuram, Cuddalore and Kavanur. Therefore, the action of the Respondent/Management is illegal and inoperative. While subsidiary bank has introduced computers following the settlement dated 29-10-93 for computerisation, therefore, the II Party/Management should follow the same procedure while introducing computers. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner Union prays that an award may be passed holding that the action of the II Party/Management is unjustified and consequently direct the II Party/Management to pay increment from the date of settlement i.e. 29-10-93 and other benefits from the date of installation of computers.

4. As against this, the II Party/Management in its Counter Statement has alleged that it is false to allege that the II Party/Management is governed by various award and industry-wise Bipartite Settlement to which the sponsor bank might have been a party. For the pay and other benefits for award staff and other employees of Respondent/Bank, it is the Central Govt. which has prescribed the scales of pay and other benefits based on the award of National Industrial Tribunal presided over by Mr. Justice Obul Reddy. The Regional Rural banks including the Respondent/Bank have not been parties to any of the industry-wise settlement between Indian Banks Association and various trade unions operating in nationalised banks. Therefore, the said settlement has no application to the employees of Regional Rural banks including the Respondent/Bank. The introduction of computers in Villupuram, Cuddalore and Kavanur has not in any manner prejudicially affected any of the terms and conditions of service of the employees of Respondent/Bank. Therefore, there is no substance in the allegation that no notice under Section 9A was issued. Introduction of computers and operating them on line is not a peculiar feature to the Respondent Regional Rural Bank alone. This is a matter pertaining to all Regional Rural banks in India and if at all a settlement is to be arrived at, it could be only at national level covering the management of all Regional Rural Banks including the Respondent/Bank and their respective employees. Computers are necessary for the purpose of accuracy and avoidance of lapse in house keeping and also to improve customer service. The Respondent/Bank was never a party to any agreement regarding code of conduct wherein it agreed not to introduce computers. There is no illegality or arbitrariness in introducing computers. In order to enthruse the employees, the Respondent/Bank by a circular dated 1-4-99 has offered to reimburse tuition fees of not exceeding Rs. 2000 if the employee undergoes course in computers and various languages has also been offered

honorarium of Rs. 500. Further, it is only software customisation done and no actual use of computers in business has been done so far. Therefore, getting prior permission from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) did not and does not arise. By installation of computers work load of employees will be reduced and the conditions of employees will not be affected. Therefore, there is no basis for the Petitioner Union to demand compelling the Respondent/Bank to enter into a settlement individually at this juncture. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent/Bank prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In such circumstances the points for my determination are :—

- (i) "Whether the action of the management of Respondent/Bank in not entering into a settlement with the Petitioner Union on computerisation of branches is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :

6. The contention of the Retitioner Union is that Respondent/Management is one of the Regional Rural Banks coming under Regional Rural Banks Act and it is a subsidiary of Indian Bank and the II Party/Management is administered and controlled by Indian Bank. The scale of pay and other benefits for award staff employed by the II Party/Management are one and the same to that of the scale of pay and other benefits payable to award staff of Indian Bank and with regard to computerisation industrywise settlement dated 29-10-1993 was entered into between various unions and the Indian Bank Association, the BEFI to which the Petitioner Union is affiliated to and is also a party to the above settlement. In the above settlement various guidelines and eligibility have been framed for computerisation, but the II Party/Management bank without issuing any notice and without holding any talks for arriving at a settlement, made an attempt to computerise the branches at Cuddalore, Villupuram and Kavanur and while the dispute is pending before the conciliatory authorities, the II Party/Management introduced computerisation in the above said three places. But before introducing computers, the II Party/Management did not seek prior permission from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) before whom the conciliation proceedings was pending. Therefore, the introduction of computer is illegal non-est and inoperative. Being a subsidiary bank namely under the Indian Bank is should follow the settlement dated 29-10-1993 for computerisation and it should follow the same procedure and should also extend some benefits to the workmen as extended by the sponsor bank namely Indian Bank. Therefore, the I Party Union prays the Tribunal to pass an award holding that the action of the II Party/

Management in introducing in not entering into a settlement with the I Party union on the computerisation of branches as, unjustified and also for direction that II Party/Management should pay increment from the date of settlement namely 29-10-1993 and operating allowances from the date of installation of computers and other consequential relief.

7. But, as against this, the Respondent/Bank has contended that it is a Regional Rural bank constituted under the Regional Rural Banks Act and is a separate legal entity different from its sponsor nationalised bank namely Indian Bank. It is not a subsidiary of Indian Bank nor it is controlled by Indian Bank but it is controlled by NABARD and Central Govt. and is bound to follow guidelines of NABARD and suggestions of sponsor bank. In regard to pay and other benefits of staff members, it is the Central Govt. which has prescribed scales of pay and other benefits based on the award of National Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Justice Obul Reddy and it is clearly established that Central Govt. has got powers vested in it under Section 17(1) of Regional Rural Banks Act. Hence, it is false to allege that the II Party/Management has to follow settlement dated 29-10-1993 regarding computerisation. Further, the Regional Rural Banks including Respondent/Bank have not parties to any of the industrywise settlement between the Indian Bank Association and Trade Unions operating in nationalised banks. Therefore, the allegation regarding the computerisation and the industrywise settlement dated 29-10-93 is misconceived by the I party and has no application to any of the Regional Rural banks including that of the Respondent/Bank. Further, it is only after the introduction of computers in the Respondent/Bank, the Petitioner Union has raised a dispute and not before that. Further, the introduction of computers in Cuddalore, Villupuram and Kavanur has not in any manner prejudiced any of the terms and conditions of services of the employees of the Respondent/Bank. On the other hand, they are benefited by the introduction of computers. Since the settlement dated 29-10-1993 is not applicable to Regional Rural Banks who are not members of Indian Banks Association, it cannot be contended that it is binding on the Respondent/Bank.

8. To substantiate their claim, the Petitioner Union has examined one Sri S. Natarajan, Deputy General Secretary of the Petitioner Union and on the side of the Petitioner Ex. W1 to W17 were marked. Ex. W1 is the xerox copy of the remarks filed by the management for the dispute during the conciliation proceedings dated 7-2-2000. Ex. W2 is the copy of minutes of conciliation proceedings dated 13-3-2000. Ex. W3 is the failure report submitted by conciliation officer. Ex. W4 is the copy of circular issued by Government of India regarding implementation of National Industrial Tribunal's Award and Equation Committee. Ex. W5 is the circular issued

in March, 1993 by NABARD regarding implementation of National Industrial Tribunal Award. Ex. W6 is the xerox copy of the circular issued by II Party/Management extending pay scales and other benefits on par with commercial banks. Similarly, Ex. W7 is the circular issued on 29-9-2001 to the same effect. Ex. W8 and W9 are copies of orders passed by Orissa High Court and the Patna High Court in similar W. Ps. Ex. W10 is the copy of the letter from the I Party/Union requesting to hold talks by the II Party/Management dated 28-8-99. Ex. W11 is the complaint made by the I Party/Union to Labour Commissioner with regard to implementation of computer in three places by the II Party/Management. Ex. W12 is the xerox copy of the telegram sent by I Party to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai. Ex. W13 is the xerox copy of the order of Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2218/99 and Ex. W14 is the xerox copy of the order of Supreme Court in Contempt Application No. 162/2001 in Civil Appeal No. 2218/99. Ex. W15 is the telefax sent by Indian Bank to Govt. Ex. W16 is the letter of Chairman of Joint Action Committee not to precipitate the matter. Ex. W17 is the notification given by the Ministry of Finance dated 15-4-2002.

9. As against this, the Respondent/Bank has examined one Mr. C. Saravanan namely Personnel Manager of the Respondent/Bank as MW1 and Mr. G. Natarajan, General Manager of the Respondent/Bank as MW2 and on their side they have produced documents Ex. M1 to M7. Ex. M1 is the xerox copy of the Regional Rural Banks Act. Ex. M2 is the copy of settlement under Section 18(1) between IBA and 18 banks management listed in schedule dated 29-10-93. Ex. M3 and M4 are circulars issued by Respondent/Bank dated 1-4-99 and 5-10-01 respectively. Ex. M5 is the copy of instructions from NABARD dated 30-1-2003. Ex. M6 is the copy of the letter from sponsor bank namely Indian Bank to Respondent/Bank. Ex. M7 is the copy of circular issued by NABARD dated 16-6-2003.

10. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is argued that in the Civil Appeal No. 228/99 the Supreme Court of India has after considering the award of Mr. Justice Obul Reddi and the provisions of Second proviso to Section 17(1) of the Act held that they have no hesitation to hold that the revision of pay structure of employees of the Regional Rural Banks could be made only after the Central Govt. exercise its powers under the Act and determines the same and if however, the Central Govt. fails to discharge its obligation as in the case in hand, which would result in gross disparity between the pay scales of the commercial banks and the Regional Rural banks then a mandamus could be issued to the Central Govt. for performance of its duties and the Central Govt. would be bound to perform its duties taking into account all germane factors, including the factor the subsequent pay revision of the employees of nationalized commercial banks. It is further

argued on behalf of the Petitioner that though the contention of the union that the pay scales and other emoluments of the Regional Rural Bank employees would stand automatically altered as and when the pay structure of the employees of the commercial banks get revised on the basis of the so-called Bi-partite Settlement between the employer and the employees of those commercial banks, the Supreme Court has clearly stated that the Central Govt. would be bound to perform its duties under section 17(1) of the Act and in this case, from Ex. M5 i.e. instructions issued by NABARD, it is clear that the Government of India has decided that computer increment is not admissible for employees/officers in RRBs for the present and the award staff of RRBs are not eligible for computer allowance for the present. Therefore, it is clear that govt. has decided not to allow computer increment and allowance to the employees of RRBs and under such circumstances, as indicated by the Supreme Court this Tribunal has got every power to order as prayed for by the Petitioner.

11. On the other hand, on behalf of the Respondent it is contended that the Supreme Court in its judgement has clearly held that revision of pay structure of employees of Regional Rural Banks could be made only after the Central Govt. exercise its power under the second proviso to Section 17(1) of the Act and in this case there is no proof that the Govt. has exercised its power under section 17(1)(ii) of the Act. Under such circumstances, the Petitioner cannot approach this Tribunal straight and they can approach only the Govt. and it is clear that the matter is pending with the Govt. and the Govt. has not decided and it is only a circular issued by NABARD and under such circumstances it cannot be said that the Petitioner is entitled to any relief as prayed for.

12. It is further contended that though the Petitioner alleged that the settlement entered into between the Indian Bank Association and the Management of 58 banks dated 29-10-93 is applicable to the Respondent/Bank it is not applicable since the Respondent/Bank is not a signatory to the settlement and they are not parties to any industrywise settlement between the Indian Bank Association and Management of nationalised banks. Under such circumstances, it cannot be contended that the settlement entered into between IBA will be binding on the Respondent/Bank and it is not applicable to the Respondent/Bank and its employees. Though the Petitioner referred to section 2(ra) and item 13 of the 5th Schedule that was no relevance and the allegations made in that behalf is misconceived. Neither Section 25T nor section 25U or Section 29 has any relevance or application to the facts of this case. It is the further contention of the Respondent/Management that functioning and purpose for which the Regional Rural Banks have been established clearly show that they are different from Nationalised Commercial Banks and other scheduled banks and

therefore, the principle of industry in the region cum industry formula could have hardly applicable to Regional Rural Banks and their employees. Further, the allegation that by introduction of computers, the Respondent/Bank extract more work is without any substance. On the other hand, it will reduce the cumbersome workload and facilitate easy and effective customer service to the employees. Further, the pay and other conditions of service will never get prejudicially affected by introduction of computers. Though it is alleged that the Respondent/Bank is a signatory to the code of conduct, this Respondent/Bank was never a party to code of conduct agreed not to introduce computers and further there is no illegality or arbitrariness in introducing computers. Further, in order to enthruse the employees, the Respondent/Bank by circulars dated 1-4-99 and circular dated 5-10-2001 namely Ex. M3 and M4 has offered to reimburse tuition fees of not exceeding Rs. 2000 if the employee undergoes the course in computer and various languages, has also been offered honorarium of Rs. 500. Further, the Respondent/Bank proposed to consider the above incentive to staff members who successfully complete the courses offered in packages like Word, Excel, power point, access, binder and visual fox pro and using computer is only user friendly programmes and the training is given by software vendor at the places where data capturing is taking place. It is only after bringing computer in Valathy, Valudhavur and Kallakurichi, the Petitioner Union has raised dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and at that time only the software customisation done and no actual use of computers in business has not been done so far and therefore, the Petitioner Union is not entitled to claim any allowance or increment as claimed by them. It is the further contention of the Respondent that computer has become essential part of any business enterprise especially in banking to extend efficient prompt customer service and to withstand competitive business. It is also essential to avoid commission of frauds in banking. It is only helping employees to keep their housekeeping in order without straining too much as there is only a limited manpower. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that introduction of computers has increased the work load of the employees of Respondent/Bank.

13. On the other hand, on behalf of the Petitioner it is contended that even the General Manager who was examined as witness in this case has admitted in the cross-examination that after introduction of computers in the Respondent/Bank, they have increased business hours of the bank and due to increase of business hours the volume of business also has increased and therefore, on behalf of the Petitioner it is argued that because of increase in volume of work, the work load also has increased and it is futile to contend that on introduction of computer, the work load has been reduced to employees. Further, it is the argument of the counsel for the Petitioner that before

increasing the business hours and introduction of computers, the management has to issue a notice under Section 9A of the Act and without issuing such notice, it is illegal and void ab initio. Further, it is the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that employees of Rural Banks of Indian Bank namely subsidiary bank employees and the Respondent/Bank employees are doing same work and since the subsidiary bank has given increment and other allowances on introduction of computers, the Respondent/Bank is also liable to pay the same because even the National Industrial Tribunal and also the Supreme Court has clearly held that there should not be any disparity between the pay scales of the commercial banks and the Regional Rural Banks, even in the subsequent pay revision of the employees of nationalised commercial banks and the Regional Rural Banks. Under such circumstances, when a subsidiary bank has given the computer allowance and increment to their staff, though it cannot be said automatically the employees of Regional Rural Banks are entitled to the increment and allowances for introduction of computers, the Respondent/Bank has to give the same after the orders of the Government. But, in this case, it is clearly established that the Govt. has rejected the request of increment and allowances for introduction of computers. Under such circumstances, as per the Award of National Industrial Tribunal and also as per the judgement of the Supreme Court, the Petitioner Union is entitled to get the relief as claimed by them.

14. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2218/99 clearly stated that even the Supreme Court has "no hesitation to hold that revision of pay structure of employees of the Regional Rural Banks could be made only after the Central Govt. exercise its powers under the Regional Rural Banks Act and determines the same and if however, the Central Govt. fails to discharge its obligation as in the case in hand, which would result in gross disparity between the pay scales of the commercial banks and the Regional Rural Banks then a mandamus could be issued to the Central Govt. for performance of its duties and the Central Govt. would be bound to perform its duties taking into account all germane factors, including the factor the subsequent pay revision of the employees of nationalized commercial banks". Further, it is held by the Supreme Court that "it would no longer be open either for the bank or Union of India to raise a contention that in determining the wage structure of employees of the Regional Rural Banks, the financial condition would be a relevant factor". Under such circumstances, I find the Govt. cannot reject the contention of the Petitioner on the ground that infrastructure available in most of the RRBs are poor or inadequate and in the present scenario the computerisation is being perceived as a facilitation measure, because in

this case witnesses examined on the side of the Respondent/Management have clearly admitted that out of 23 in 12 branches computers have been introduced and accounts have been maintaining in computers and before that it was done manually. Therefore, I find the Petitioners are entitled to claim increment and allowance as that of the sponsor bank.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled ?

15. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the Petitioner Union is entitled to get increment for introduction of computer from the date of introduction in their bank branches and operating allowance and other benefits from the date of installation of computers and it is directed that the Respondent/Bank has to give necessary training to the employees on par with the terms and conditions for computerisation in sponsor bank namely Indian Bank. No Costs.

16. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P. A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 16th December, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Claimant : WW1 Sri S. Natarajan

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri C. Saravanan
MW2 Sri G. Natarajan

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	07-02-00	Xerox copy of the remarks filed by Respondent/Bank before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
W2	13-03-00	Xerox copy of the minutes of meeting
W3	29-06-01	Xerox copy of the failure report
W4	22-02-01	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Government of India regarding implementation of NIT Award.
W5	Mar. 1993	Xerox copy of the circular issued by NABARD regarding implementation of NIT Award.

W6	17-04-01	Xerox copy of the circular issued by II Party/Management Extending pay scale and other benefits to its employees on par with other commercial banks.
W7	29-09-01	Xerox copy of the circular issued by II Party/Management Extending various allowances to its employees on par with other commercial banks.
W8	02-12-02	Xerox copy of the order in MC 77736/2002
W9	17-12-02	Xerox copy of the order in CNJC 7367/2002
W10	28-08-99	Xerox copy of the letter from union for holding talks
W11	06-12-99	Xerox copy of the letter from I Party Union to Labour Commissioner
W12	Nil	Xerox copy of the telegram sent by I Party Union to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
W13	31-01-01	Xerox copy of the judgement of Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2218/99
W14	07-03-02	Xerox copy of the judgement of Supreme Court in C. A. 2218/99
W15	21-06-01	Xerox copy of the tele fax sent by Indian Bank to Government of India
W16	28-06-01	Xerox copy of the letter of Chairman of Respondent/Bank to Joint Action Committee
W17	15-04-02	Xerox copy of the notification issued by Ministry of Finance

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	Nil	Xerox copy of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976
M2	29-10-93	Xerox copy of the settlement under 18(1) between IBA with 58 banks
M3	01-04-99	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Respondent
M4	05-10-01	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Respondent/Bank
M5	30-01-03	Xerox copy of the instructions received from NABARD

M6	22-02-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Indian Bank to Respondent
M7	16-06-03	Xerox copy of the circular issued by NABARD.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1318.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिणी रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. 143/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/109/91-आई. आर. (बी. 1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1318.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I. D. No. 143/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Southern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-2005.

[No. L-41012/109/91-IR (B. 1)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 12th January, 2005

PRESENT :

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 143/2003

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I. D. No. 30/92)

[In the matter of dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Southern Railway and their workmen]

BETWEEN :

Sri S. Balu

: I Party/Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,
Southern Railway,
Chennai

: II Party/Management

APPEARANCE :

For the Petitioner : M/s. T. Fenn Walter,
Advocates

For the Management : Mr. G.
Kalyanasundaram,
Advocate

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-41012/109/91-IR (DU), dated 25-03-1992 has referred this industrial dispute to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, wherein it was taken on file as I. D. No. 30/92. Both sides filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively before that Tribunal. The schedule mentioned dispute in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Southern Railway, Madras in terminating the services of Sri S. Balu, Sweeper, Kandambakkam (Trichirapalli Division) is justified ? If not, what relief he is entitled to ?”

2. After the constitution of this Tribunal, the said dispute was transferred to this Tribunal and the same was renumbered as I. D. 143/2003.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner entered into service of the II Party/Management as a sweeper on 26-7-77 under the direct control of Station Superintendent, Kandambakkam in Trichy Division. The acting Station Superintendent, Kandambakkam station developed personal enmity and animosity towards the Petitioner, since he refused to do certain private domestic works of the acting Station Superintendent. The acting Station Superintendent, Kandambakkam Mr. Ganapathy made several false allegations against the Petitioner as if he was under unauthorised absence for certain periods and he further alleged that the Petitioner entered into Station Master's room in an intoxicated mood and started shouting against Mr. Ganapathy, the acting Station Superintendent using unparliamentary words and abused him. All the allegations in the charge sheet were vague, ambiguous and lacking in precision and made with mala fide motives and therefore, the Petitioner was not in a position to answer them properly. Any how, the authorities have constituted disciplinary enquiry and the enquiry was conducted without any authority or competence. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry in a biased and prejudiced manner and he in contravention of various provisions of discipline and appeal rules, has found that the charges framed against the Petitioner were proved and based on extraneous documents and personal impressions which are not on

record has come to the said conclusion. The Petitioner was not even examined and he was not even allowed to explain his defence against the allegations made against him. The Enquiry Officer in a predetermined mind gave finding that the Petitioner was guilty of the charges and the entire enquiry was conducted in contravention of various provisions of Discipline and Appeal rules and principles of natural justice. The Disciplinary Authority after that punished the Petitioner by removing him from service. But, he had no powers to punish the Petitioner. Therefore, the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority is not valid in law and it is unjust, improper and illegal. Even though the Appellate Authority has modified the penalty of dismissal from service into one of compulsory retirement, the said Appellate Authority has also not applied his mind. Therefore, for all these reasons, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed directing the II Party/Management to reinstate the Petitioner into service with continuity of service, back wages and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Management in its Counter Statement contended that the Petitioner while working as sweeper-cum-porter at Kandambakkam station at Trichy Division had remained unauthorisedly absent from duty from 28-9-86 to 17-10-86, 24-10-86 to 5-11-86 and 23-11-86 to 4-4-87. Besides that on 17-9-87 at about 20.30 hrs. he had entered into Station Master's room and prevented the duty Station Master Sri G. Ganapathy from discharging his duty and abused him with filthy language and misbehaved with him in the presence of Mr. P. Gnanaprakasam, sweeper-cum-porter who was on duty at that time. Even in an earlier occasion also the Petitioner has abused and quarrelled with the station master for not having regularised his unauthorised absence. Therefore, the Station master reported to the Divisional Safety Officer, Southern Railway and disciplinary action was taken against him under relevant rules by issuing of charge sheet in Standard Form No. 5 for imposition of penalty by the Divisional Safety Officer, who was the Disciplinary Authority. The charge sheet was served on the Petitioner and received by him even on 3-2-1988. Again, the copy of the same was given to him on 22-4-88 i.e. on the date of enquiry. Even in that he was informed that he may inspect the documents and take copies of documents mentioned in the list attached to charge sheet. The Petitioner has not availed the opportunity and he cannot blame the Respondent for the same. Further, this issue was not raised by the Petitioner even during the enquiry. The Petitioner was given every reasonable opportunity to defend his case and the same was admitted by him during the enquiry. It is false to allege that enquiry proceedings was not supplied to the Petitioner along with penalty advice because without enquiry proceedings the Petitioner cannot appeal against the order of Disciplinary Authority. The Appellate Authority modified the punishment as one

of compulsory retirement and against that order the Petitioner has not preferred any revision, instead of he has raised this dispute before Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Chennai. The entire disciplinary proceedings are constitutionally valid and are within the framework of provisions of Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1968. The entire enquiry proceedings though conducted in English were translated into Tamil and read over to Petitioner and his signature was obtained in token of his having accepted the enquiry proceedings. The Petitioner also has admitted during the enquiry that he was a frequent absentee and that he did not know the reason for the same. The Petitioner's case is one of total disregard and dereliction of duty coupled with chronic absenteeism and misbehaviour with his supervisory official while on duty amounting to total indiscipline as could be seen from the facts of this case. The Petitioner has not shown even a semblance of seriousness in attending to his duties and hence, he is not entitled for any relief as prayed for. Therefore, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :—

- (i) "Whether the action of the II Party/Management in terminating the services of the Petitioner is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner entitled?"

Point No. 1 :

6. The case of the Petitioner in this case is that he has joined duty in the year 1977 and while he was carrying on his work faithfully and efficiently, due to the personal enmity and animosity with the Petitioner, the acting Station Superintendent, Kandambakkam has made several false allegations against him as if he was under unauthorised absence for certain periods and further alleged that the Petitioner was in an intoxicated condition started shouting against the duty Station Superintendent and using unparliamentary words and abused him, which are all false. Since the allegations are very vague, ambiguous and lacking in precision, the Petitioner was not in a position to answer them properly and taking advantage of this situation, they have issued the charge sheet and disciplinary proceedings were ordered against him and in that the Enquiry Officer with a predetermined mind has conducted the enquiry against the rules and in a biased and prejudiced manner he has come to a conclusion that charges framed against him were proved and even in appeal preferred by the Petitioner, even though the Appellate Authority modified the punishment, he has not applied his mind and therefore, the entire domestic enquiry is unjust, improper and illegal and therefore, he wants to set aside the orders passed by the Disciplinary Authority and also Appellate Authority.

7. To substantiate his contention, he has examined himself as WW1 but not produced any documents on his side. But on the side of the Respondent/Management, the Welfare Inspector of Trichy Division Mr. Kannan was examined as MW1 and on their side Ex. M1 to M6 were marked. Ex. M1 is the copy of the report of Traffic Inspector with regard to this incident. Ex. M2 is the copy of chargesheet and imputation of charges. Ex. M3 is the copy of deposition of Petitioner. Ex. M4 is the copy of deposition of Mr. K. Satishkumar. Ex. M5 is the copy of deposition of Mr. Gnanaprakasam. Ex. M6 is the copy of service book of the Petitioner.

8. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is contended that even though the Respondent alleged that the Petitioner was unauthorisedly absent for duty from 28-9-86 to 17-10-86; 24-10-86 to 5-11-86 and 23-11-86 to 4-4-87, they have not established before this Tribunal that the Petitioner was in unauthorised absence for these periods and therefore, the said allegation is baseless and without any material. Further, the allegation that the Petitioner has assaulted the Station Superintendent and also in an intoxicated condition he has scolded the Stationmaster is also without any proof. Though the enquiry was conducted against these false allegations, no principles of natural justice was followed and no opportunity was given to him to defend himself and to disprove the charges made against him. The findings of the Enquiry Officer are not based on any material evidence and it is only perverse. Though the Petitioner alleged so many things, the Respondent has not produced any document to substantiate their claim by producing any documentary evidence, they have not filed enquiry proceedings alleged to have conducted against the Petitioner and on the perverse findings of the Enquiry Officer the Petitioner was dismissed by the Disciplinary Authority and in appeal, the punishment has been modified to one of compulsory retirement, though in appeal the punishment has been modified, the Appellate Authority has not considered the submissions made by the Petitioner. Though it was alleged that the Petitioner was in an intoxicated condition on 17-7-87, no Doctor was examined to prove his condition of intoxication and no medical report was filed before the enquiry. Without any documents and material evidence, the Enquiry Officer has come to a conclusion that the charges made against the Petitioner have been proved. The Petitioner has alleged that the copy enquiry proceedings have not been served to him, but the Respondent has not produced any document to show that the enquiry proceedings was served on the Petitioner. Under such circumstances, the entire proceedings conducted by the Respondent/Management is illegal, non-est in the eye of law and therefore, the Petitioner is entitled to a favourable award.

9. But, as against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that even from the records produced by the Respondent namely service register and

also enquiry proceedings, it is clear that the Petitioner is a chronic absentee from duty and a regular enquiry was conducted against the Petitioner giving him full opportunity to defend himself. It is also clear from the documents produced by the Respondent that the Petitioner has admitted the charges framed against him, though he has not admitted the allegation of intoxication mood. It is false to allege that the enquiry was not conducted in a fair and proper manner. As against this, the Petitioner has admitted that he has been given full opportunity and to that effect he has also made an endorsement and during the enquiry proceedings at no point of time he has questioned the conduct of enquiry against him and even in appeal, he has not made any allegation against the Enquiry Officer nor the domestic authorities and he has made these allegations in the Claim Statement only as an after thought and only for the purpose of this dispute. Further, after a long lapse of time, he has raised this dispute before the labour authorities. From Ex. M5 it is clear that the Disciplinary Authority has followed the provisions of Discipline & Appeal Rules and Exs. M1 to M5 clearly establish this fact. The guilt of the Petitioner has been established beyond reasonable doubt and the enquiry has been conducted by following the provisions of Discipline & Appeal rules. Though the Petitioner alleged that he has not received a copy of the enquiry proceedings in the written arguments submitted by the Petitioner, he has stated that due to natural calamity all the records have been destroyed and therefore, it is clear that he has made this allegation only for the purpose of this case. Though the Petitioner has raised the allegation that action taken against him was not by the authority competent to take action against him, he has not stated who is his appointing authority and how this officer, who has taken action against him has no authority to proceed against him. Under Railways regulations, the officer who has taken action against the Petitioner has got authority to take such action and therefore, this allegation is also made without any purpose and only for this case alone. It is also the argument of the learned counsel for the Respondent that the Appellate Authority has modified the Punishment of dismissal into compulsory retirement and the compulsory retirement will not amount to dismissal or removal from service within the meaning of Article 311 of the Constitution of India and it is neither a punishment nor a stigma and therefore, it cannot be said that the Petitioner has been prejudiced by the order of the Appellate Authority. Even from the service register, it is clear that the Petitioner even prior to this incident was a chronic defaulter and he has been continuously absent from duty without any leave and therefore, it cannot be said that the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority is without any jurisdiction and illegal. Therefore, the orders passed by the Disciplinary Authority and Appellate Authority are proper and justified. The High Court and Apex Court have held in several judgements that such unauthorised

absence in the case of workman should not be dealt with leniently and serious view has to be taken when the workman repeat the same act again. It is further held that discretion is to be exercised judiciously on the basis of relevant consideration and it is not proper to reinstate the Petitioner into service while he was absent for several days even in spite of several warnings. In this case, the Petitioner has not reformed himself and compulsory retirement from service is proper and justified and the claim of the Petitioner is to be dismissed. He has also cited a decision reported in 2002 2 LLN 1018 *M. D. Kawade and another and Mahindra Engineering & Chemicals Product Ltd.*, wherein the Bombay High Court has held that "*misconduct of habitual absenteeism of Petitioner/Workman was duly proved and his dismissal is justified. The workman must be always at work and not away from work*". In this case, it is proved beyond doubt that the Petitioner is a chronic absentee from work and he himself has admitted the guilt and it is also clear from service register that he is a habitual absentee and therefore, the case of the Petitioner should not be considered for reinstatement. Instead of removal from service, he has been awarded compulsory retirement which is justified and proper in the circumstances of the case and therefore, the learned counsel for the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

10. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because, even from the records it is clear that the Petitioner was a chronic absentee from duty. Further, from the records produced by the Respondent, it is clear that he is a habitual absentee and he has admitted the charges framed against him with regard to habitual absenteeism and therefore, I find there is no merit in the contention of the Petitioner that he was illegally terminated from service.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled ?

11. In view of my foregoing findings that the action taken by the II Party/Management against the Petitioner is proper and justified. I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him. No Costs.

12. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P. A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 12th January, 2005).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Petitioner : WW1 Sri S. Balu

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri R. Kannan

Documents Marked :**For the I Party/Workman :** Nil**For the II Party/Management :**

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	Nil	Xerox copy of the report of traffic inspector against the Petitioner
M2	18-12-87	Xerox copy of the charge sheet
M3	22-04-88	Xerox copy of the deposition of Mr. Balu
M4	Nil	Xerox copy of the deposition of Mr. Sathishkumar
M5	Nil	Xerox copy of the deposition of Gnanaprakasam
M6	Nil	Extract of service register of Petitioner

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1319.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पांडयान ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. 100/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/2/2003-आई. आर. (बी. 1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1319.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I. D. No. 100/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Pandyan Grama Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-2005.

[No. L-12011/2/2003-IR (B. 1)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI**

Thursday, the 16th December, 2004

PRESENT :

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 100/2003

(In the matter of dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar and their workmen)

BETWEEN :

The General Secretary,
Pandyan Grama Bank
Employees Association : I Party/Claimant

AND

The Chairman,
Pandyan Grama Bank,
Virudhunagar : II Party/Management

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : M/s. P. V. S. Giridhar
Associates, Advocates

For the Management : M/s. N. G. R. Prasad &
W. T. Prabhakar,
Advocates.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12011/2/2003-IR (B-1), dated 30-05-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule mentioned dispute in that order is :—

“Whether the demand of the employees of Pandyan Grama Bank for one advance increment for introducing computer is justified? If so, what relief they are entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 100/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Association in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Respondent/Bank is a sponsor bank of Indian Overseas Bank. The Indian Overseas Bank is a member of All India Banks Association. The commercial banks on introduction of computers in their banks, agreed to pay one advance increment. But, the said increment was not paid to the employees of the respondent bank. The Petitioner herein was demanding payment of one time computer increment on account of computerization as paid to the employees of sponsor bank namely Indian Overseas Bank. The said increment has been extended in terms of Bipartite Settlement dated 28-10-93 to each employee of

the Public Sector Banks irrespective of mechanization/computerization in the concerned office. The Respondent denied this increment on the ground that Respondent/Bank being a Regional Rural Bank and that the same is not covered by Bipartite Settlement. The Supreme Court has held in contempt petition No. 2 to 18/1999 dated 7-3-2002 that parity should be maintained between employees of commercial banks and employees of Regional Rural banks and the Supreme Court has directed the revision of pay and other allowances of employees of Regional Rural Banks be on par with the employees of commercial banks. Despite this order, the Respondent is refusing to treat the employees of Respondent/Bank on par with the employees of Indian Overseas Bank. Even the High Court of Orissa, High Court of Patna and High Court of Andhra Pradesh have issued orders to the concerned Regional Rural Banks to pay advance increment on computerization as per the directions of Supreme Court. Hence, the Petitioner prays for an award directing the Respondent to pay one advance increment on computerization from 1-11-1993.

4. The Respondent in its Counter Statement has alleged that it is not true that the Respondent/Bank alone is refusing to give advance increment for introduction of computer in branches to employees. There are 196 Regional Rural Banks in India and the contention of Petitioner that a few RRBs have implemented the benefit are not known to this Respondent. However, NABARD in its circular dated 30-1-2003 has clearly communicated the Govt.'s decision of not to implement the benefit of one advance increment for introduction of computer to RRB staff for the present. Computer increment was allowed to employees and officers of commercial banks as one time approach to bring in wholesale and full computerization programme in commercial banks in view of the implementation of Rangarajan Committee recommendations. Computer increment is not an item in Annexure VI to Government of India circular dated 22-2-91 or NABARD's circular dated 20-03-93. The Government of India have not issued any instructions to pay computer increment and it is also not given in the order of Apex Court. There is no Govt. guidelines that the employees of RRBs are eligible for computer increment. The Respondent is acting based on guidelines/directions given by governing authority like Government of India, NABARD and sponsor bank. As such, the Respondent has not violated any provisions of law. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim of the Petitioner may be dismissed with costs.

5. In the additional claim statement, the Petitioner Association alleged that nearly 64 RRBs have introduced computers and paid advance increments to their staff. Hence, the denial of increment is discriminatory and violative of Article 14 and 16 of Constitution. Further, various High Courts have directed for payment of advance

increments to employees of RRBs on computerization. Hence, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed in their favour.

6. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :—

- (i) "Whether the demand of the employees of Pandyan Grama Bank for one advance increment for introducing computer is justified ?"
- (ii) "To what relief they are entitled ?"

Point No. 1 :

7. The contention of the Petitioner Association is the Respondent/Management is one of the Regional Rural Banks coming under Regional Rural Banks Act and it is a subsidiary of Indian Overseas Bank and the II Party/Management is administered and controlled by Indian Overseas Bank. The scale of pay and other benefits for award staff employed by the II Party/Management are one and the same to that of the scale of pay and other benefits payable to award staff of Indian Overseas Bank and with regard to computerisation industrywise settlement dated 29-10-1993 was entered into between various unions and the Indian Bank Association, the BEFI to which the Petitioner Association is affiliated to and is also a party to the above settlement. In the above settlement various guidelines and eligibility have been framed for computerisation, but the II Party/Management bank without issuing any notice and without holding any talks for arriving at a settlement, made an attempt to computerise the branches. But before introducing computers, the II Party/Management did not seek prior permission from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) before whom the conciliation proceedings was pending. Therefore, the introduction of computer is illegal non-est and inoperative. Being a subsidiary bank namely under the Indian Overseas Bank it should follow the settlement dated 29-10-1993 for computerisation and it should follow the same procedure and should also extend some benefits to the workman as extended by the sponsor bank namely Indian Overseas Bank. Therefore, the I Party Association prays the Tribunal to pass an award directing the II Party/Management to pay one advance increment for introducing computers i.e. from 1-11-1993.

8. But, as against this, the Respondent/Bank has contended that it is a Regional Rural bank constituted under the Regional Rural Banks Act and is a separate legal entity different from its sponsor nationalised bank namely Indian Overseas Bank. It is not a subsidiary of Indian Overseas Bank nor it is controlled by Indian Overseas Bank but it is controlled by NABARD and Central Govt. and is bound to follow guidelines of NABARD and suggestions of sponsor bank. In regard to pay and other benefits of staff members, it the Central

Govt. which has prescribed scales of pay and other benefits based on the award of National Industrial Tribunal Justice Obul Reddy and it is clearly established that Central Govt. has got powers vested in it under section 17(I) of Regional Rural Banks Act. Hence, it is false to allege that the II Party/Management has to follow settlement dated 29-10-1993 regarding computerisation. Further, the Regional Rural Banks including Respondent/Bank have not parties to any of the industrywise settlement between the Indian Bank Association and Trade Unions operating in nationalised banks. Therefore, the allegation regarding the computerisation and the industrywise settlement dated 29-10-93 is misconceived by the I party and has no application to any of the Regional Rural banks including that of the Respondent/Bank. Further, it is only after the introduction of computers in the Respondent/Bank, the Petitioner Union has raised a dispute and not before that. Further, the introduction of computers has not in any manner prejudiced any of the terms and conditions of services of the employees of the Respondent/Bank. On the other hand, they are benefitted by the introduction of computers. Since the settlement dated 29-10-1993 is not applicable to Regional Rural Banks who are not members of Indian Banks Association, it cannot be contended that it is binding on the Respondent/Bank.

9. To substantiate their claim, the Petitioner Union has examined one Sri Solaimanickam, General Secretary of the Petitioner Union and on the side of the Petitioner Ex. W1 to W11 were marked. As against this, the Respondent/Bank has examined one Mr. S. Subiah namely Human Resources Development Officer of the Respondent/Bank as MW1 and on their side they have produced documents Ex. M1 to M15.

10. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is argued that in the Civil Appeal No. 228/99 the Supreme Court of India has after considering the award of Mr. Justice Obul Reddi and the provisions of Second proviso to Section 17(I) of the Act held that, "they have no hesitation to hold that the revision of pay structure of employees of the Regional Rural Banks could be made only after the Central Govt. exercise its powers under the Act and determines the same and if however, the Central Govt. fails to discharge its obligation as in the case in hand, which would result in gross disparity between the pay scales of the commercial banks and the Regional Rural banks then a mandamus could be issued to the Central Govt. for performance of its duties and the Central Govt. would be bound to perform its duties taking into account all germane factors, including the factor the subsequent pay revision of the employees of nationalized commercial banks". It is further argued on behalf of the Petitioner that though the contention of the union that the pay scales and other emoluments of the Regional Rural Bank employees would stand automatically altered as and when the pay structure of the employees of the commercial banks get revised on

the basis of the so called Bi-partite Settlement between the employer and the employees of those commercial banks, the Supreme Court has clearly stated that the Central Govt. would be bound to perform its duties under section 17(1) of the Act and in this case, from Ex. M5 i.e. instructions issued by NABARD, it is clear that the Government of India has decided that computer increment is not admissible for employees/officers in RRBs for the present and the award staff of RRBs are not eligible for computer allowance for the present. Therefore, it is clear that govt. has decided not to allow computer increment and allowance to the employees of RRBs and under such circumstances as indicated by the Supreme Court, this Tribunal has got every power to order as prayed for by the Petitioner.

11. On the other hand, on behalf of the Respondent it is contended that the Supreme Court in its judgement has clearly held that revision of pay structure of employees of Regional Rural Banks could be made only after the Central Govt. exercise its power under the second proviso to Section 17(1) of the Act and in this case there is no proof that the Govt. has exercised its power under section 17(1)(ii) of the Act. Under such circumstances, the Petitioner cannot strictly approach this Tribunal and they can approach only the Govt. and it is clear that the matter is pending with the Govt. and the Govt. has not decided and it is only a circular issued by NABARD and under such circumstances it cannot be said that the Petitioner is entitled to any relief as prayed for.

12. It is further contended that though the Petitioner alleged that the settlement entered into between the Indian Bank Association and the Management of 58 banks dated 29-10-93 is applicable to the Respondent/Bank it is not applicable because the Respondent/Bank is not a signatory to the settlement and they are not parties to any industrywise settlement between the Indian Bank Association and Management of nationalised banks, under such circumstances, it cannot be contended that the settlement entered into between IBA will be binding on the Respondent/Bank and it is not applicable to the Respondent/Bank and its employees. Though the Petitioner referred to section 2(ra) and item 13 of 5th Schedule that was no relevance and the allegations made in that behalf is misconceived. Neither Section 25T nor Section 25U or Section 29 has any relevance or application to the facts of this case. It is the further contention of the Respondent/Management that functioning and purpose of which the Regional Rural Banks have been established clearly show that they are different from Nationalised commercial banks and other scheduled banks and therefore, the principle of industry in the region-cum-industry formula could have hardly applicable to Regional Rural Banks and their employees. Further, the allegation that by introduction of computers, the Respondent/Bank extract more work is without any substance. On the other

hand, it will reduce the cumbersome workload and facilitate easy and effective customer service to the employees. Further, the pay and other conditions of service will never get prejudicially affected by introduction of computers. Though it is alleged that the Respondent/Bank is a signatory to the code of conduct, this Respondent/Bank was never a party to code of conduct agreed not to introduce computers and further there is no illegality or arbitrariness in introducing computers. Further, the Respondent/Bank proposed to consider the above incentive to staff members who successfully complete the courses offered in packages like Word, Excel, power point, access, binder and visual fox pro and using computer is only user friendly programmes and the training a given by software vendor at the places where date capturing is taking place. It is only after bringing computer in some branches, the Petitioner Association has raised dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and at that time only the software customisation done and no actual use of computers in business has not been done so far and therefore, the Petitioner Union is not entitled to claim any increment as claimed by them. It is the further contention of the Respondent that computer has become essential part of any business enterprise especially in banking to extend efficient prompt customer service and to withstand competitive business. It is also essential to avoid commission of frauds in banking. It is only helping employees to keep their housekeeping in order without straining too much as there is only a limited manpower. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that introduction of computers has increased the work load of the employees of Respondent/Bank.

13. On the other hand, on behalf of the Petitioner it is contended that even the MW1 has admitted in the cross examination that after introduction of computers in the Respondent/Bank, they have increased business hours of the bank and due to increase of business hours the volume of business also has increased and therefore, on behalf of the Petitioner it is argued that because of increase in volume of work, the work load also has increased and it is futile to contend that on introduction of computer, the work load has been reduced to employees. Further, it is the argument of the counsel for the Petitioner that before increasing the business hours and introduction of computers, the management has to issue a notice under Section 9A of the Act and without issuing such notice, it is illegal and void ab initio. Further, it is the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that employees of Rural Banks of Indian Bank namely subsidiary bank employees and the Respondent/Bank employees are doing same work and since the subsidiary bank has given increment and other allowances on introduction of computers, the Respondent/Bank is also liable to pay the same because even the National Industrial Tribunal and also the Supreme Court has clearly held that there should

not be any disparity between the pay scales of the commercial banks and the Regional Rural Banks, even in the subsequent pay revision of the employees of nationalised commercial banks and the Regional Rural Banks. Under such circumstances, when a subsidiary bank has given the computer allowance and increment to their staff, though it cannot be said automatically the employees of Regional Rural Banks are entitled to the increment and allowances for introduction of computers, the Respondent/Bank has to give the same after the orders of the Government. But, in this case, it is clearly established that the Govt. has rejected the request of increment and allowances for introduction of computers. Under such circumstances, as per the Award of National Industrial Tribunal and also as per the judgement of the Supreme Court, the Petitioner Union is entitled to get the relief as claimed by them.

14. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2218/99 clearly stated that even the Supreme Court has no hesitation to hold that revision of pay structure of employees of the Regional Rural Banks could be made only after the Central Govt. exercise its powers under the Regional Rural Banks Act and determines the same and if however, the Central Govt. fails to discharge its obligation as in the case in hand, which would result in gross disparity between the pay scales of the commercial banks and the Regional Rural banks then a mandamus could be issued to the Central Govt. for performance of its duties and the Central Govt. would be bound to perform its duties taking into account all germane factors, including the factor the subsequent pay revision of the employees of nationalized commercial banks. Further, it is held by the Supreme Court that 'it would no longer be open either for the bank or Union of India to raise a contention that in determining the wage structure of employees of the Regional Rural Banks, the financial condition would be a relevant factor'. Under such circumstances, I find the Govt. cannot reject the contention of the Petitioner on the ground that infrastructure available in most of the RRBs are poor or inadequate and in the present scenario the computerisation is being perceived as a facilitation measure, because in this case witnesses examined on the side of the Respondent/Management have clearly admitted that out of 23 in 12 branches computers have been introduced and accounts have been maintaining in computers and before that it was done manually. Therefore, I find the Petitioners are entitled to claim increment as that of the sponsor banks.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled ?

15. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the Petitioner Union is entitled to get one advance increment

for introduction of computer from the date of introduction in their branches. No Costs.

16. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P. A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 16th December, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Claimant : WW1 Sri M. Solaimanickam

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri S. Subbiah

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	14-09-91	Xerox copy of the operational instruction issued by Respondent/ Bank
W2	11-04-01	Xerox copy of the order relating to pay scales of employees
W3	25-04-01	Xerox copy of the order issued by Ministry of Finance
W4	21-05-01	Xerox copy of the order of revision of pay scales of Chaitanya Grameena Bank Officers/ employees.
W5	31-05-01	Xerox copy of the order of revision of pay scales of Sagar Gramin Bank
W6	18-04-02	Xerox copy of the order issued by Ministry of Finance Regarding revision of pay
W7	27-04-02	Xerox copy of the order of revision of pay scales of Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Assam
W8	25-06-03	Xerox copy of the letter issued by Petitioner
W9	25-06-03	Xerox copy of the letter of Petitioner Association Seeking advance increment
W10	30-07-03	Xerox copy of the letter issued by Petitioner Association

W11 Nil Xerox copy of the list of RRBs to whom advance increments have been paid

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	Feb. 91	Xerox copy of letter from NABARD to Chairman of All sponsor banks
M2	22-02-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Ministry of Finance to All Chairmen of RRBs/sponsor banks regarding NIT Award
M3	Nil	Xerox copy of the annexure III to NABARD circular
M4	20-03-93	Xerox copy of the letter from NABARD to All Chairmen of RRBs/sponsor banks regarding NIT Award
M5	09-11-94	Xerox copy of the letter from NABARD
M6	Nil	Xerox copy of the annexure
M7	17-04-02	Xerox copy of the letter to Chairman, all RRBs
M8	04-07-02	Xerox copy of the proceedings of meeting held at NABARD Head Office
M9	30-01-03	Xerox copy of the NABARD circular
M10	01-02-03	Xerox copy of the letter to Chairman, PGB
M11	22-07-03	Xerox copy of the letter to Chairman, PGB
M12	16-06-03	Xerox copy of the letter to GM, RRB department, All Sponsor Banks
M13	Nil	Xerox copy of the petition filed by General Secretary, PGBEA
M14	03-10-02	Xerox copy of the letter to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
M15	Nil	Xerox copy of the annexure VI regarding allowances and Other benefits which are applicable.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

AWARD

का. आ. 1320.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सांगली बैंक लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी.-288/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/281/2003-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1320.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. NO. 288/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sangli Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-2005.

[No. L-12012/281/2003-IR (B-I)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, CHENNAI**

Thursday the 13th January, 2005

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 288/2004.

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section, (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Sangli Bank Ltd. and their workmen).

BETWEEN

Sri J. Veerappan : I Party/Workman

AND

The Management of : II Party/Management
Sangli Bank Ltd.
Head Office, Sangli

Appearance :

For the Workman : Mr. G. R. Swaminathan,
Advocate

For the Management : Mr. V. Gopalakrishnan,
Advocate

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/281/2003-IR (B-I) dated 19-12-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned dispute in that order is :

"Whether the action of the management of Sangli Bank Ltd. in dismissing Shri J. Veerappan, ex-cashier-cum-clerk from the service is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 288/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined the Respondent/Management as a clerk during the year 1980 at Coimbatore and was subsequently transferred to Chennai branch with a promotion as cashier-cum-clerk in the year 1992. While he was serving at Chennai to his shock and surprise of the Petitioner, he was served with charge sheet cum suspension order dated 20-12-1999. The main charge against the Petitioner is that he has helped in opening of accounts in the name of one V. Inbaraj and Ganesh, who have encashed the income tax refund order for Rs. 63,800 which was in the name of Sri Arumugam on 29-9-99. The second allegation is that an account by name M/s. Polar Construction Pvt. Ltd. was opened in the Respondent/Bank branch at Chennai and in that account, income tax refund order belongs to one Vikram Transport and was given credit for Rs. 1,89,709 and the allegation against the Petitioner was that he has issued cheque book in the name of Polar constructions. The third allegation against the Petitioner is replacement of account opening form of M/s. Polar Constructions Pvt. Ltd., and tampering of ledger folio in respect of the same account. It is the usual practice of the Respondent/Bank that all the records, vouchers and ledgers will be under the control of Daftary and it was usually kept in strong room almirah containing the aforesaid forms and ledgers and the keys were held by officials of the branch. Hence, the Petitioner cannot be accused or charged for non-availability of the documents. A domestic enquiry was conducted but the Petitioner was not given any opportunity to defend his case. After the farce enquiry, the Enquiry Officer has given a finding that the charges framed against the Petitioner were proved. But, even during the enquiry, he was not given any opportunity to defend his case by assistance of a lawyer. The Disciplinary Authority even after the representation made by the Petitioner has decided to dismiss the Petitioner

from service of the Respondent/Bank w.e.f. 7-3-2002. Even in the appeal against that order, was rejected by the Appellate Authority. The Petitioner is in no way connected with the allegations made against him in the charge sheet. On the other hand, the Petitioner had been awarded with appreciation letters for his sincere, meritorious and unblemished service during his tenure in Coimbatore and also at Chennai. Only to victimise the Petitioner for his lawful union activities, this case was taken by the Respondent/Management. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner prays to pass an award directing the Respondent/Management to reinstate the Petitioner into service with continuity of service, back wages and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Management in its Counter Statement contended that no doubt it is true that the Petitioner was employed by this Respondent in the year 1980 and he was posted at Coimbatore and subsequently as cashier cum clerk and was transferred to Chennai in the year 1992. It is false to contend that this Respondent has taken revenge on the Petitioner for his lawful union activities. The charge against the Petitioner is two S.B. account Nos. 1117 & 1118 and a current Account No. 599 were opened at Chennai branch of the Respondent/Bank in the names of one V. Inbaraj, Ganesh and one M/s. Polar Constructions Pvt. Ltd., respectively. After the opening of these accounts three income tax refund orders for sums of Rs. 63,800, Rs. 1,89,709 and Rs. 1,05,095 belonging to third parties were encashed through S.B. Account 1117 and current Account No. 599. On coming to know of this crime, a team of officers from vigilance wing of Income Tax Department made investigation in the above transactions of fraudulent encashment of ITRs. During the course of investigation, inter connections of the above three accounts and missing of certain vital documents were uncovered. This formed the basis of launching enquiry proceedings against the Petitioner which finally ended up in his dismissal from service of Respondent/Bank by way of punishment. The inconsistency in the statement of the Petitioner directs the needle of suspicion and guilt towards the Petitioner only. The Petitioner's active role and involvement in opening of the said two S.B. accounts and issuing of cheque books to those accounts is proved beyond any doubt. One Mr. Ravishankar was his co-tenant and taking advantage of his close relationship, the Petitioner secured his signature on the blank account opening forms. This establishes that the Petitioner has shown undue interest in the opening of these accounts and it is proved that he knew these people namely Mr. Inbaraj and Mr. Ganesh and therefore, the Petitioner becomes totally accountable and guilty of colluding with the perpetrators of defrauding the Respondent/Bank. One of the allegations touches the point of missing cheques as well as S.B. account opening form of S.B. account No. 1118 and also

replacement of current account opening form in respect of current account No. 599. The S.B. account opening form of S.B. account No. 1118 of Mr. S. Ganesh, a cheque leaf No. 0344927 dated 7-9-1999 issued to current account No. 599 favouring Mr. Ravi for Rs. 44,250 are missing. The current account folio of current account No. 599 is tampered with in such a way that the introducer's account number is not visible. In the enquiry, it is established that on 27-11-1999 the Petitioner had entered into strong/record room before the banking hours only to tamper the records or erase the evidence. The documentary evidence supported by oral evidence of witnesses during the domestic enquiry proved beyond doubt that the Petitioner conspired with Mr. Murthy, who perpetrated the crime of defrauding the Respondent/Bank. During the domestic enquiry, the Petitioner appointed one of his union leaders Mr. V. M. Kale as his defence representative and they were afforded with full and unrestricted opportunity by the Enquiry Officer during the entire proceedings of enquiry. As the evidence of both oral and documentary before the domestic enquiry proved the guilt of the Petitioner beyond doubt, the Disciplinary Authority has rightly imposed the punishment on the Petitioner. The Appellate Authority also has considered all the facts and evidences and exercised his jurisdiction in accordance with law and principles of natural justice. As the Petitioner has deliberately and malafidely acted against and prejudicial to the interest of the Respondent/Bank causing serious loss, the Petitioner deserves the punishment of dismissal given by the Disciplinary Authority. In the domestic enquiry, it is established that the Petitioner is involved in fraudulent conspiracy perpetrated by Mr. Murthy who has masterminded this plan of action. Therefore, whatever action the Respondent/Bank has taken against the Petitioner is just, proper, fit and based on the facts established in domestic enquiry. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. Again, the Petitioner in the rejoinder contended that the order of penalty imposed on him is based on no evidence, but by a perverse process of reasoning. The Petitioner alleged that Respondent/Bank has induced Mr. Harshad Rai to depose falsely against the Petitioner as a part of the deal and after he deposed, he was thrown out of service. Another false witness against the Petitioner is Mr. S. Ganasekaran who is also facing criminal charges in CBI case instituted in this regard, hence his evidence also deserves to be rejected in total. Though the Respondent alleged that the Petitioner has obtained the signature of Mr. K. B. Ravishankar in a blank account opening form, the Respondent/Bank has not examined Mr. Ravishankar to establish the contention. Principles relating to onus of proof have been ignored by the Respondent/Management. Therefore, he prays that an award may be passed in his favour.

6. As against this, the Respondent/Bank filed a reply statement to the rejoinder and alleged that the Disciplinary Authority only after going through the records of the enquiry and after going through the contending of the Petitioner over the findings of the Enquiry Officer has concurred with the findings of the Enquiry Officer that the charge levelled against the Petitioner is proved in the enquiry. Further, the Petitioner has shaken the very confidence the Respondent/Bank has reposed in him. Therefore, the Respondent/Bank reiterates that the action of awarding the punishment of dismissal from service against the Petitioner is fit and appropriate punishment and prays that the claim of the Petitioner may be dismissed with costs.

7. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Management in dismissing the Petitioner from service is legal and justified ?
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?"

Point No. 1

8. In this case, the main allegation against the Petitioner is that out of three accounts i.e. two savings bank accounts and one current account, the Petitioner secured the introduction signature of Mr. K. B. Ravishankar for opening of S. B. accounts of Sri Inbaraj and Sri Ganesan bearing A/c Nos. 1117 and 1118 and the charge framed against the Petitioner is that he indulged in the act prejudicial to the interest of the bank to involve the bank in serious loss and the Petitioner was alleged for this charge. The Respondent/Management has initiated disciplinary enquiry. Though the Respondent/Bank has examined so many witnesses and marked so many documents, the enquiry was conducted in a gross violation of principles of natural justice and fairness, and the enquiry was not conducted in the manner in which it should be conducted. The findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse and the Disciplinary Authority has also mechanically confirmed the findings of the Enquiry Officer. The Enquiry Officer and the Disciplinary Authority had not taken into consideration the contradictions raised by the Petitioner and have come to a wrong conclusion and the Petitioner has alleged six reasons to set aside the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority. He alleged that when the charge is that the Petitioner secured the introduction signature of Mr. K. B. Ravishankar to open two fictitious accounts, it is the bounden duty of the Respondent to examine the said K. B. Ravishankar, who is an existing account holder of the Respondent/Bank and therefore, the non-examination of Sri Ravishankar is fatal to the case of the Respondent. Secondly, the Petitioner was only a cashier-cum-clerk and he had no control over the opening of accounts in

Respondent/Bank branch and he had no power to pass any cheque/instrument. In this case, the income tax refund orders were credited only through clearing and there is no direct cash withdrawals from the disputed accounts. The credited accounts were transferred to some other accounts in other banks and he has no control over these transactions and it was only Mr. Harshad Rai, the accountant of the branch at that time who had full control and who was responsible for the alleged misconduct. Thirdly, he contended that the Presenting Officer has acted illegally by putting leading questions and suggesting answer while the enquiry to the management witnesses and such approach is a clear violation of norms of domestic enquiry and service jurisprudence. Fourthly, the Respondent/Management relied on the evidences of Mr. Harshad Rai and Mr. Ganasekaran, who are working as Accountant and Clerk respectively in the Respondent/Bank and also the evidence of Mr. M. J. Paul. Further, the said Harshad Rai, Accountant was dismissed from service on 16-12-2000 while the proceedings of the Petitioner was closed on 15-12-2000. The Petitioner alleged that Mr. Harshad Rai was induced by the Respondent/Management to depose against the Petitioner and after his deposition against the Petitioner, he was immediately dismissed from service and the Respondent/Management relied upon the evidence given by such person, who had opened the accounts and passed the wrong income tax refund orders credits. Another management witness Mr. Gnanasekaran who was responsible for collection and credit in the said income tax refund meant to one Sri S. Arumugam and credited the sum in the account of Mr. Inbaraj and the Petitioner has no role in any of the matters alleged by the Respondent/Management. Further Mr. Gnanasekaran is facing criminal proceedings with CBI in this regard which is admitted by the Respondent/Management. But, his evidence was relied on by the Respondent/Management against the Petitioner and such evidences of Mr. Harshad Rai and Gnanasekaran are most perverse and therefore, the findings given by the Enquiry Officer and the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority are perverse. Further, the Petitioner alleged that the Respondent/Management has charged on the Petitioner that the loss of vouchers and account opening forms was due to the action of Petitioner and further they had come to a conclusion that the Petitioner alone was responsible for the same and for this the Respondent/Management has relied on the evidence of a peon who had given evidence against the Petitioner. But, there are many contradictions in the evidence given by this witness and without taking into account the contradictions in the depositions of witnesses, the Respondent/Management has come to a wrong conclusion. Further, there are number of other vouchers in the same voucher bundle which were also missing, but the Respondent/Management did not report any loss of voucher, hence from this it is clear that the charge levelled

against the Petitioner is a fabricated one and they have fabricated the charges only to take revenge for his lawful union activities and it was not proved or established before the domestic enquiry that the Petitioner had involved in these transactions and therefore, he prays that the orders passed by the Disciplinary Authority and Appellate Authority have to be set aside. To establish his case, on the side of the Petitioner Ex. W1 to W29 namely disciplinary proceedings and documents marked in disciplinary proceedings were relied on.

9. As against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the Petitioner was last working as cashier-cum-clerk in West Mambalam branch of the Respondent/Management. During his tenure, the Petitioner has committed several acts of commissions and omissions which were prejudicial to the interest of the bank. Hence, he was suspended from service and the charges were made against him. The charges are that the Petitioner was involved in opening of S.B. account and current account which were fictitious and enabled encashment of the income tax refund orders through these accounts. The first amount Rs. 63,800 favouring one Mr. Arumugam dated 20-9-99, the second amount is Rs. 1,89,709 favouring M/s. Polar Constructions Pvt. Ltd. dated 6-9-99 and the third amount is Rs. 1,05,095 favouring Vikram Transport Co. dated 6-9-99. Tampering and destroying of records and also replacing the original account opening forms of M/s. Polar Constructions Pvt. Ltd. and destroying a paid cheque drawn in favour of Mr. Ravi for Rs. 44,250 dated 7-9-99 and also account opening form of S.B. account No. 1118. These acts of the Petitioner were prejudicial and detrimental to the interest of the bank and would involve serious loss to the bank and therefore, charges were levelled against the Petitioner and enquiry proceedings were launched against him. Further, the involvement of the Petitioner in getting these accounts opened came to light when the vigilance official of income tax department called on the Chennai branch of the Respondent/Bank on 26-11-99 to enquire about the encashment of ITRO for Rs. 63,800 drawn in favour of one Mr. Arumugam and again on 1-12-99 enquiring about the account of M/s. Polar Constructions Pvt. Ltd. which was opened in July, 1999. It is evident from the deposition of witnesses that the Petitioner himself took initiative of opening the two S.B. accounts bearing Nos. 1117 and 1118 in the names of Inbaraj and Ganesan respectively after the office hours on 16-7-99. It is also evident from the deposition of witnesses that the Petitioner requested the accountant to oblige since these two persons were known to him and completed all the formalities of opening of accounts. Further, it is established that he had received cash in late hours to account it for next day's transaction. It is evident from records that account opening form had the signature of introducer Sri Ravishankar, who has a current account No. 534 in Chennai branch. It clearly

establishes that the said introducer Mr. Ravishankar is a co-tenant, where the Petitioner resides and it is also established that he is a close friend of the Petitioner. It is the evidence of witnesses that the counter clerk was asked by Petitioner to prepare cheque book for these two accounts and the cheque books were handed over by the Petitioner to a third party, though they belonged to two different persons account. In the account of M/s. Polar Constructions Pvt. Ltd. income tax refund order drawn in favour of Vikram Transport Co. for Rs. 1,05,095 was collected and fully drawn. It is evident from records that original account opening form of M/s. Polar Constructions Pvt. Ltd. was replaced by another form which do not contain vital information/instructions. The ledger folio was also tampered. In the enquiry proceedings the Petitioner was represented by defence representative and the Respondent/Bank examined five witnesses and copies of documents filed in case were furnished to the Petitioner and he was given full opportunity to cross examine the said witness. On the side of the Petitioner, he has not examined any witness nor produced any documents to substantiate his defence. In the enquiry for to tribunal he has not made any complaint about any of the allegations made in the claim statement. Though the Petitioner has raised so many allegations in the claim statement, in evidence before this Tribunal through the proof of affidavit, he has made only five allegations and the main allegation is that the Presenting Officer in the domestic enquiry put leading questions to the management witnesses and obtained parrot like answers and he has also mentioned certain questions and answers with regard to this allegation. But, on perusal of these allegations I find it is only the Presenting Officer has repeated the answers given by the witnesses and asked further questions and he has not made any leading questions and it cannot be said that they are leading questions. Though the Petitioner alleged that the management had complete control over the witnesses who are working in Respondent/Bank and they have been acting under the dictation of the Respondent/Management. Actually, Mr. Harshad Rai and Mr. Gnanasekar who have given deposition against the Petitioner were also chargesheeted and in fact Mr. Harshad Rai was dismissed from service. Though he alleged that Mr. Harshad Rai was induced to give evidence against the Petitioner and after the enquiry, he was dismissed from service, from Ex. M3 it is clear that even prior to the enquiry against the Petitioner, the said Mr. Harshad Rai was charge sheeted and the enquiry was pending against him. Though the Petitioner alleged that Mr. Harshad Rai was induced by the Respondent/Management, he was not cross-examined with these allegations in the cross-examination of Harshad Rai. Similarly, the Petitioner alleged about Mr. Gnanasekar that he has given a false evidence on the ground that he was responsible for the misdeeds and only to safeguard his interest, he has given evidence against the Petitioner. These allegations are not

made against the witnesses at the time of cross-examination before the domestic enquiry therefore I find these allegations were made in claim statement and arguments only for the purpose of this case. Except these allegations there is nothing to show that the evidences given by Mr. Harshad Rai and Mr. Gnanasekar are false. Further, Mr. Harshad Rai and Mr. Gnanasekar are co-employees of the Petitioner and there was no enmity pleaded by the Petitioner to nullify their evidences. The Petitioner though alleged that inspection of certain documents were not given by the Enquiry Officer, a perusal of enquiry proceedings clearly establish that full opportunity was given to the Petitioner to adduce evidence and also to examine the witnesses and documents. At no stretch of imagination, it can be said that opportunity was refused to the Petitioner at any point of time. Though the Petitioner alleged that Mr. K. B. Ravishankar, who was the introducer of the said S.B. account was not examined in this case, it is clearly established that the Petitioner who has taken initiation in the account opening and also issued cheque books in the name of fictitious persons. Under such circumstances the non-examination of Mr. K. B. Ravishankar will not affect the case of the Respondent/Management. The five witnesses who have examined in domestic enquiry, most of them are colleagues of the Petitioner have unambiguously spoken about the Petitioner's wilful acts of commissions and omissions and therefore I think there is no necessity to examine Mr. K. B. Ravishankar on behalf of the Respondent. It is further argued by the (Copy Illegible) that it is established that Mr. K. B. Ravishankar is a close friend of the Petitioner, hence the negative aspect of the case is need not be proved. There is nothing against the Petitioner examining Mr. Ravishankar to contradict the allegations of the Respondent/Management. Even though the Petitioner alleged that he had no authority or control over the account opening and he was not the custodian of records and that he had no authority to pass any cheque or instrument, yet he was an employee of the Respondent/Bank and he had access to the bank records and he was found in the record room much earlier to the banking hours. Though the Petitioner alleged that there are contradictions given by peon, it is not the case of the Petitioner that he was not present in the record room much earlier to banking hours and he has not given any valid reason for his presence in record room much earlier to bank hours. From these circumstances, it is clear that only to escape from the charge he wanted to destroy the records and in fact, destroyed certain documents. Thus, the charge framed against the Petitioner was clearly established and it cannot be said that the Petitioner is an innocent. Further, it is a well settled law that in domestic enquiry, strict proof of charges by positive evidence is not necessary as in a criminal case. The findings can be given based on preponderance of probability which very much exists in this case. During the domestic enquiry the Petitioner has

appointed one of his union leaders Mr. Kale, as his defence representative and principles of natural justice was strictly adhered to by the Enquiry Officer during the entire enquiry proceedings. Even before the Disciplinary Authority the Petitioner has pleaded for lesser punishment than the punishment of dismissal and he has not chosen to plead not guilty and thus, the Petitioner has directly pleaded guilty of charges framed against him. By his misconducts, the Petitioner has shaken the very confidence, the Respondent/Bank has reposed in him and therefore, the action of awarding punishment of dismissal from service to the Petitioner is valid and appropriate punishment and the Petitioner deserves the said punishment. It is his further argument that even though the Petitioner alleged there is no loss at this juncture, as the Supreme Court in a case *DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY-CUM-REGIONAL MANAGER AND OTHERS Vs. NIKUNJA BIHARI PATNAIK* reported in JT 1996 (4) SC 457 has held that "in the case of a bank—for that matter, in the case of any other organisation, every officer/employee is supposed to act within the limits of his authority. If each officer/employee is allowed to act beyond his authority, the discipline of organisation/bank will disappear the functioning of the bank would become chaotic and unmanageable. Each officer of the bank cannot be allowed to carve out his own little empire wherein he dispenses favours and largesse. No organisation more particularly, a bank can function properly and effectively if its officers and employees do not observe the prescribed norms and discipline. Such indiscipline cannot be condoned on the specious ground that it was not actuated by ulterior motives or by extraneous considerations. The very act of acting beyond authority that too a course of conduct spread over a sufficiently long period and involving innumerable instances is by itself a misconduct. Though such acts if permitted may bring profit in some cases but they may also lead to huge losses." Therefore, it cannot be said that the Petitioner's action is not misconduct. In such circumstances, the claim of the Petitioner is to be dismissed with costs.

10. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in this case, though the Petitioner alleged that Mr. K. B. Ravishankar was not examined to prove that the Petitioner has induced him to sign in blank introduction form, from the evidence given by bank employees of the Petitioner, it is clear that it is who the Petitioner has involved in the opening of the said S. B. accounts in the names of fictitious persons and it is who, he is responsible for issue of cheque books in the names of fictitious persons. Under such circumstances, I find that there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that non-examination of Mr. K. B. Ravishankar is fatal to the case. Similarly, as there is no motive elicited or alleged against the witnesses examined in the enquiry, I am not in a position to accept

the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the witnesses examined in the domestic enquiry were given false evidence against the Petitioner. Under such circumstances, I find this point against the Petitioner.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled ?

11. In view of my foregoing findings that the action taken by the II Party/Management against the Petitioner is legal and justified, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him. No Costs.

12. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 13th January, 2005).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/
Workman : WW1 Sri J. Veerappan

For the II Party/
Management : MW1 Sri R. Venkatesh Prasad

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Workman :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	21-08-92	Xerox copy of the office order issued to Veerappan
W2	20-12-99	Xerox copy of the charge sheet issued to Petitioner
W3	06-01-00	Xerox copy of the reply submitted by Petitioner to Charge sheet
W4	12-07-00	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
W5	04-08-01	Xerox copy of the letter from Disciplinary Authority to Petitioner
W6	15-08-01	Xerox copy of the reply given by Petitioner to Enquiry findings
W7	08-11-01	Xerox copy of the letter from Disciplinary Authority to Petitioner
W8	07-03-02	Xerox copy of the order of dismissal
W9	11-07-02	Xerox copy of the order of Appellate Authority
W10	Nil	Xerox copy of the R.D. account opening form No. 574

W11	Nil	Xerox copy of the ledger folio of S.B. Account No. 1117
W12	Nil	Xerox copy of the ledger folio of S.B.A/c. No. 1118
W13	Nil	Xerox copy of the ledger folio of C.D.A/c. No. 309
W14	Nil	Xerox copy of the ledger folio of C.D.A/c. No. 591
W15	Nil	Xerox copy of the ledger folio of C.D.A/c. No. 599
W16	Nil	Xerox copy of the ledger folio of C.D.A/c. No. 1109
W17	Nil	Xerox copy of the account opening form of CD a/c. 599
W18	Nil	Xerox copy of the ITRO favouring Sri S. Arumugham for Rs. 63,800
W19	Nil	Xerox copy of the ITRO for Rs. 1,05,095 & Rs. 1,89,709
W20	Nil	Xerox copy of the OIGS cover.
W21	Nil	Xerox copy of the letter from Polar Constructions to Respondent/Bank
W22	Nil	Xerox copy of the pay in slips.
W23	Nil	Xerox copy of the cheque book requisition slip
W24	Nil	Xerox copy of the S.B. account opening forms of S.B.A/c Nos. 1105, 1109 and 630
W25	24-11-00	Xerox copy of letter from Respondent/Bank to petitioner
W26	21-09-99	Xerox copy of the clearing cheque returned register
W27	Nil	Xerox copy of the charge sheet of CBI
W28	19-07-99	Xerox copy of the relevant page-cheque book issued register
W29	09-12-99	Xerox copy of the sworn affidavit of Sri Vasudev Phadnis Chief Manager of Respondent/Bank.

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	15-12-00	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
M2	18-09-00	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
M3	06-01-03	Xerox copy of the proof of affidavit filed by Harshad Rai.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1321.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन. एफ. रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, गुवाहाटी, असम के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41011/41/2002-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1321.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11 of 2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Guwahati, Assam now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of N. F. Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-2005.

[No. L-41011/41/2002-IR (B-1)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT GUWAHATI, ASSAM

REFERENCE NO. 11 OF 2004

Present : Shri H. A. Hazarika, LL.B.
Presiding Officer,
CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Guwahati

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute
between :

The Management of
N. F. Railway, Maligaon,
Guwahati-781011.

Vrs.

Rail Mazdoor Union,
Rest Camp, Pandu, Guwahati-12.

Date of Award : 25-02-05

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its Notification No. L-41011/41/2002 dated 27-01-03 referred this Industrial Dispute arose between the Management of N.F. Railway and Workmen Sri Dipak Bhattacharjee and Sri S. R. Bhowmik for adjudication and to pass award by exercising powers conferred by Clause-(D) and Sub-Clause (1) and Sub-

Section 2(A) of 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the basis of the following Schedule.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of N.F. Railway, is denying upgradation to Scale of Grade-I in respect of Shri Dipak Bhattacharjee and Shri S. R. Bhowmik, Welder is justified? If not, what relief Shri Bhattacharjee and Bhowmik are entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the referred matter the Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati issued Notices to both the parties. Having receipt the notices both the parties appeared before the Tribunal concerned.

It is pertinent to note here that after establishment of CGIT-cum-Labour Court at Guwahati, the record of proceeding is received by the CGIT-cum-Labour Court.

3. Meanwhile both the parties have filed their written Statement, documents etc.

4. The case of the Workmen in brief from the Written Statement submitted by the Union and filed by their learned Advocate Mr. K. K. Biswas is that the Workmen Sri Dipak Bhattacharjee and Sri S. R. Bhowmik respectively are working under the Senior Divisional Engineer, N. F. Railway, Maligaon as Welder Grade-II and Grade-III with the entire satisfaction of their Superiors since their appointments respectively on 16-12-75 and 16-9-77.

5. That the Railway Board, New Delhi vide their order No. PC. III/91/CRC/1 dated 27-1-93 prescribed upgradation of Posts effecting restructuring benefits to all Grade-C and Grade-D employees of the Railways by inserting the elevation of prescribed percentage to each individual post of the Railway.

6. By the operation of the relevant Circular the Management concerned granted upgradation of many posts with upgradation of scale and benefits to many. But the Management adopted discriminatory policy and denied the benefit to the Workmen concerned.

7. Though the Union concerned tried to negotiate the matter with the Management, the Management paid no heed to it. Even the conciliation proceeding held before the ALC (C) was failed due to persistent absent of the Management. Hence, this proceeding and Workmen prayed for redress by passing an award for upgradation of the Workmen to Grade-I with the benefit of pay, allowances and scale of the upgradation post and that all consequential benefits such as promotion, seniority with effect from 01-03-93.

8. The Management filed the Written Statement with parawise answer against the claim of the Workmen. The brief case of the Management is that the claim of the Workmen is not maintainable in law.

9. That in pursuance of the Railway Board's letter No. BC/III/91/CRC/1 dated 27-01-93 (Annexure-A) the competent authority of Management has accorded sanction to the operation of higher Grade Post on revised percentage posts as a result of restructuring of Grade-C with effect from 01-03-93 and accordingly distribution of posts percentage of the Engineering Department is shown in the table as annexed in the Board's letter.

10. That the Union which taken up the matter of the Workmen is unrecognized Organisation. Hence, they did not attend the conciliation proceeding initiated by the ALC(C), Guwahati. The Workmen did not approach the management in the manner as ought to have been. However, the claim of the Workmen was examined in Administrative level but could not consider any positive manner due to non-availability of the vacancy as per Rule. Because sanctioned strength of Welder Cader was only 2 (two). If these are operated in Grade-II and Grade-I by upgradation the promotional prospect of the Khalasi helper will be jeopardised. Since there will be possibility of abolishment of Welder Grade-III in future as a result it will hamper, the Welder Job in Railway. According to new distribution of percentage one post in each of the Grade. As per the distribution, Sri Dipak Bhattacharjee is due to get the benefit of upgradation in Grade-I. Similarly Sri S. R. Bhowmik is also to be upgraded to Grade-II but the same is not possible because there are only 2 sanctioned posts in Senior DEE/Maligaon's Unit and those post have to be operated in Welder Grade-II and Grade-I. If the said Workmen are elevated to Grade-I and Grade-II there will be structural gap in the Welder Cader and it will be tantamount abolishment of Welder Grade-III for ever and hence, prayed to dismiss the claim of the Workmen.

11. In support of their contention the Workmen examined WW.1, Sri S. R. Bhowmik and Sri Dipak Bhattacharjee both are Workmen. They are cross-examined by the learned Advocate Mr. S. N. Choudhury learned Advocate for the Management.

12. The Management examined MW.1 Sri Dilip Kr. Barua, who is cross-examined by the learned Advocate Mr. K. K. Biswas for the Workmen.

13. The W. W. 1 deposed that though as per both the relevant circulars there is scope for his upgradation benefit to Grade-II and though his name is apparent in No. 2 of the seniority list he is not allowed to get upgradation Grade. In other department under Ext. 1 namely Dy. CEE, Bridge line and Signal the benefits are given.

14. In course of examination he deposed that he got the promotion to Welder Grade-III in 1992, other

Workman Dipak Bhattacharjee got the promotion from Grade-III to Grade-II.

WW. 2 Dipak Bhattacharjee deposed that in 1993 he got the promotion from Grade-III to Grade-II. The upgradation benefit is given to other departments. He denied that there is no upgradation post in Welder only.

15. MW.1 deposed that there is no post in Welder Wing. For the upgradation the Board is responsible. The Management is not responsible. The Management is not bound to make negotiation with unrecognized Railway Mazdur Union. The Management has not offered any Grade-I to any body till date but ready to offer upgradation if Board directs. In cross-examination he deposed that Management have not made any post in Grade-I and II. He does not know whether in any department Welder post is upgraded or not.

16. Heard the argument submitted by learned Advocate Mr. S. N. Choudhury for the Management and Mr. K. K. Biswas for the Workmen. Perused the evidence recorded by me and all the exhibited documents etc.

17. Admittedly there is a circular issued by the Board for upgradation with benefit of scale but the workmen side claimed that some are upgraded in Dy. CEE and in Signal Workshop at Pandu.

18. That the Management has discriminately denying their upgradation. They are deprived their benefit of upgradation while posts like them are upgraded with benefits. Admittedly the Management did not sit for conciliation. The reason behind not to sit for conciliation even before the ALC(C) is that the Workmen are backed by an unrecognized Railway Mazdur Union.

19. Whatever may be the Mazdur Union the question is to be seen whether there is legitimate right of the Workmen to get some benefits. I find the Management has said that they are not approached by the Workmen. What I find the Management had the scope to exercise for upgradation of the Workmen. But Management is not so serious to make upgradation posts. The Workmen claimed that some are upgraded but the Management denied that there is any upgradation. They also stressed that there are 2 posts only in Welder Wing if these 2 posts are upgraded then there will be no scope for Khalasi to get upgradation to Grade-III. Even the Management anticipated there will be abolishment. What I find workmen are not incompetent. Admittedly they may be allowed promotion for upgradation with benefit but according to Management as the Railway Board is responsible for creation or sanction of the upgradation posts they can not go against the policy of the Board as they are not responsible for creation or sanction of the upgradation post. But it is the Responsibility of the

Management to see that the justice is done to the Workmen. Because admittedly Workmen are competent for upgradation benefits. The N. F. Railway one of the Big establishment of India. For the welfare of Workers, there must be a remedy against the apprehension of locking of upliftment of the Khalasi. The grounds shown by the Management for not creation of the upgraded post of II and I in Welder Wing is not justified. There must be arrangement for upgradation benefit in Welder Wing also. I find Management is not justified for not making provision for upgradation benefits to the Workmen in Welder Wing.

20. Under the above facts and circumstances the Workmen must get upgradation benefits under present circumstances of the matter. If there is no existences vacancies at the moment it is the responsibility of Management to move the Railway Board for sanction or creation of upgradation benefits Posts with scale for the post of Grade-II and Grade-I with economic benefit to give upgradation benefits to the Workmen concerned. According to the referred schedule or issue is decided against the Management and in favour of the Workmen and the Workmen are entitled to have upgradation benefits or posting of Grade-II and Grade-I.

Send this Award to the Government concerned immediately as per procedure.

H. A. HAZARIKA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1322.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, सांगली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. ए. 2/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/49/1998-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1322.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. I.D.A. No. 2/99) of the Labour Court, Sangli now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Central Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-2005.

[No. L-41012/49/1998-IR (B-I)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

L-41012/49/98-IR (B.I)

BEFORE SHRI P. S. NARKAR PRESIDING
OFFICER LABOUR COURT, SANGLI

REF. NO. IDA 2/99

BETWEEN :

South Central Railway,
The General Manager,
Personnel Branch,
Railway Nilayam,
Secunderabad-500071
(Andhra Pradesh)

Ist Party

And

Shri. N. Vishwanathan
Ex. Loco/Kh/MRJ,
Khalasi, Kolhapur
C/o. : G. Z. Zakaria,
Out House No. 1201,
Main Bunglow No. 40,
Brok Road,
Hubli-580020
(Karnataka)

II Party

In the matter of reinstatement with continuity of service & full back wages.

Appearances :

Shri. S. V. Khade, Advocate for Ist Party

Shri. H. G. Bhokare, Advocate for IInd Party

AWARD

(Date : 11-2-05)

1. The Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi has forwarded this reference under clause (d) of Sub-Sec. (1) and Sub-Sec. 2(A) of Sec. 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for adjudication over the following demand of the IInd Party.

"Whether the action of the Divisional Office, Mechanical Branch, South Central Railway, Hubli in removing Shri. N. Vishwanathan, L/KH/KOP w.e.f. 30-11-1990 is legal? if not, to what relief the workman Shri. N. Vishwanathan is entitled to?"

2. This reference is for passing order on Ex. 0-1 since 1999 as IInd Party was absent. It appears IInd Party is died and learned Advocate failed to take necessary steps inspite of Ist Party giving particulars of legal heirs. Application Ex. U-11 is rejected today. Under the circumstances reference is required to be rejected for non-

substantiation. The Ist Party is directed to pay legal dues if any to the legal heirs of the IInd party. With this direction reference is rejected. Award accordingly.

Sangli P. S. NARKAR, Presiding Officer
Date : 11-2-2005

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1323.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तरी रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. 104/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/140/1995-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th March, 2005

S.O. 1323.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 104/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-I, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-03-2005.

[No. L-41012/140/1995-IR (B-1)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI RAJESH KUMAR, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No. LD. 104/96

Virender Kumar, C/o House No. 3369
Sector-32D, Chandigarh.Applicant

Versus

Divisional Railway Manager,
Northern Railway,
Ambala (Haryana)Respondent

REPRESENTATIVE

For the Workman : .Workman in person
For the Management : Shri N. K. Zakhmi Advocate

AWARD

Passed on 18-2-2005

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide
Notification No. L-41012/140/95-IR (B-1) Dated 29th of

October 1996, has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Northern Railway, Ambala in terminating the services of Shri Varinder Kumar, w.e.f. 18-3-1991 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date ?”

1. On the request of both the parties case taken up in Lok Adalat for settlement/disposal. Statement of A/R of workman recorded on SA. The representative of the workman made a statement to withdraw the present reference in the Lok Adalat as the case has been settled. In view of the statement of the rep. of the workman and management having no objection the reference is returned to Central Govt. as withdrawn. Central Govt. be informed File be consigned to record.

Announced RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer
18-2-2005

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1324.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार राजगढ़ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी.-103/03) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/5/2003-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th March, 2005

S.O. 1324.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 103/03) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-03-2005.

[No. L-12011/5/2003-IR (B-1)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, JABALPUR**

No. CGIT/LC/R/103/03

Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding officer.

102041/05-42

The General Secretary,
Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
Karmachari Sangh,
Rajgarh (MP) ... Union/Workman

Versus

The Chairman,
Rajgarh Sehore Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
Head Office, Bhopal Naka,
Sehore (MP) ... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 28th day of February, 2005

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12011/5/2003/IR(B-I) dated 30-5-03 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Chairman, Rajgarh Sehore Kshetriya Gramin Bank by not paying the arrears of part time/daily wagers messenger from the date of their regularisation is justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled for ?”

2. After the reference order was received, it was duly registered and notices were issued to the parties. This case was registered on 13-6-2003. Since then 8 dates have been fixed for filing statement of claim by the Union/workmen. But the Union/workmen failed to appear and file the statement of claim inspite of sufficient service of notice on them. It clearly indicates that the Union/workmen have no interest in prosecuting the case and do not want to prosecute the reference.

3. Under the above circumstances, No Dispute Award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. The copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1325.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कलकत्ता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 08/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/35/2000-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th March, 2005

S.O. 1325.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 08 of 2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kolkata now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-03-2005.

[No. L-12011/35/2000-IR (B-I)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 08 of 2001

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India, Kolkata.

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Banerji, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of Management : Mr. P. S. N. Prasad,
Assistant Legal Adviser
with Mr. J. Sain,
Assistant Legal Adviser
of the Bank.

On behalf of Workmen : Mr. C. Bhattacharjee,
General Secretary of the
Union.

State : West Bengal

Industry : Banking.

Dated : 10th March, 2005

AWARD

By Order No. L-12011/35/2000/IR(B-I) dated 15-02-2001 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Reserve Bank of India in not granting time bound promotion to its Class-III employees is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief are the employees entitled ?

2. The concerned workmen represented by the Reserve Bank of India Staff Organisation (Organisation

for short) are in the employment of the Reserve Bank of India (Bank for short) at Kolkata. It is submitted on behalf of the workmen that they have been deprived of getting any promotion to the next higher post although they have been serving for long in the Bank. It is stated that they have been serving for 35 to 40 years and retire from the Bank without any promotion. The present strength of the workmen in the Bank is 1827. Out of them 1526 workmen have completed 15 to 30 years of service without any promotion. The concerned workmen here belong to Class-III category in the Bank and it is stated that they are sufficiently competent, educationally and intellectually, but they are not getting opportunities and are stagnating in the lower rank of the Bank. It is also alleged on behalf of the workmen that they have been deprived of getting higher post and have been stagnating in the same post for years together. It is stated that a defective and unscientific age-old system of promotion has failed to create any encouragement or impetus amongst the concerned workmen. The Organisation is taking initiative for adopting a system of time bound promotion policy and placed their demand before the authority of the Bank through their charters of demands on 11-09-1992, 22-09-1997 and 06-03-2000.

It is stated by the Organisation that time bound promotion policy is also in vogue in different Semi-Government, Government and financial institutions like Assured Career Progression of the Central Government; Career Advancement Scheme of West Bengal Government; NABARD Staff Rules, 1982 as amended upto 30-12-1997; New India Assurance Co. Ltd; Circular dated 15-01-2001 of the State Bank of India and other Commercial Banks. The workmen employed in the aforesaid organisations are enjoying the time bound promotion system in the respective organisations.

It is stated that internally in the Reserve Bank the time bound promotion exists in the Issue Department (Cash) and in the case of officers. It is also stated that the Organisation wrote to the Governor of the Bank on 06-03-2000 claiming introduction of time bound promotion policy and other demands. The management, however, did not extend their cooperation for meeting the demand of the concerned workmen and having no other alternative, an industrial dispute was raised before the Regional Labour Commissioner in the month of April, 2000. Following series of conciliation proceedings the Organisation submitted written representations in connection with the above dispute and claim. The management submitted their representation before the conciliation officer. It is further stated that the authority of the Bank also gave assurance that the demand of the organisation under reference would be considered.

Since there was no possibility of peaceful and amicable settlement of the above dispute, the matter was

forwarded to the Central Government with a failure report and consequent thereto the said dispute was referred before this Tribunal for adjudication. The workmen represented by the Organisation pray for time bound promotion to its Class-III employees by the Bank with effect from 06-03-2000 which was the date of submission of the charter of demands to the Governor of the Bank by the Organisation.

3. On behalf of the management it is stated that the Reserve Bank of India Staff Organisation, Kolkata has raised a demand on time bound promotion and the matter was taken to conciliation which resulted in a failure report and hence the present reference by the Central Government. It is stated by the management that according to the Organisation the absence of promotional avenues results in frustration on the part of the employees and such deprivation of growth prospects adversely affects the total working environment and condition and hence they have prayed for an award holding that the workmen are entitled to time bound promotion in the Bank's service. The Bank's reply is that the alleged dispute is not an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as the same has not been espoused by a substantial number of workmen in Class-III. It is further stated that the Organisation that has made the claim is unrecognised and unrepresentative union of Class-III employees. It is submitted that All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association and All India Reserve Bank Workers' Federation are the two recognised and representative unions for Class-III and Class-IV workmen of the Bank with whom the Bank entered into various settlement from time to time.

It is stated by the Bank that it has formulated certain promotion schemes following discussions with the recognised trade union of the workmen in Class-III to enhance the promotional avenues of the employees in Class-III cadre. The promotions are both within the cadre and also in the officer cadre. The schemes fall into four categories, namely, (a) within the cadre; (b) merit based fast track; (c) seniority-cum-merit based channel and (d) promotional avenues for non clerical/technical cadres.

It is submitted by the Bank that the zone of consideration for clerical employees comprises (a) Freshers including those who have completed specified years of service in Class-III to the extent of twice the number of vacancies notified to be filled from the centrewise qualifying panels; (b) Repeaters; (c) other employees, who have completed specified years of service in Class-III but are not included under (a) and (b); and (d) SC/ST employees falling within the extended zone of consideration of thrice the number of vacancies notified for being filled from the qualifying panel. The selection for promotion under the qualifying channel would be based on a candidate's performance in the written test and scrutiny of service record. It is further stated that clerical

employees who have completed 5 years of service in Class-III will be eligible under merit channel. The selection for promotion under merit channel will be based on a written test.

It is submitted by the management that the combined seniority scheme as well as promotion scheme as approved by the Apex Court and considered from time to time by the Bank do not leave any scope for introduction of time bound promotion in any manner. The management states that the demand of the Organisation is devoid of merit and untenable in law. It is stated on behalf of the Bank that there are avenues for promotion within Class-III cadre viz. from Clerk/CNE Grade-II to Clerk/CNE Grade-I and outside, i.e., from Clerk/CNE Grade-I to Officer Grade-A. It is also stated that the number of people to be promoted and at what point of time such promotion would take effect depends on a number of relevant factors including the number of vacancies available in each post. However, it is mentioned that a special pay, which is termed as Grade-I's special pay becomes automatically payable to the concerned Clerk/CNE Grade-II on completion of 9 years of service as Clerk/CNE Grade-II cadre or on promotion to Clerk/CNE Grade-I whichever is earlier.

It is stated by the Bank that an employee is eligible to appear for the written test conducted for the purpose of selection to officer in Grade-A after 5 years of service in the Bank. Under the qualifying channel the selection is made on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability and the selection test in the form of a written test is conducted for that purpose. The management states that in view of the above contention of the Organisation that the Class-III cadre staff have sufficient competency in education as well as in intellectual level are not getting any opportunity to higher post, is not tenable. It is also stated by the management that the demand for adopting a system of time bound promotion made by the unrecognised trade union viz. All India Reserve Bank Workers' Organisation was considered by the Bank while examining the charter of demands submitted by the recognised trade union namely, All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association. Following extensive discussion with the representatives of the recognised Association, the Bank modified the promotion policy on 11th September, 1998. It is further stated that the promotion is vacancy based wherein the number of vacancies in Class-I (S.O. Grade-A) cadre are estimated and a specified number of candidates in the clerical cadre are asked to appear in the written test. Successful candidates are empanelled and are promoted on the basis of actual vacancies. It is also stated that the Bank has also a system of selecting candidates for promotion to Grade-A what is known as "Merit Selection" for which an employee in Class-III is required to have a minimum 5 years of service in the Bank. It is submitted by the Bank that it would not be correct to say that time bound promotion exists in Issue Dept. (Cash) and in the

case of officers. It is stated that there is a well laid-down selection process for the promotion to the higher grades in respect of officers and staff selection is made on the basis of written test/interview conducted for that purpose. It is also stated that the Organisation submitted a representation addressed to the Governor on March 6, 2000 and amongst others it demanded for time bound promotion for Class-III employees which was raised before the conciliation officer.

The Bank submits that the Class-III employees have a right to be considered for promotion in accordance with the promotion policy governing them. Employees in Class-III, however, are not entitled to any time bound promotion, i.e., promotion without availability of any post or vacancy in higher grade, merely by efflux of time in the service of the Bank. In the facts and circumstances stated above, the Bank states that the present reference should be dismissed.

4. In the rejoinder the Organisation denies the allegation of the Bank that the instant dispute has not been espoused by a substantial number of workmen in Class-III. In the rejoinder the organisation also states that the Bank is silent about the instances of stagnation of Class-III employees in its written statement. The Organisation also submits that the Bank did not consider the demand for time bound promotion to its Class-III employees who are working in the present scale of pay of Rs. 3700-9800. The Organisation has raised the demand of automatic time bound promotion. The prayer of the Organisation is for passing an Award directing the management of the Bank to grant time bound promotion to the their Class-III employees as per charter of demands within the time frame that may be set in the Award for its implementation.

5. On behalf of the workmen two witnesses have been examined. WW-1, Negendra Nath Das in his deposition states that he is an employee of the Bank and is working as Clerk Grade-II. He is the Vice-President of the Organisation. He joined the service in the year 1972 and has been working in the Note Verification Section. This witness states that their Organisation is functioning since 1987 and the said Organisation is affiliated to Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh. He also states that there is no provision in the Bank for granting time bound promotion to Class-III employees. The Association has made a prayer for granting time bound promotion in the Bank. The Bank assured that the union's representations would be considered, but no result has yet come, although in other banking institutions time bound promotion is applicable. This witness states that in the Cash Department of the Bank the principle of time bound promotion is applicable. He also states that they submitted a charter of demands to the Governor, but the demand was not considered. This witness further states that in their union only Class-III employees are members, but in other unions officers are

members. This witness states that his scale of pay was from Rs. 3700 to Rs. 9800 and after 14 year's service he reached the pay of Rs. 7000 which is the starting pay of Assistant Manager. Consequently, they demanded the pay scale of Rs. 7300-14900 which is the scale of pay of the Assistant Manager. It is stated by him that there is no difference in the nature of work of the Assistant Managers and the Clerks and that 98% of R.B.I. employees are Clerks. This witness's prayer is for introduction of time bound promotion. His further prayer is that after 15 years of service there should be one promotion for them and after 20 years there should be another promotion.

6. WW-2 Arun Kumar Ojha is presently working in the common cadre Grade-II. He entered the service of the Bank in 1981 and the General Secretary of All India Reserve Bank Worker's Organisation he knows the details of the matter under dispute. He states that the minimum qualification for appointment in Class-III posts in the Bank is graduation in any discipline. He further states that in R.B.I., Kolkata there are 18 departments and the employees of Class-III are posted in all those departments which are Cash Dept., Public Debt, Dept. Exchange Control Dept. and some other departments. In departments other Cash Dept. the workmen's job is clerical and in the Cash Dept. they handle cash. He further states that the officers belong to Grade-A, but the work of the officers and the clerks are the same. The computers are operated both by the Clerks and the Officers in the Bank and there is job training facility in the Bank both for the Officers and for the Clerks. He also states that it is not true that there is a provision for time bound promotion after completion of 9 years' service of Class-III employees in the Bank. Promotional avenue for Class-III employees is Assistant Manager in general side and Assistant Treasurer in the Cash side. The pay scale of Assistant Manager or Assistant Treasurer is Rs. 7350—14000. Following reasons are assigned by the witness in respect of their demand : (a) The qualifications for both the officers and the clerks are the same; (b) Removal of frustration on account of stagnation in the grade and for increasing efficiency; (c) In some organisations emanating from the R.B.I. the persons appointed alongwith the other persons in the R.B.I. have got promotions as officers; and (d) So far as the policy of promotion is concerned there is regional imbalance in the Bank. It is further stated by the witness that in the officer's grade the promotions are by way of seniority. This witness denies that there are four avenues of promotion in the Bank as claimed by the management. He further states that he treats Nair Committee report as valid and it is the basis of their claim. This witness also says that in R.B.I. for Class-III employees there are two unions, one is all India Reserve Bank Employees Association and the other is All India Reserve Bank Workers' Organisation. As per the witness the membership of the organisation is 45% of the total strength of

employees of the Bank. It is stated that the management of the Bank negotiates with the workmen from time to time, but there has been no bipartite agreement with them. The witness states that their organisation has raised the demand for time bound promotion with the management. They also gave two charter of demands in the years 1992 and 1997. On 18-08-2000 a delegation of the workman's organisation was invited by the Governor of R.B.I. for necessary talks. The Governor assured them that he would look into the matter of the workman's demands. He has stated that there is no provision for any promotion or time bound upgradation in Class-III cadre in the Bank. The witness denies that 80% of the officers are drawn from the clerical grade. Their prayer is for removal of stagnation with necessary scope for two time bound promotions and for implementation of the recommendations in the Nair Committee report.

7. MW-01, Ram Rao Udyavar is the Deputy Manager in the Department of Administration and Personnel Manager at Mumbai Central Office of the Bank. He joined the service in R.B.I. in 1970 and was functioning as Coin Note Examiner (CNE) (a Class-III post). Later he got promotion as Staff Officer Grade-A. Then he got another promotion following an interview as Staff Officer Grade-B and thereafter he held the post of Staff Officer Grade-C. Then he became Staff Officer Grade-D where he is now functioning in the Bank. He says that there is sufficient scope for promotion from Class-III posts to Officers' Grade in Class-I. He states that in the Bank after 9 years' work as a Clerk Grade-II one gets a special pay of Clerk Grade-I. Thereafter such clerk can appear for the internal qualifying examination for promotion to higher post. It is stated that there are two methods of promotion, namely, merit channel in which a clerk becomes eligible for promotion after 5 years service and the other is qualifying channel for which there is no prescribed service period. According to him all the posts in Officer Grade-A are earmarked for promotion from clerical grade and the earmarking is 25% for merit channel and 75% for qualifying channel. He states that the service conditions of the employees are guided by the Reserve Bank of India Staff Regulations, 1948 and the administrative circulars issued from time to time. Some of the conditions are also guided by bipartite settlements arrived at from time to time. It is also stated that Regulation 29 provides that all appointments in the Bank shall be at the discretion of the Bank and none can claim it as a matter of right. A code of discipline is also followed in the Bank. This witness further states that the Bank has a recognised union for each class of employees at central level. He also states that the promotion policy of the Bank is revised from time to time and it is done in consultation with the recognised union. The last revision took place in June, 2001. He states that no representation was made by the recognised union for making provision of time bound promotion without consideration of merit or without eligibility test. He further

states that the present union sponsoring this dispute filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Patna High Court, but the said petition was dismissed. Appeal preferred against the said decision was also dismissed by the Division Bench. This witness states that an Officer Grade-A is to supervise the work of the clerical grade employees. He is also required to plan the work and to manage the work in consultation with the superior officer. The post requires managerial skill and the promotion policy has been drafted and revised keeping in view the above aspect as well.

In his cross-examination the witness says that he does not know the total number of Class-III employees in Kolkata; nor can he say off-hand the number of Class-III employees at Mumbai. He states that one study group headed by Mr. T.C. Nair was formed by the Bank to study the promotional prospects and policy, but the witness does not know whether the said study report had been submitted by the study group. It is further stated by the witness that the rules and policies are finalised and formulated by the Governor or the Deputy Governor of R.B.I. and necessary discussions are made by the lower managerial level, but the matter is put-up before the higher authorities and ultimately before the Governor.

8. MW-2, S. Rangarajan is the Assistant General Manager, an Officer in Grade-C of the Bank's Central Office at Mumbai. He joined service on 12-04-1973. Originally he was working as a Clerk-cum-CNE in Grade-II. Thereafter he got three more promotions. He deposes that from clerical posts to officers' posts there are two channels of promotion. First is the qualifying channel and the second is merit channel. The qualifying channel is based on length of service in a particular office. Under merit channel an employee completing 5 years' of service can appear for examination and get promotion. The witness further states that till 1996 there was direct recruitment for the Grade-A Officer and now it is done by promotion. As per this witness even when the direct recruitment was made, channels for promotion were left open and only 10% was recruited directly. There are two promotions in Class-III also, i.e., from Clerk-II to Clerk-I and from Grade-I to Teller or Assistant. There are vacancies earmarked for promotion for Grade-B Officers also. 65% of the posts are earmarked for internal promotion. He also states that the last agreement regarding wage revision was signed between the management and the union in August, 2000. It is further stated that provision is made for stagnation increment also. The witness further states that in August, 2002 the Bank called for applications for promotion from clerical cadre. He also states that time bound promotion would tell upon the efficiency of the working in the Bank. He further states that there is sufficient and adequate promotion prospects available to the workers in the Bank and that the demand of the union is not justified.

In his cross-examination, this witness states that he got his first promotion from merit channel in 1985 in S.O. Grade-A and thereafter got the second promotion in 1995 as S.O. Grade-B then he got promotion to Grade-C in February, 2000. His second promotion was based on interview and personal performance. When he joined the Bank altogether 40 persons were selected along with him at Chennai. 5 to 10 persons got promotion through merit channel and 5 others were directly recruited following their appearance in examination. Others became officers in 1998 through qualifying test. The witness further says that is not aware of the actual strength of the recognised union. He states that to his knowledge the recognised union has not yet demanded time bound promotion. He further states that in the year 1998 an examination was held for considering promotion of some employees who were selected and were promoted periodically. According to the witness the said list is now exhausted and another examination was to be held on 28th December, 2002. For qualifying examination there are three papers, namely, English, R.B.I. functions and R.B.I. Act. The witness further states that 1900 persons applied for appearing in the qualifying examination and apart from this, 2900 persons applied for merit examination. He also states that the total strength of Class-III employees in R.B.I. is about 13000. This witness further states that before 1972 undergraduates were recruited for both cash department and general sides. In general side graduates are also recruited. The promotion policy for the Cash Department for the employees appointed prior to 1972 is as follows :

The initial appointment was as Coin Note Examiner (CNE) Grade-II. Next promotion is Coin Note Examiner (CNE) Grade-I. Then they are promoted as Teller who are promoted as Assistant Treasurers in the Cash Dept. From CNE Grade-II one is promoted to Grade-I on the basis of service according to seniority. Promotion from Grade-I to Teller is based on interview as also service record and seniority. Promotion to Assistant Treasurer from Teller is similar to that of promotion to Teller. Assistant Treasurer in Cash Dept. and S.O. Grade-A in General side discharge the same functions.

This witness states that in the general side promotion takes place from Grade-A to Grade-B and from Grade-B to Grade-C which are based on interview, service record and seniority. He further states that so far as promotion for the undergraduates in the Cash Dept. before 1972 is concerned, the same is entrusted with the Regional Directors of the respective offices whereas the promotion in the general side was entrusted to the R.B.I. Service Board, Mumbai because this selection was on All India basis. This witness further says that he is not aware of the procedure which was being followed in the matter of promotion prior to 1972. As per this witness when an employee is promoted to Grade-I from Grade-II he gets one notional increment. There is system of promotion in

Class-III also which is divided in four groups with different sub-groups. Promotion within the Class-III employees is decided on the basis of performance and seniority. Getting a higher grade such a Class-III employee gets an additional increment. This witness states that he cannot give the details of the procedure of promotion from Grade-C to Grade-D as he deals with the clerical grades only.

9. MW-03, Melvil Luis Fernandes joined the service of the Bank on 29-09-1976 as a Clerk (Coin Note Examiner Grade-II) in Class-III cadre. Now he is the Assistant General Manager being an officer in Grade-C in the Class-I cadre. In the year 1988 he appeared for a written merit examination and was selected in the officers' cadre and thereafter got the post of Assistant Manager in the Bank. In 1997 he was called for an interview for promotion to Grade-B Manager and he passed in the interview and was selected for the said post. In 2002 he was again called for interview for promotion to higher grade, viz. Assistant General Manager in Grade-C. He passed the interview and was selected for the said post. In his tenure in the clerical cadre he got promotion as Clerk Grade-I before his subsequent promotion as an officer. Joining as Grade-II Clerk he got financial benefit after 9 years, i.e., one increment. During his service tenure he got four promotions so far. His service career will be 11 years more from the date of his deposition on 14-01-2004. He aspires to get three more promotions to become Chief General Manager in Grade-F. The witness states that the Bank discharges certain important statutory and sovereign functions such as (i) Regulation of the Bank notes; (ii) Keeping the reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in the country; and (iii) To operate currency and credit system in the country to its advantage. He states that there are three categories of employees in the Bank, namely, Class-IV, Class-III and Class-I. Grade-A is the entry level post in the officers' cadre. 100% vacancies in Grade-A posts are filled up from the Class-III posts on promotion. This witness says that he was in Class-III post and appearing in the merit examination became an officer. It is also stated that for the Grade-A posts 75% of the available vacancies are earmarked for promotion through qualifying channel and the remaining 25% through the merit channel. The senior employees in Class-III can take the qualifying channel. The Class-III employees after 5 years service can avail themselves of the merit channel. This witness further states that to become an officer one has to appear for a written examination through the qualifying channel. For the merit channel also they have to appear in a written examination. The witness states that they screen the employees at different stages to ensure proper functioning of the Bank and discharge of sovereign duties of the Bank. It is stated by the witness that the distinction between the functions of clerks and officers is that the officers are required to take decisions while the clerks are to work according to the job entrusted to them

by the officers. He further states that in the Bank clerks operate computers and the officers also operate computers. Date entry is done by the clerks whereas the officers are required to analyse the data by data processing. Officers are also required at times to do programming which requires system study. This witness further says that they have training colleges both for Class-III employees and officers. However, the colleges are different. Class-III employees get training for being familiar with the departmental work. Training of the officers is made at an entirely different level where the officers' skill and knowledge etc. are developed. There is also a merit channel in the Bank to become a Grade-B employee from Grade-A, apart from the normal channel of promotion. This witness says that Shri J.B. Matre who joined as a Clerk in the Bank is now posted as the Chief General Manager in Grade-F in the Department of Personnel and Administration in the Central Office of the Bank at Mumbai. Shri Maichel Devasayam who joined as a 'C' Grade Clerk in the Bank is now posted as the Chief General Manager. The witness states that he feels that the promotion policy of the Bank provides for adequate career progression. The witness further states that Human Resources Development Department and the Department of Personnel and Administration formulate policies and administer those policies for human resources development. The witness also says that the Bank appoints study groups for reviewing policies of the Bank when required. The recommendations of the study groups, however, are not binding on the Bank. He also states that the dispute raised by the General Secretary of the Reserve Bank of India Staff Organisation is not valid and justified.

In his cross-examination, the witness states that around 5/6 employees in the clerical cadre became officers through merit channel from his batch. In that batch about 100 employees were recruited in Class-III cadre. There is no separate scales for Grade-I and Grade-II Clerks. This witness states that he became a Staff Officer Grade-A after 12 years service. He did not receive any training to prepare himself for becoming an officer. An employee gets officers' training after he becomes an officer from the clerical cadre. This witness further states that before 1996 10% of the vacancies in the officers cadre Grade-A used to be filled in by issuing advertisement from outside where the employees of the R.B.I. could also appear and age relaxation was there. This witness says that there is no time-bound promotion in R.B.I. and that all promotions are to be earned. This witness also states that the demand of the union for time bound promotion is not justified.

10. On behalf of the workmen several documents have been exhibited. Ext. W-1 is the Charter of demands for the year 1992 submitted by the All India Reserve Bank Workers' Organisation. In this charter of demands the union amongst others demanded change in the promotion policy of the Bank. Ext. W-2 is another charter of demands

addressed to the Governor of the Bank signed by the representatives of the five unions including the present Organisation. Ext. W-3 is another similar memorandum of demands. Ext. W-4 is a letter addressed to the Bank by the Organisation for organising a 'Dharna' in support of the demand for time-bound promotion. Ext. W-5 is a representation signed by a number of employees of the Bank at Patna to the Governor of the Bank. Ext. W-6 is the order of the Patna High Court in O.W.I.C. No. 1707 of 1999. Ext. W-7 is the representation of the Organisation at Patna to the Governor of the Bank. Ext. W-7/1 is another letter of the said Organisation to the Governor of the Bank. Ext. W-8 is a letter for submission of memoranda addressed to the Governor by the different unions including the present Organisation. Ext. W-9 is a notice for observing 'Dharna'. Ext. W-10 is a letter addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) by the Organisation. Ext. W-11 is the reply of the management submitted before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Ext. W-11/1 is the rejoinder submitted by the Organisation before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta on the subject. Ext. W-12 is the letter of the Bank addressed to the different officers of the Bank enclosing copies of the two settlements dated 18th August, 2000. Ext. W-13 is the failure of conciliation report. Ext. W-14 is the circular issued by the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. for its employees for grant of one promotion before retirement and the criteria for such promotion have been enumerated in the circular itself. Ext. W-15 is the memorandum issued by the Govt. of West Bengal (Finance Dept. Audit Branch) Modifying the existing career advancement scheme of the State Government employees. Ext. W-16 is the Office memorandum dated 9th August, 1999 issued by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension on the subject of the Assured Career Progression Scheme for the Central Government employees. Ext. W-17 is an extract from NABARD (Staff Rules) 1982 as amended upto 31-12-1997. Ext. W-18 is the report of the Interactive Study Group on Promotion Policy. In the said report the Study Group constituted by the Bank for the purpose recommended amongst others for introduction of notional or personal promotion after an employee puts in stipulated years of service in the Bank.

11. Management also exhibited the following documents. Ext. M-1 is the copy of the order of reference issued by the Govt. of India in the present case. Ext. M-2 is a letter dated 06-03-2000 addressed to the Governor of the Bank raising certain demands. Ext. M-3 is failure of conciliation report dated 19-09-2000. Ext. M-4 is a letter dated 08-05-1972 of the Bank addressed to all the Managers and Departmental Heads regarding combined seniority and Scheme for promotions for Staff Officer Grade-II. A copy of the memorandum of settlement in the matter is also annexed to the letter for circulation.

Ext. M-5 is an Administration Circular dated 13th May, 1972 issued by the Chief Manager of the Bank to the Manager of the Bank enclosing therewith a copy of the scheme for promotion for Staff Officers Grade-II. Ext. M-6 is another Administration Circular dated 13th May, 1972 regarding scheme for combined seniority list and switchover from non-clerical to clerical cadre. Ext. M-7 is the list of Centre-wise strength of Class-III staff of the Bank. Ext. M-8 is a confidential letter of the Bank dated 12th April, 1966 addressed to the Manager by the Chief Officer regarding code of discipline in industry. An annexure enclosed to the letter contains the criteria for recognition of union. Ext. M-9 is the memorandum of settlement between the All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association and the management of Reserve Bank of India dated 18th August, 2000. Ext. M-10 is the Gazette notification of the Award passed by Hon'ble Justice T.L. Venkatarama Aiyar, Arbitrator in relation to the industrial dispute between the Reserve Bank of India and their workmen in Class-II and Class-III. Ext. M-11 is the Gazette notification of the Award passed by the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in Reference No. 2 of 1960 on the Industrial dispute between the Reserve Bank of India and their workmen. Ext. M-12 is the extract from the Gazette of India dated 18-07-1981 wherein the interim Award on settlement of the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in Reference No. NTB-1 of 1979 was published. Ext. M-12/1 is another extract from Gazette of India dated 16-01-1982 wherein the Award part-II of the National Tribunal, Bombay in the said Reference No. NTB-1 of 1979 was published. Ext. M-13 is Administration Circular No. 12 dated 05-06-1986 of the Bank regarding scheme for promotion of Staff Officer Grade-'A'. Ext. M-14 is Administration Circular No. 3 dated 11-09-1998 enclosing the modified scheme for promotion from Class-III to Staff Officer Grade-'A'. Ext. M-15 is Administration Circular No. 11 dated 12-06-2001 enclosing the modified scheme for promotion from Class-III to Staff Officer Grade-'A'. Ext. M-16 is Reserve Bank of India (Staff) Regulations, 1948. Ext. M-17 is the confidential circular of the Bank dated 19-08-2002 regarding departmental examination (qualifying and merit test) for promotion to the posts of Staff Officer Grade-'A'. Panel year 2002.

12. It is stated on behalf of the workmen that they are being deprived by the Bank of getting any promotion or up-lift to their next higher post even after rendering long years of service. It is stated that after serving for more than 35—40 years the workmen retire from the Bank without any promotion. At present 1827 workmen of the Bank at Kolkata are not getting any promotion. 1526 workmen have completed 15 to 20 years of service without any promotion. It is stated by the Organisation that the workmen have sufficient educational background and are eligible to hold higher posts in the Bank. It is stated that the workmen are losing all initiative encouragement in

performing day-to day work owing to lack of scope for promotion and they are suffering from frustration as a consequence. They are stagnating in the same post for years together and serving the Bank without any aspiration. According to the Organisation they are entitled to higher post. It is stated on behalf of the workmen that time-bound promotion is in vogue in the Central Govt., Govt. of West Bengal and also in different public sector undertakings like NABARD, New India Assurance Co. Ltd., State Bank of India and other commercial banks. It is further stated that time-bound promotion is in existence in the Bank itself in its Issue Dept. (Cash). The Organisation made a written representation before the Governor of the Bank, but the management having been adamant did never extend their cooperation for meeting the aforesaid demand of the workmen. The Organisation had no other alternative but to approach the conciliation officer by raising an industrial dispute and hence the present reference. The Organisation prays for an Award declaring that the action of the management of the Bank in not granting time-bound promotion to the workmen is illegal and unjustified.

13. The management challenges the present reference stating that the present dispute is not an 'industrial dispute' within the meaning of Section (2k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as the present dispute according to the management has not been espoused by a substantial number of workmen in Class-III cadre. Management further alleges that the Organisation is unrecognised and un-representative. The Organisation states that the management's plea that the present dispute has not been espoused by a substantial number of workmen is not sustainable. It is stated by the organisation that their membership strength is 45% of the total strength of employees in the Bank. It is stated by the Organisation that if 43% or 45% membership of the union amongst the Class-III employees is not considered to be substantial, what would be the substantial membership. It is stated by the witness WW-2 that the union has the support of 45% of the workmen in the industry. It has also sufficient following and representative character and as such, it is the case of the Organisation that it has representative character and full competence to raise the present dispute under Section (2k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Organisation has cited the case of S.K. Verma vs. Mahesh Chandra (1983-II-LLJ 429 SC) in support of their contention in this regard. In the aforesaid Supreme Court decision it has been observed by the Apex Court that three preliminary objections are raised by all employers, particularly public sector corporations whenever an industrial dispute is referred to a Tribunal for adjudication. One objection is that there is no industry; the second is that there is no industrial dispute and the third that the workmen are no workmen. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further observed that it is a pity that when the Central

Govt. in all solemnity refers an industrial dispute for adjudication, a public sector corporation which is an instrumentality of the State, instead of welcoming a decision by the Tribunal on merits so as to absolve itself of any charge of being a bad employer or of victimisation etc. should attempt to evade decision on merits by raising such objections and, never thereby satisfied, carry the matter often times to the High Court and to the Supreme Court, wasting public time and money. In view of the above the organisation states that the contention raised by the management that the present dispute is not an industrial dispute is liable to be rejected in limine and the matter should be considered on merits.

14. The rationale behind allowing time-bound promotion is that due to shortage of higher posts majority of the employees cannot be promoted higher-up, but they possess quality, qualifications and experience for getting promoted to higher posts. Some of the posts where the employees are working may also be isolated and in such cases, there is no scope for promotion at all during their entire service period. In such a situation, the employees have to work in the same post getting frustrated and losing innovative skills. Since every employee cannot be given reasonable opportunity and scope for promotion in normal course, after completion of certain years of service, on a total evaluation of the service already rendered by him, he is given the next higher pay scale so that the concerned employee could be given some financial benefits of the higher post although it cannot be said to be a promotion in real sense.

15. The management in its written statement cited the following three decisions which in fact support the claim of the Organisation regarding the grant of time-bound promotion to the Class-III employees of the Bank :

- (i) Ram Pukar Singh & Ors. V. Heavy Engineering Corpn. reported in (1994) 2 CLR 1029 SC.
- (ii) Patna University etc. V. Awadh Kishore Pd. Yadav reported in (1994) 2 CLR 24 SC : (1994) Suppl. (2) SCC 250.
- (iii) Dwijen Chandra Sarkar & Anr. V. Union of India reported in 1999-I-LLJ 338 SC.

In the case reported in (1994) 2 CLR 1029 SC the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that time-bound promotion could be given on or after completion of certain years of service to the holders of the posts or grade *whether these are promotional posts or not*. Time-bound promotees may carry the designation as well as the salary of the promotional posts although they would continue to do the work of the post in which they were working, if there were no vacancies in the promotional posts.

In the case reported in (1994) Suppl. (2) SCC 250 it has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that

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personal promotion under the time-bound promotion scheme cannot be treated at par with the promotion from a lower post to a higher post, where not only seniority but even merit has to be examined by a duly constituted committee.

In the case reported in 1999-I-LLJ 338 (SC) it has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that where there are a large number of employees in any department or where the employees are not likely to get their promotions in the near future because of their comparatively low position in the seniority list, the Govt. found it necessary that in order to remove frustration the employees are to be given higher grade in terms of emoluments *while retaining them in the same category*. This is what generally known as time-bound promotion and such a time-bound promotion does not affect normal seniority of those higher-ups.

16. The above three Apex Court decisions make it clear that the system of time bound promotion is in vogue in different organisations including the Central Government and State Governments and the reason behind the introduction of such a time-bound promotion is widely known. Following the principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, according to the Organisation, the management of the Bank should have introduced time-bound promotion to its Class-III employees in general. It is submitted by the Organisation that instead of doing what the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed, the management of the Bank is trying to avoid its liability and responsibility by one pretext or the other.

17. It is further submitted by the Organisation that time-bound promotion is also available in the Bank itself. The witness WW-1, Nagendra Nath Das deposed in his testimony that in the Cash Dept. of the R.B.I. the principle of time-bound promotion was applicable. There was no cross-examination of this statement made by this witness. It is stated on behalf of the workmen that the management is now estopped from contending that time-bound promotion cannot be introduced in the Bank as it is already in vogue in the Cash Dept. of the Bank. The Organisation submits that in view of the above it is clear that the Class-III employees of the Bank in general are being discriminated and victimised. The management on one hand is providing time-bound promotion to a section of workmen, i.e., employees in the Cash Dept. and on the other, they are depriving the concerned Class-III employees of getting the said benefit. The organisation submits that in such circumstances the management should be directed to introduce time-bound promotion to all the Class-III employees of the Bank.

18. It is submitted on behalf of the workmen that the management tried to create confusion by putting some questions to WW-1 in order to suggest that one promotion would be available to the Class-III employees within their

cadre from Grade-II to Grade-I. It also tried to prove through the evidence of MW-2 that this witness got two promotions even in Class-III, i.e., from Clerk Grade-II to Clerk Grade-I and from Grade-I to Teller or Assistant. But, this witness, according to the Organisation, admitted in his cross-examination that there is no time-bound promotion policy in the Bank. MW-3 in his examination in chief also states that during his tenure in the clerical cadre he got promotion in the same cadre as a Clerk Grade-I before his subsequent promotion as an officer and after joining the post of Grade-II Clerk, he got financial benefit after 9 years, i.e., one increment. In this connection, WW-1, Shri Das in his deposition states that after 14 years of service they reach the pay of Rs. 7,000 which is the starting pay of the officers. They demanded the scale of Rs. 7300 to Rs. 14900 which is the scale of the Assistant Managers. He further deposed that they prayed for introduction of time-bound promotion on completion of 15 years of service and thereafter following 20 years' service. WW-2, Shri Ojha demanded provision for making promotion of Class-III employees who had rendered service of 15 years should get the Class-I scale on the analogy that after 14 years one reaches the starting pay of an officer. He states that the qualifications for both the officers and clerks are the same. This witness further states that in some of the organisations manating from Reserve Bank of India the persons appointed alongwith other persons in the R.B.I. got promotion as officers so far as the promotion policy of the Bank is concerned there is regional imbalance in the matter of promotion. This witness in his cross-examination stated that a Study Group has been formed in the R.B.I. to interact with the workers. The witness denies that he is deposing without any valid reason.

19. Regarding the evidence of MW-1, Ram Udyavar the Organisation states that this witness was appointed in the Bank to a Class-III post in the year 1970 and he is now the Deputy General Manager, but he has not stated when he was first promoted to officer's cadre and when and in what fashion he got his subsequent promotions. According to the Organisation the evidence of this MW-1 are just surmises and conjectures and these are unworthy of consideration.

20. The Organisation points out the evidence of MW-2, S. Rangrajan and states that he joined the service of the Bank on 12-04-1973 as a Clerk-cum-CNE in Grade-II. He got three promotions. He states that from Clerks to Officers there are two channels of promotion, i.e. (i) qualifying channel which is based on length of service in a particular office and (ii) merit channel under which one who completes 5 years of service can appear in the examination to get promotion. According to this witness time-bound promotion tells upon the efficiency of the working in the Bank. In his view there is sufficient and adequate promotion prospects available to the workers in this Bank. In his corss-examination he states that he got

his first promotion in the year 1985 through merit channel and then got second promotion and third promotion in the years 1995 and 2000. Thus, this witness got first promotion after 12 years through merit channel, second promotion after 10 years and third promotion after 5 years. The position is thus made clear in the cross-examination of MW-2. It appears that alongwith him altogether 40 persons were recruited and 5 to 10 persons of them got promotion through merit channel, out of whom 5 persons were directly recruited and the other persons became officers in the year 1998. According to the Organisation they became officers after 25 years after their initial appointment.

The Organisation also points out the evidence of MW-3, Melvil Luis Fernandes who joined the service of the Bank on 29-09-1976 as a Clerk-cum-Coin Note Examiner Grade-II in class-III cadre. He is at present Assistant General Manager. In the year 1988 he got promotion as Assistant Manager through merit channel. He got two other promotions in the years 1997 and 2002. It is stated by him that 100% vacancies of entry level officers' posts are filled-up from Class-III employees on promotion, out of which 75% of the posts are earmarked for qualifying channel. The remaining 25% of the posts are for merit channel. He also named the persons who initially joined as Clerk, but were promoted to the post of Chief General Manager of the Bank. This witness states that the promotion policy of the Bank provides for adequate career progression. This witness further states that after 12 years he became Staff Officer Grade-A. He got promotion through merit channel and not through qualifying channel. In the light of the evidence of this witness it is submitted on behalf of the workmen that if a promotee takes 12 years for his promotion through merit channel, then for promotion through qualifying channel a promotee has to take many more years. In such view of the matter, it is urged that the existing promotion policy of the Bank does not provide sufficient and adequate promotional prospects to the Class-III employees and it is a fit case for granting time-bound promotion to the said employees.

21. The Organisation lastly relied on the decision in the case of Raghunath Pd. Singh v. Secretary, Home (Police) Deptt., Govt. of Bihar reported in AIR 1988 SC 1033. In this case absence of promotional prospects in public service has been deprecated by the Apex Court. In the said decision it has been observed that reasonable promotional opportunities should be available in every wing of public service and that generates efficiency in service and fosters the appropriate attitude to grow for achieving excellence in service. It has been further observed that in the absence of promotional prospects the service is bound to degenerate and stagnation kills the desire to serve properly.

22. It is submitted by the management that there is no need for introduction of time-bound promotion as ample opportunities are available to the Class-III employees for promotion within the cadre and also from the officers' cadre. These cadres can be classified into four categories, namely, (a) within the cadre; (b) merit based (fast track); (c) seniority cum suitability based channel; and (d) promotional avenues for non-clerical/technical cadres. Class-III employees of the Bank who join as Clerk Grade-II/Clerk-cum-Coin Note Examiner Grade-II are promoted to the post of Clerk Grade-I/Clerk-cum-Coin Note Examiner Grade-I as and when vacancies arise. Grade-II employees who could not be promoted even after 9 years service are granted one notional increment. Within the clerical cadre there is one promotional post which is from Clerk Grade-II to Clerk Grade-I. They get special pay which involves certain jobs of higher level than that of Grade-II. In the event of delay in securing promotion beyond 9 years as per seniority all employees in Group-A of the cadre are given special pay and they are brought upto the pay level of Grade-I. This is done to mitigate the frustration and to motivate and enhance the level of working among the Class-III employees. According to the management this constitutes time-bound promotion in the career of the Class-III employees in Group-A.

23. On behalf of the management it is also submitted that the employees who aspire for promotion at various centres and have inclination of career progression in service there is provision for fast track scheme which has been introduced in the Bank on the basis of merit-based selection. Non-clerical or technical staff who have put in 5 years of service are allowed to appear for the examination for promotion to Officer Grade-A post. At present 25% of the vacancies of the Staff Officer Grade-A have been earmarked for being filled up through this merit-based channel. There is a provision for seniority-cum-suitability based test for promotion. Under that scheme seniority of clerical employees is reckoned centrewise locally. The Bank has offices/branches at about 20 centres in the country. All employees securing a prescribed minimum marks are empanelled for promotion. The vacancies allotted for this channel are 75% and the remaining 25% are earmarked for merit channel. As the seniority position and vacancies position are centre-specific, the waiting period for appearing for the departmental examination and actual promotion varies from centre to centre. Regarding non-clerical/technical cadre, it is stated that these cadres have separate seniority and exclusive promotion avenues commensurate with the scope for supervision and strength in the cadres. Stenographers are promoted as Private Secretaries; Tellers become Assistant Treasurers; Junior Engineers become Assistant Managers (Technical); Hindi Translators become Assistant Managers (Raj Bhasha) etc. Class-III employees who fulfil the minimum eligibility criteria apply

for direct recruitment post in the Officer Grade-B. Nearly 80% of the officers are drawn from the clerical cadre through various promotion schemes. Direct recruitment at Grade-A level has been dispensed with to facilitate promotional opportunities to Class-III cadre. For providing further promotional avenues for staff candidates 65% of the vacancies in Grade-B are filled up by promotion of entirely staff candidates. It is stated that recently promotions in the Cash Department have been substantially augmented through upgradation of certain Class-III posts to officers' cadre and this has speeded up the promotions in the cadre. In view of the above, it is submitted by the management that the promotional avenues provided by the Bank cannot be said to be inadequate.

24. According to the management time taken for promotion based on seniority-cum-suitability within the cadre and to officers' cadre is not uniform. It is also pointed out that the Bank revised its scheme of promotion which came into effect in September, 1998. The salient features of the revised scheme is that out of the vacancies estimated for a panel year at a centre, 77.5% vacancies were allocated to the qualifying channel and the balance 22.5% vacancies were allocated to the merit channel. This has been revised to 75% for qualifying channel and 25% for merit channel from 2002 onwards. It is further stated that the qualifying channel comprises (a) freshers including those who have completed specified years of service in Class-III to the extent of twice the number of vacancies notified to be filled from the centre-wise qualifying panels; (b) repeaters; (c) other employees who have completed 28 years of service in Class III but are not included under (a) and (b) as stated above and (d) SC/ST employees falling within the extended zone of consideration of thrice the number of vacancies notified for being filled from the qualifying panel. All employees of Class-III who have completed 5 years of service will be eligible under the merit channel. There will be a written test for necessary selection.

25. Out of the several decisions cited on behalf of the management the decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in (1994) 2 CLR 1029 SC, (1994) Suppl. (2) SCC 250 and 1999-I-LLJ-338 SC are on the point at issue and the same have already been discussed. Rest of the decisions is not relevant for the purpose of the present case.

26. It is stated on behalf of the management that promotion is exclusively a management function. It is stated that the contesting union failed to establish before this Tribunal that there has been victimisation of an individual employee or group of employees. It is further stated by the management that an industrial dispute can be raised only in respect of promotion of an individual employee and that too only when the management has been acted by malicious consideration. It is also stated by

the management that it is not open to the Tribunal to give any direction in regard to promotions, however wide may be the terms of reference. It is further stated by the management that during the pendency of the dispute before this Tribunal promotions taken through qualifying channel by two cited witnesses out of the five witnesses proposed to have been examined on behalf of the Organisation on 15-10-2003. It is stated on behalf of the management that adequate promotional avenues to Class-III employees of the Bank have been reasonably provided. The Bank has also notified 167 vacancies for the panel year 2003 for Class-III employees who will become officers in Grade-A. It is stated by the management that the action of the Bank in not granting the time-bound promotion to Class-III employees of the Bank is legal and justified.

27. The point urged by the management is that the present dispute is not an 'industrial dispute' within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act as the Organisation which raised the present dispute is an unrecognised union and therefore the present organisation does not have representative character to espouse the dispute on behalf of the workmen of the Bank. In my opinion, the management is a liberty to recognise any particular trade union as per its policy, but that does not preclude any other trade union functioning in the industry to raise any industrial dispute, if it has substantial following amongst the workmen in that industry. In this case evidence of WW-2, Shri Ojha proves that this organisation enjoys support of at least 43% of the workmen. Therefore, the Organisation which espoused the present dispute on behalf of the workmen cannot be said to be of unrepresentative character. In such view of the matter, I find that the present dispute is a properly raised industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

28. From the evidence adduced by the parties in this case it is clear that a Class-III employee generally takes at least a period of 12 years to get his first promotion even through merit channel. Therefore, the time will be much more in case of promotion for such Class-III employees through qualifying channel because it is based on seniority amongst other criteria. The second promotion also takes at least 10 years for the merit channel. On the same analogy, for the qualifying channel time for getting second promotion would be more than 10 years. Management in its argument states that WW-1, Shri Das has been promoted to the post of Staff Officer Grade-A through qualifying channel on 15th October, 2003 and from the undisputed evidence of WW-1 it appears that he was appointed in the year 1972. So, WW-1, Shri Das got his first promotion after about 31 years through qualifying channel. WW-02, Shri Ojha was appointed in the year 1982 and till date of his deposition on 08-01-2002, i.e., even after about 20 years, he could not get any promotion. Management, on the other hand, failed to supply any

information regarding the time generally taken by a Class III employee for getting promotion through qualifying channel. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is adequate and sufficient scope for promotion for the Class-III employees in the Bank. In such situation, the concerned workmen will naturally face stagnation in the cadre and may also get frustrated. In the light of above evidence this Tribunal is of the view that it is a fit case for introduction of time-bound promotion.

29. It is well-settled that nobody can claim promotion as a matter of right. It is also well-settled position of law that for promotion vacancy in the higher post is essential. But, time-bound promotion is different from normal promotion. Time-bound promotion can be given on completion of certain years of service to the holders of the posts whether these are promotional posts or not. Time-bound promotion scheme cannot be treated at part with the promotion from a lower post to a higher post. In case the employees in any particular establishment are not likely to get their promotions in the near future because of their comparatively low position in the seniority list, in order to remove frustration, the employees are given a higher grade in terms of emoluments while retaining them in the same category. In this connection, it is to be noted, however, that in the present case there is only one pay scale available for the Class-III employees in the Bank and the next higher pay scale available is that of Officer's pay. It is also to be noted that for the Officers promotions are to be earned by showing skills and managerial and supervisory capacity.

30. In view of what has been stated above, I am to hold that the action of the Reserve Bank of India in not granting time-bound promotion to its Class-III employees is illegal and unjustified, Class-III employees of the Bank are entitled to get time-bound promotion. Accordingly, the management of the Reserve Bank of India is directed to grant financial benefits for the post of Staff Officer Grade-A to its Class-III employees who have completed 15 years of service without any promotion with effect from the date of this Award. This time-bound promotion, however, shall be subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) It is merely placement in the higher pay scale for grant of financial benefits to the concerned employees on personal basis and shall, therefore, neither amount to functional/regular promotion nor would require creating of new posts for the purpose;
- (b) Financial benefits under this time-bound promotion shall be granted from the date of completion of the eligibility period of 15 years or from the date of this Award whichever is later;
- (c) Fulfilment of requisite educational qualification for the post of Staff Officer

Grade-A and also satisfactory service record;

- (d) The financial benefits under this time-bound promotion shall be purely personal to the employee and shall have no relevance to his seniority position. As such, there shall be no additional financial benefits for the senior employees on the ground that the junior employees in the grade have got higher pay scale under the time-bound promotion;
- (e) Under this time-bound promotion pay of an employee shall be fixed as if he is promoted to the higher scale on regular basis. The financial benefits allowed under time bound promotion shall be final and no pay fixation benefit shall accrue to the concerned employee at the time of first regular promotion, i.e. posting against a functional post in the higher grade;
- (f) Grant of higher pay scale shall be conditional to the fact that a Class-III employee while accepting the said benefits, shall be deemed to have been given his unqualified acceptance for the first regular promotion subsequently. In case he refuses to accept higher post on first regular promotion, he shall be reverted back to his pay scale of clerical cadre; and
- (g) Under the time-bound promotion concerned employees are given financial benefits related to higher post. It does not confer any privileges or higher status related to the higher post.

31. This Tribunal, however, deprecates the use of the Organisation's intemperate language and it is expected that henceforth they will behave while taking part in the proceedings before the Tribunal.

32. The reference is answered accordingly.

HARISHIKESH BANERJI, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,
The 10th March, 2005.

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1326.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/267/94-आई. आर. (बी-II)]
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 2005

S.O. 1326.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 20/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-03-2005.

[No. L-12012/267/94-IR (B-II)]
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/20/95

Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding officer.

The Secretary,
M.P. Bank Employees Association,
C/o Punjab National Bank,
Nagpur Road, Jabalpur . . . Union/Workman

Versus

The Assistant General Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
Post Box No. 4112, Ashram Road,
Opp. Nehru Bridge,
Ahmedabad . . . Management

AWARD

Passed on this 28th day of February, 2005

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/267/94/IR.B.-II dated 12-1-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank Ahmedabad/Jabalpur in imposing the penalty of stoppage of 2 future increments on Shri K.W. Dekate, clerk vide their order dated 23-6-90 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to ?”

2. After the reference order was received, it was duly registered and notices were issued to the parties. On 12-6-95, next date 12th July 1995 was fixed for filing statement of claim by the workman. On this date, the workman was represented by the counsel but did not file any statement of claim. Thereafter a number of dates were fixed for filing statement of claim by workman but he failed to file the same. Again notices were issued to the workman for filing the statement of claim by registered post. But inspite of sufficient service of notice, the Union/

workman failed to appear and file the statement of claim. It clearly indicates that the workman has no interest in prosecuting the case.

3. Under the above circumstances. No Dispute Award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. The copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1327.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 105/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/36/97-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 2005

S.O. 1327.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 105/98) of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of Punjab National Bank and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 16-03-2005.

[No. L-12011/36/97-IR (B-II)]
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI RAJESH KUMAR, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH

CASE No. I.D. 105/98

B.S. Houndal, through New Bank of India,
Employees Union,
The President, NBI Employees Union,
EG810A Mohalla,
Gobindgarh, Jalandhar . . . Applicant

Versus

Punjab National Bank,
The General Manager,
PNB, Zonal Office Feroze Gandhi Market,
Ludhiana . . . Respondent

REPRESENTATIVE

For the workman : Shri D.P. Tank.
For the management : Shri Lamber Chand

AWARD

Passed on 18-2-2005

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide notification No. L-12011/36/97/IR. (B.-II) Dated 15th of May 1998 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank in stopping the increments with cumulative effect in respect of Shri B.S. Houndal is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled and from what date ?”

1. On the request of both the parties case taken up in Lok Adalat for settlement/disposal. Statement of A/R of workman recorded on SA. The representative of the workman made a statement to withdraw the present reference in the Lok Adalat as the case has been settled. In view of the statement of the rep. of the workman and management having no objection the reference is returned to Central Govt. as withdrawn. Central Govt. be informed File be consigned to record.

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

Announced.
18-2-2005

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1328.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

“जिला मेदक में हतनूर मण्डल के राजस्व ग्राम बोरपटला के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/12/05-एस.एस.-1]
के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1328.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State

Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

“The areas falling within the Revenue village Borapatla of Hatnoor mandal in Medak District.”

[No. S-38013/12/2005-S.S-I]
K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1329.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

“जिला चित्तूर के कुराबलकोटा मण्डल में राजस्व ग्राम अनगल्लू तथा मडनापल्ली मण्डल में राजस्व ग्राम कोंडामरीपल्ली के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/13/05-एस.एस.-1]
के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

“The areas falling within the Revenue village of Kondamarripali of Madanapalli Mandal and Angallu of Kurabalakota Mandal in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/13/2005-S.S-I]
K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1330.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“चित्तूर जिले के तिरुपति (शहरी) मण्डल के तिरुपति राजस्व ग्राम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले तिरुमांला एवं अन्य निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/14/05-एस. एस.-I]
के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1330.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :—

“Tirumala and other peripheral areas falling within the Revenue village of Tirupathi in Tirupathi (Urban) Mandal of Chittoor District.”

[No. S-38013/14/05-S. S. I.]
K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1331.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् बसन्तनगर के आसन्न क्षेत्र :

“जिला करीम नगर में कामनपुर मण्डल के राजस्व ग्राम कन्नल और उसके साथ छोटेगाँव कन्नल टॉडा, बस स्टाप और पुलिस स्टेशन बसन्तनगर, स्टाफ कालोनी बसन्त नगर, धर्मराम क्रासिंग रोड, राघवपुरम रेलवे स्टेशन, बोदागुत्तापल्ली और बी. सी.

कालोनी, नक्कीरेडीपल्ले, शलपल्ले और कोटपल्ली के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/15/05-एस. एस.-I]
के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV [except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force] and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :—

BASANTH NAGAR OUTSKIRTS

“The areas falling under the Revenue Village Kannal alongwith its hamlets Kannal Tanda, Bus Stop & Police Station of Basanthnagar, Staff Colony of Basanthnagar, Dharamaram X-Road, Raghavpuram Railway Station, Bodaguttapalli & B. C. Colony, Nakkireddipalle, Shalapalle and Kothapalli of Kamanpur Mandal in Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/15/05-S. S. I.]
K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1332.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध मेघालय राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“बार्निहाट क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत बार्निहाट राजस्व सर्किल के राजस्व ग्राम-रंगसाकोना, आमजोक, तामोलकुची, नोरभंग, बासन्तीबारी, राजाबागान, 13 माइल, 14 माइल एवं 15 माइल के क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/16/05-एस. एस.-I]
के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1332.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State

Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV [except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Meghalaya namely :—

“Areas comprising the Revenue Villages of Rangsakona, Anjok, Tamulkuchi, Norbhong, Basanti Bari, Raja Bagan, 13th Mile, 14th Mile and 15th Mile in Byrnihat revenue circle under Byrnihat area.”

[No. S-38013/16/05-S. S. I.]
K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1333.—जबकि भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त प्रतिष्ठान कहा गया है) ने उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 39) (इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा-5 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान किये जाने हेतु आवेदन किया है;

और जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सय में, भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स कर्मचारी उपदान निधि नियमों के अन्तर्गत देय उपदान लाभ, जो कि उपदान लाभों के संबंध में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के लिए लागू है, उक्त कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त लाभों से कम लाभदायक नहीं है;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की दिनांक 08-11-2000 की अधिसूचना का का. आ. 2586 के क्रम में केन्द्र सरकार उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन 29-11-2004 से पांच वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के प्रचालन से छूट प्रदान करती है; अर्थात् :—

- (i) यदि भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स कर्मचारी उपदान निधि नियमों के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में कोई विवाद उत्पन्न होता है तो उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी और अपीलीय प्राधिकारी के पास उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार हस्तक्षेप करने और निर्धारित की शक्तियां होंगी; और
- (ii) केन्द्रीय सरकार की लिखित पूर्वानुमति के बिना भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड कर्मचारी उपदान निधि में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा।

[संख्या एस-42014/05/2004-एस. एस.-II]
संयुक्ता राय, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S.O. 1333.—Whereas the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) has applied for exemption under sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (39 of 1972) (hereinafter after referred to as the said Act) :

And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the gratuity benefit payable under the Bharat Heavy Electricals Employees' Gratuity Fund Rules as applicable to the employees of the said establishment with respect to gratuity benefits are not less favourable to the said employees than those conferred under the said Act :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the said Act, and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S. O. No. 2586 dated 8-11-2000 the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of the provisions of the said Act for a further period of five years with effect from 29-11-2004, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) If any dispute arises with regard to the implementation of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Employees' Gratuity Fund Rules, the Controlling Authority and Appellate Authority under the said Act shall have the power to intervene and determine it, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act; and
- (ii) No change in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund shall be made without prior permission in writing of the Central Government.

[File No. S-42014/05/2004-S. S. II]
SANJUKTA RAY, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1334.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 144/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/32/2001-आई. आर. (सी-I)]
एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1334.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 144/

2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-04-05.

[No. L-20012/32/2001-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/S. 10(1)(d)(2A) of I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 144 of 2001

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bararee Colliery of M/s. B. C. C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT :

Shri S. Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : None.

For the Workmen : None

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated. the 2nd March, 2005

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/32/2001-C-I, dated 18/24-5-2001 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-section-(2A) of Section-10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether not providing employment to the dependant of Late Rahim Bux by the management of Bararee Colliery of M/s. BCCL on compassionate ground is legal and justified ? If not, what order is necessary ?"

2. A petition has been filed on behalf of the workman by the sponsoring union praying therein to withdraw the case as they are not interested to pursue the case further. Therefore, it seems that neither the concerned workman nor the sponsoring union is interested to proceed with the present industrial dispute.

3. In such circumstances, I render a 'No Dispute' award in the present reference case.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1335.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 103/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/98/99-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1335.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 103/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-05

[No. L-20012/98/99-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/S. 10(1)(d)(2A) of I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 103 of 1999

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sijua Area of M/s. B.C.C.L.

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT :

Shri S. Prasad, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : None.

For the Workmen : Sri Suresh Paswan, concerned workman.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, the 2nd March, 2005

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/98/99-IR(C-1), dated 4-6-1999 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL in not regularising Sri Suresh Paswan as Haul Pack Operator is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. The dispute has been settled amicably by both the parties outside the Tribunal. A memorandum of settlement has been filed duly signed by both the parties. I have gone through the terms of settlement and find that the same are fair and reasonable.

3. Accordingly, I pass an award on the basis of terms and conditions laid down in the memorandum of settlement. The memorandum of settlement shall form part of the Award.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD.

Reference case no. 103/99

Employers in relation to the management of Sendra Bansjora Colliery under Sijua Area of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

AND

Their workman

The humble joint petition of settlement on behalf of the employee/management and union/their workman namely Sri Suresh Paswan of Sendra Bansjora Colliery most respectfully sheweth :—

(1) That, the Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide their notification no. L-20012/98-99-IR (C-1), dated 4-6-1999 referred the dispute to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad for adjudication with the following schedule.

"Whether the action of the management of Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL in not regularising Sri Suresh Paswan as Haul Pack Opr. is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

(2) That, during the pendency of aforesaid dispute the workman concerned approached the management for settlement of the dispute and the workman concerned submitted his option/consent to accept Excavation grade 'D' w.e.f. 1-1-2002 notionally and the matter was

discussed at length and after prolonged discussion both the parties agreed to settle their dispute on the following terms and conditions :—

Terms of Settlement

- (a) That, it has been agreed that Sri Suresh Paswan, the concerned worker shall be regularised as Dumper Opr. in Excavation category 'D' w.e.f. 1-1-2002 notionally without any back wages.
- (b) That, it has been agreed that the concerned workman shall be paid monetary benefit from the date of issue of the order of regularisation.
- (c) That, the settlement will be treated as full and final in respect of all claim arising out of the Industrial dispute referred to above and no further claim will be made by the workman upon the management in this regard.
- (d) That, the parties shall jointly file a copy of settlement before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad with a prayer to treat the dispute mutually resolved and for giving a consent award in terms thereof.
- (e) That in acceptance of the terms and conditions of this memorandum of settlement both the parties have given their signature to this memorandum of settlement on the day of 2004.

On behalf of
management

On behalf of workman,

Sd/-
1. (A. K. Singh)
General Manager,
Sijua Area

Sd/-
(1) (Nagendra Verma)
Area Secretary, BCKU

Sd/-
2. (P. L. Vayas)
Project Officer
Sendra Bansjora Cally

Sd/-
(2) (Suresh Paswan)
Workman

Sd/-
3. (B. P. Jaiswal)
Dy. C. P. M.,
Sijua Area

Sd/-
4. (Anar Prasanna)
Personnel Manager (IR)
Sijua Area.

Part of the Award
Sd/-
Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1336.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 240/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/20/99-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1336.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 240/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-04-05.

[No. L-20012/20/99-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 240 of 1999

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Kusunda Area No. VI of M/s. B. C. C. Ltd. and
their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the management : Ld. Advocate Mr. S.
N. Ghosh

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, the 21st February, 2005

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute

to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/20/99-IRC-I dated 04-06-99.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area while giving service to Sri Khol Bahara (B.F.) under V. R. S. (F) Scheme, in taking undertaking for giving piece-rated job at the time of appointment is fair and justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to ?"

2. The management after filing written statement submitted that the concerned workman was appointed by them in place of his mother Darasmati (B. P.) who was a permanent wagon loader at Ghansar Colliery and who opted for V. R. S. (F) Scheme 1995. They submitted that after acceptance of VRS of his mother the concerned workman being her son got his appointment as piece-rated underground miner/loader as per VRS(F) Scheme. They submitted that a large number of female employees opted for the V.R.(F) Scheme of the management and all their nominated sons got their appointment as piece rated underground miner/loader and to that effect they did not raise any objection as the very terms and conditions of the scheme depicts that the person taking employment shall have to give an undertaking that he will not claim for any conversion to time-rated/monthly rated job on any pretext at a later date. They submitted that knowing fully well of the terms and conditions of the scheme the mother of the concerned workman opted for V.R.(F) and simultaneously introduced her son for his employment. The concerned workman joined his service in place of his mother on 15-07-95, after giving due undertaking as required under the scheme and thereafter worked on the same job for more than two and half years without raising any objection. They alleged that he in collusion with the sponsoring union raised an industrial dispute before ALC(C), Dhanbad with a view to get undue favour. They submitted that the claim of the concerned workman is absolutely unjustified and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

It transpires from the record that in spite of giving several opportunity the sponsoring union failed to submit any written statement on behalf of the concerned workman. Accordingly the case was fixed for ex parte hearing.

3. POINTS TO BE DECIDED :

"Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area while giving service to Sri Khol Bahara (B. F.) under V.R.S.(F) Scheme, in taking undertaking for giving piece-rated job at the time of appointment is fair and justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to ?"

FINDING WITH REASONS :

4. In course of hearing the representative of the management declined to adduce any oral evidence to substantiate their claim. On the contrary they relied on the documents which have been submitted on their part. As neither the concerned workman nor the sponsoring union appeared and also they have even failed to submit written statement, there was no scope to consider their claim.

Considering the facts disclosed in the written statement submitted by the management there is no dispute to hold that Smt. Sarasmati (B. P.) was a permanent wagon loader at Dhansar Colliery. It is admitted fact that the concerned workman Sri Khol Bahara (B. P.) is son of the said Dharsmati.

It has been disclosed by the management that they in the 1995 launched V.R. (F) Scheme for a period of six months with the object to rationalise/improve the manpower structure and also for generating a productive labour force against such female employers who are not being gainfully employed. As per the said scheme a female employee may retire in favour of her major son above the age of 18 years subject to condition that he may be considered suitable and fit for employment.

They submitted that in response to that scheme said Smt. Darasmati (B. P.) submitted her application for V. R. along with relevant papers for employment of her son Khol Bahara in her place. As the concerned workman was considered suitable and fit necessary letter of appointment was issued to him for the post of piece rated miner/loader.

They alleged that after rendering his service for more than two and half years as piece rated miner/loader the concerned workman raised the present dispute through sponsoring union. It has been categorically submitted by the management that as per clause six of the said V. R. Scheme the nominee son of the retiring female employee will be offered employment only as P. R. underground miner/loader. They further submitted relying on clause seven of the V. R. Scheme that the dependent son should give an undertaking in writing that he will not press/claim for conversion to time rated or monthly rated job on any pretext at a later date.

It is the contention of the management that Smt. Darasmati (B. P.) being fully conversant with all the conditions as laid down in the said scheme not only submitted her resignation but also introduced her son i.e., the concerned workman for his employment. Management further submitted that the concerned workman also made a declaration to the effect that he will not claim for conversion to time rated or monthly rated job in future. I have considered the application form duly filled in and submitted by Smt. Darasmati (B. P.) and also declaration

made by the concerned workman. There is no dispute to hold that abiding by the terms and conditions laid down in clauses under VR(F) Scheme said Smt. Darasmati (B. P.) submitted application for acceptance of her resignation introducing her son i.e., the concerned workman for her employment. It is also clear that the concerned workman being well conversant with the clauses of said V. R. (F) Scheme submitted his declaration not only to work as piece rated miner/loader but also give an undertaking not to place his claim for time rated or monthly rated. It is also clear that after giving the said declaration management issued letter of appointment to him and accepting the same he joined to his work as piece rated miner/loader.

The V. R. (F) Scheme launched by the management speaks clearly that the nominee son of the retiring female employee will be offered employment only as piece rated underground miner/loader.

There is no dispute to hold that abiding by the terms and conditions of the V. R. (F) Scheme said Darasmati (B. P.) submitted her application and also introduced her son, i.e., the concerned workman for his employment as piece rated underground miner/loader. The concerned workman in terms of the said scheme also made a declaration to that effect. As the said declaration was part and parcel of the terms and condition of employment it was upon the candidate whether he would give any such declaration or not. There is no material on record relying on which it can be said that under coercion or under influence the concerned workman was compelled to make that declaration. It is seen that he made that declaration/undertaking voluntarily. As there is no material to show that the undertaking which the concerned workman gave was nothing but curtailment of service condition in that case there was scope to raise question about validity of that undertaking. Accordingly I hold that there was no illegality on the part of the management asking the concerned workman to submit declaration/undertaking in conformity with the condition as laid down in clause 6 & 7 of the V. R. (F) Scheme.

In the result the following award is rendered :

"that the action of the management of Kusunda Area while giving service to Sri Khol Bahare (B. P.) under V. R. Scheme, in taking undertaking for giving piece rated job at the time of appointment was fair and justified. Accordingly concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1337.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच,

अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 195/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/571/98-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1337.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 195/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-05.

[No. L-20012/571/98-JR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 195 of 1999

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Moonidih Coal Washery of M/s. BCCL and their
workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal, Washery

Dated, Dhanbad, the 21st February, 2005

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/571/98-C-I, dated, the 17th May, 1999.

SCHEDULE

"KYA BCCL KEY PRAVANDHTANTRA DWARA
SHRI BASUDEO BHUIA DRIVER KO
BARKHASTGI NAYOCHIT. EVAM VIDHIBAT
HAY ? YADI NAHI TO KARMKAR KIS RAHAT
KEY PATRA HAI ?"

2. The case of the substituted petitioner on behalf of the deceased workman in brief is as follows :

The petitioner submitted that her husband i.e. the concerned workman Basudeo Bhuia, who was a driver, Card No. 724 reported for duty on 26-4-97 in 'A' shift. After joining his 'A' shift duty he was asked by the Supdt. Engineer (Transport) at about 12.00 Hrs to take some tyres to Pooki for repairing by Tipper No. BR 17B-5950-G. On the basis of that instruction he left the washery to Pooki driving that Tipper but on the way when he came near Dhobans check post the said Tipper went out of his control and dashed against departmental Car No. BR 17C-8055 which was coming from opposite direction. As a result of that accident the said car was damaged badly though the passengers i.e. General Manager of W. J. Area and Area Manager (E & M) were saved. However, driver of that car sustained minor injury. Thereafter management issued a chargesheet to him dt. 27-4-97 with the allegation of committing misconduct for violation of clause 26-1-2, 26-1-4 and 26-1-15. Against the chargesheet concerned workman submitted his reply denying all the charges brought against him but management without accepting his reply started domestic enquiry against him through enquiry officer appointed by them. The enquiry officer without considering all aspects submitted his report arbitrarily holding him guilty to the charges brought against him. The disciplinary authority thereafter relying on the said report illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice dismissed him from service.

It was specifically contended by the concerned workman that the said accident took place due to technical defects in the tipper and not out of his own mistake or negligence. He disclosed that the said defect was brought to the notice of the Supdt. Engineer by the night shift driver in the log book mentioning about the defects in brake, steering etc. He also expressed his unwillingness to drive the said tipper without removing those defects but the said engineer without taking necessary step for getting the vehicle repaired compelled to drive the same to Pooki to carry tyres from washery garage. Under that compelling circumstances when he started driving that vehicle and on the way when he came at Dhobni Check post, suddenly the steering started moving towards right side. Simultaneously the brake also started giving trouble and as a result of which the said accident took place. He also categorically denied the fact that he was intoxicated while the said accident took place. He disclosed that he was never addicted to any liquor. Accordingly he alleged

that disciplinary authority only to victimise dismissed him from service illegally and arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice and for which he raised an industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

Accordingly the sponsoring union on behalf of the widow of the concerned workman i.e. substituted petitioner submitted prayer to pass award with direction to the management to provide employment to the said substituted petitioner after setting aside the order of dismissal of her husband i.e. the concerned workman and full back wages till his death i.e. 18-4-99.

3. The management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in the Written Statement submitted on behalf of the substituted petitioner.

They submitted that the concerned workman Basudeo Bhuia Driver Card No. 724 reported for his 'A' shift duty on 26-4-97. He was then asked by the Supdt. Engineer, Transport at about 12.00 hrs. to take some tyres to Pootki by Tipper No. BR-17B 5950-C for repairing. On getting that instruction the concerned workman left the washery driving that vehicle for Pootki and on the way when he came near Dhobani check post due to his negligent driving dashed his Tipper with Departmental Car bearing No. BR 17-C-8055 which was coming from opposite direction. They alleged that as a result of that accident the said car though was badly damaged its passengers viz. General Manager of W. J. Area and Area Manager E & M were escaped narrowly. However, the driver of that car Sri Kishore Pandey sustained injury to his person.

They submitted that after accident the concerned workman was sent to Moonidhi Hospital for his medical examination to ascertain if he was under influence of liquor while he met the said accident. Dy. Medical Superintendent after examination opined that the concerned workman was under influence of liquor when he met that accident.

Accordingly, disciplinary authority issued chargesheet dt. 27-4-97 to him on the allegation of committing misconduct. Concerned workman after receipt of the said chargesheet submitted his reply but as his reply was not found satisfactory the disciplinary authority decided to hold domestic enquiry against him and appointed enquiry officer to that effect. They disclosed that in course of hearing the said enquiry officer gave full opportunity to the concerned workman to defend his case. Thereafter, on completion of enquiry the said enquiry officer submitted his report holding the concerned workman guilty to the charges brought against him.

Thereafter the disciplinary authority issued second show cause notice to the concerned workman and also supplied copies of the enquiry report to him. The disciplinary authority thereafter considering enquiry report and all other material facts dismissed him from his service.

They disclosed that the disciplinary authority did not commit any illegality or took any arbitrary decision violating the principle of natural justice in dismissing the concerned workman from his service and for which the claim on behalf of the concerned workman is liable to be rejected.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED :

"KYA BCCL KEY PRAVANDHTANTRA DWARA SHRI BASUDEO BHUIA DRIVER KO BARKHASTGI NAYOCHIT EVAM VIDHIBAT HAY YADI NAHI TO KARMKAR KIS RAHAT KEY PATRA HAI ?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS :

It appears from the record that before taking up hearing of this case on merit it was taken into consideration whether domestic enquiry held against the concerned workman was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. It transpires from the record that the said issue on preliminary point was disposed of in favour of the management vide Order No. 17 dt. 22-12-04.

Now the point for consideration is whether the management have been able to establish the charge brought against the concerned workman and if so whether the concerned workman is entitled to get any relief U/S. 11A of the I. D. Act. Apart from this aspect it is also to be considered if the claim of the substituted petitioner for her employment finds any basis or not.

Considering the evidence of MW-1 and considering all materials on record there is no dispute to hold that deceased workman Basudeo Bhuia was a driver posted at Moonidhi Coal Washery. It is also admitted fact that on 26-4-97 the said workman joined 'A' shift duty in the morning. There is also no dispute to hold that under direction of Superintending Engineer Transport the said workman left Noonidhi Washery at 12.00 hrs. for Pootki driving Tipper bearing No. BR 17B-5950-C loaded with some tyres for repairing. It is also admitted fact that when the said workman reached near Dhobani check post he dashed against the car of the management bearing No. BR 17C-8055 which was at that time coming from opposite direction. As a result of the said accident the said car was damaged badly but its passengers viz. General Manager, W. J. Area and Area Manager were escaped narrowly. However, the driver of that car sustained injuries to his person.

It is the specific allegation of the management that due to negligent driving of the said Tipper by the said

workman that accident took place. Further allegations of the management is that the said workman was under influence of liquor when he met the accident and that was confirmed by Dy. Medical Superintendent. Who examined him at Moonidih Hospital after that accident.

Accordingly for committing serious misconduct management issued chargesheet dt. 27-4-97 to him. The charge sheet during evidence of MW-1 was marked at Ext. M-2. As per charge sheet three fold charges viz under clause 26-1-2, 26-1-4 and 26-1-15 of the certified Standing Order had been brought against him.

It is seen that the concerned workman submitted his reply to the charge sheet which during evidence was marked as Ext. M. 3. From the reply of the chargesheet it transpires that the alleged Tipper had some defects in this brake steering etc. and that was duly noted in the log book by the driver who was incharge of that Tipper during night shift duty. His reply further exposed that before joining to Pootki driving that tipper he intended to make the defects repaired from the auto garrage of the management but he did not get scope to do so as the Supdt. Engineer compelled him to take the vehicle to Pootki considering urgency of the work. In reply he further disclosed that as his protest went in vein he had to leave washery with that vehicle for Pootki. In reply the concerned workman further disclosed that when driving that vehicle he came near Dhobani check post suddenly he found the steering of that vehicle started moving towards right side and also brake started giving trouble. He disclosed that inspite of his best effort as he failed to control the said vehicle it dashed to a Car of the management which was at that time coming from opposite direction. He also categorically denied that the fact that he was intoxicated under influence of liquor at the time when he met that accident. Accordingly by giving his reply he denied all the charges brought against him.

The log book marked as Ext. M-6/4 has exposed clearly that the said Tipper was suffering from some mechanical defect. Management however, relying on certificate of fitness issued by the motor vehicle deptt. Ext. M-6/5 submitted that the allegation in relation to mechanical defect made by the concerned workman was baseless. It transpires that the said certificate was issued on 14-7-97 which was valid upto 13-7-98. The accident in question took place on 24-4-97 i.e. long before the said certificate of fitness issued by the Motor Vehicle Deptt. Therefore, relying on this certificate there is no scope at all to draw any conclusion that the said Tipper was fit mechanically at the time of accident particularly when the Log book was exposed clear existence of mechanical defect in the said Tipper.

It is seen that the enquiry officer during hearing examined five witnesses on the part of the management and out of them MW-5 was medical officer who after

examination declared the concerned workman in intoxicated state at the time of meeting the accident in question.

Here in the instant case two aspects are required to be considered with all the importance to arrive into conclusion if the concerned workman was negligent in driving his vehicle and whether he was in intoxicated state at that time. There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman on his way to Pootki met the accident. As a result of which the car bearing No. BR-17-C 8055 was damaged badly. To establish that the concerned workman was negligent in driving his vehicle first and foremost ingredient which is required to be established is that there was no mechanical defect in the said vehicle while it met the accident. The moment it is established that the vehicle was mechanically O. K., onus will shift on the driver to establish that he did not commit any act of negligence to meet that accident. In course of hearing the management have failed to show that immediately after that accident the said vehicle was examined by any mechanical expert. The report of the mechanical expert is to be considered as vital proof to establish if there was any mechanical defect in the said vehicle at the relevant time of the accident. It is seen that the Enquiry Officer in coming to his conclusion that for the negligent act of the concerned workman the said accident took place did not consider necessary to give any importance to the remarks made in the log book about the condition of the vehicle in question. It is seen that the Superintending Engineer (Transport) who was in charge of that vehicle did not give any importance about the noting recorded in the log book. Even he did not give any importance when the concerned workman drew attention about mechanical defect appearing in the said vehicle before he was directed to move Pootki driving that vehicle. Therefore onus shifted on the management to establish that the said vehicle i.e. the Tipper was out of any mechanical defect at that relevant time and the concerned workman to get rid of the charge had taken false plea. Any accident of whatever its nature or degree is always unwanted but before holding a person guilty all efforts are expected to be taken to draw conclusion that for the negligent act of that person the said accident took place. When the truth can be exposed by way of mechanical test of the vehicle it is needless to consider how many witnesses the management examined. The eye witnesses only can say how the accident took place but the mechanical expert is the only person who can say how much the person was responsible for meeting the accident who was driving the vehicle. I find no hesitation to say that management in spite of getting ample scope have failed to highlight this fact before the enquiry officer. It is also seen that the enquiry officer just relying on the statement of the management's witness have come to the conclusion that for negligent driving of the vehicle the said accident took place.

Another allegation has been brought against the concerned workman that he was in the state of intoxication when he met that accident. In support of that claim management relied on the statement of MW-5 who was Deputy Medical Superintendent of Moonidih Hospital. It transpires that on superficial examination the said doctor came to the conclusion that the concerned workman was under state of intoxication at the time when he met that accident. MW-3 being a doctor was very much aware that to arrive into conclusion relying on superficial medical test bears no scientific value as per medical jurisprudence. Concerned workman not only denied the fact that he was in the state of intoxication by taking liquor at the time of accident but also denied the fact that he was not addicted to any liquor. Concerned workman was taken to Moonidih Hospital for his medical test. Accordingly, there is sufficient reason to believe that the said hospital was equipped with instrument to wash the stomach and also to arrange for blood test to ascertain the toxic percentage in the blood of the concerned workman which might caused him unfit to drive any vehicle. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming on the part of the management why MW-3 who was a doctor instead of holding proper medical test passed his opinion just relying on superficial appearance of the workman. As opinion based on superficial test has no scientific value as per medical jurisprudence. I consider it improper to draw conclusion that the concerned workman was in the state of intoxication when he met the accident. Management also in course of hearing have failed to establish that for the wilful act of the concerned workman the said accident took place. Management have brought three fold charges under clause 26.1.2, 26.1.4 and 20.1.15 of the certified Standing Order. Initial onus was on the management to establish the charges. Considering my discussion above I find no hesitation to say that management beyond all reasonable doubt have failed to establish the charge in course of hearing. It is really curious to note that relying on the finding of the enquiry officer the disciplinary authority dismissed the concerned workman from his service which is to be considered as major punishment but before passing that order they also did not consider necessary to judge if the material evidence appeared against the concerned workman was sufficient enough to pass such serious punishment. I find no hesitation to say that the Disciplinary authority did not apply mind properly before passing such order. Accordingly after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances in view of my discussion above I hold that management have failed to establish the charge brought against the concerned workman. In the result, the order of dismissal passed against the concerned workman should be treated as illegal and for which the same is liable to be set aside.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The dismissal of Shri Basdeo Bhuia, Driver by the management of BCCL is not legal and justified.

Consequently, the substituted petitioner i.e. the widow of the concerned workman is entitled to get 50% back wages from the date of dismissal of the concerned workman till his death. The employment of the substituted petitioner i.e. the widow of the concerned workman will be considered by the management if she files any such petition within six months after notification of the Award in the Gazette of India subject to the conditions that she is not otherwise unfit for employment.”

Management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. अ. 1338.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध निबोधकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 132/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/353/96-आई. आर. (सी.-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1338.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.132/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-05.

[No. L-20012/353/96-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 132 OF 1997

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Block-II Area of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Nawagarh, Dist. Dhanbad and their workman.

102042/105-45

APPEARANCES

On behalf of the : Ld. Advocate Mr. S. C. Gour
workman

On behalf of the : Ld. Advocate Mr. D. K. Verma
management

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th Feb., 2005

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/353/96-IR (Coal-I) dated 20-11-1997.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the Union for the reference of Shri Parmatma Singh, Mining Sirdar to the Apex Medical Board for assessment of his age is justified ? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled” ?

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman came to know from the carbon copy of the service except which was served to him by the management that his date of birth was 15-7-42. His same date of birth as 15-7-42 was also mentioned in the computerised identity card issued to him by the management. They submitted that on the contrary his date of birth was recorded as 16-10-44 in Mining Sirdar's Certificate issued to him under Coal Mines Regulation 1957. They submitted that therefore it was evident that in the management's record two different dates of birth were recorded in respect of the concerned workman. Accordingly, to overcome such glaring difference he requested the management to assess his age by Apex Medical Board as per J.B.C.C.I Circular No. 76 but as the management did not consider his prayer. He though sponsoring union raised an industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award with direction to the management to assess the age of the concerned workman by Apex Medical Board.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was appointed on 1-1-66 and at that time he declared his date of birth as 15-7-42. On the basis of the declaration duly varified by the management the same was recorded in the Form B Register. They disclosed that as per the provision of Certified Standing Order, once the date of birth has been recorded in the service record viz. Form B Register of the Company, the same becomes binding for determination of the time of superannuation. Moreover date of birth of a workman recorded in the Form B Register of the Company maintained u/s 48 of the Mines Act, 52 can not be corrected in all cases on some pretext or other. They submitted that in the year 1973 identity card was issued to the concerned workman wherein also his date of birth was recorded as 15-7-42. In the year 1987 service excerpt was issued to the concerned workman wherein also his date of birth was recorded as 15-7-42, but when he returned the service excerpt to the management in writing he did not make any suggestion for rectification of his date of birth.

They alleged that at the time of his entry in the service when date of birth was recorded as 15-7-42, he had no scope to declare his date of birth as 16-10-44 in his application for appearing in the examination for Sirdarship Certificate.

They submitted that as per J.B.C.C.I Circular No. 76 there is a provision for review of the date of birth of a workman for its correction by assessing his age through Apex Medical Board provided there is any inconsistency in the date of birth recorded in different registers of the Company. They submitted that there is also scope for correction of date of birth on the basis of Mining Sirdar's Certificate where the management had certified the date of birth on the basis of Form B Register.

They disclosed that concerned workman's claim for correction of his date of birth by Apex Medical Board as his Mining Sirdar's Certificate contains different date of birth obviously incorrect and can not be acceded to. Had he submitted his application under the certificate of the Manager of the colliery declaring his date of birth as 16-10-44 as per Form B entry, his said date of birth would have been recorded in his Mining Sirdar Certificate. Accordingly he can not take advantage of his own fraud in declaring wrong date of birth in his application for examination in Mining Sirdar Certificate and demand for review of his date of birth by assessing his age by Apex Medical Board. Accordingly, they submitted their prayer to reject the claim of the concerned workman summarily.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

“Whether the demand of the Union for the reference of Shri Parmatma Singh, Mining Sirdar to the Apex Medical Board for assessment of his age is justified ? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union with a view to substantiate their claim examined two witnesses including the concerned workman as W.W. 1 and W.W. 2.

Management on the contrary in support of their claim examined one witness as M.W. 1.

Considering the evidence of both sides and also considering all materials on record I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman in the year 1966 got his appointment at Madhuban Colliery as Pump Khalasi. W.W. 1 during his evidence disclosed that at the time of his entry in the service his age was recorded as 18 years in the Form B Register. He disclosed that in the year 1974 he passed examination of Mining Sirdar's Certificate. The said certificate during evidence of M.W. 1 was marked as Exhibit. M-6. Considering this certificate there is no reason to disbelieve the contention of the concerned workman about getting his Mining Sirdar's Certificate issued by the DGMS.

It is contention of the concerned workman that his wrong date of birth as 15-7-42 was recorded in the identity card as well as in the service excerpt issued to him by the management. The identity card and the service excerpt issued to the concerned workman during his evidence had been marked as Exhibit W. 1 and W. 2 respectively. The identity card was issued under signature of the issuing authority dated 09-04-93 while the service excerpt was issued in the year 1987.

It is admitted fact that the concerned workman passed Mining Sirdar's Certificate in the year 1974 wherein his date of birth was recorded as 16-10-44. The said Certificate was in custody of the management since 1974. If this fact is taken into consideration I have failed to understand how ignoring the date of birth recorded in the said certificate issued identity card in the year 1993 and service excerpt in the year 1987 disclosing his date of birth as 15-07-42.

It is the specific allegation of the management as per their written statement that by practising fraud the concerned workman changed his date of birth with a view to get illegal privilege in the matter of extension of his service. During evidence, M. W. 1 produced requisite forms exhibit M-1 to M-4 for his appearing in the examination of Mining Sirdar's Certificate duly endorsed by the management. In those forms date of birth of the concerned workman disclosed as 16-10-44 relying on his school leaving certificate. No satisfactory explanation on the part of the management came in course of hearing how they overlooked the age recorded therein which was not according to them in conformity with the age recorded in the Form B Register. It is true that in the Form B Register date of Birth of the concerned workman was recorded as

15-7-42 under signature of the concerned workman. Ld. Advocate for the concerned workman disclosed that if the management would produce the original Form B Register maintained by the erstwhile owner there was scope to ascertain which date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded therein. Ld. Advocate further submitted that the Form B Register which the management was relying on is a duplicate one and from it there is no scope to ascertain if the particulars recorded therein were taken from the original Form B Register maintained by his erstwhile owner. Making this submission Ld. Advocate submitted that prayer of the concerned workman was quite modest relying on JBCCI circular to assess his age through Apex Medical Board particularly when there was gross anomaly in recording his different date of birth in different registers of the Company. It is their further contention that as management refused to consider his prayer he was compelled to raise Industrial dispute through sponsoring union for his relief.

In view of my discussion above there is no dispute to hold that while in the Form B Register date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 15-7-42 in the Mining Sirdar's Certificate it was recorded as 16-10-44. In course of hearing management have failed to establish that the concerned workman by practising fraud arranged for recording his date of birth in the Mining Sirdar's Certificate. Therefore, considering all aspects carefully there is no scope to ignore the claim of the concerned workman for assessment of his age through Apex Medical Board.

M.W. 1 during his evidence disclosed that as per Mining Sirdar's Certificate date of birth of the concerned workman was rectified as 16-10-44 in place of 15-7-42 and considering corrected date of birth his superannuation from service came into effect on 31-10-04. This witness disclosed that as per JBCCI Circular the date of birth of the concerned workman was corrected and recorded as 16-10-44 W.W. 2, i.e., the concerned workman during his evidence admitted correction of his date of birth by the management relying on Mining Sirdar's Certificate.

There is reason to believe that such correction of date birth of the concerned workman was done by the management during pendency of hearing of this case. Ld. Advocates on both sides during hearing also admitted this fact.

In view of this situation claim of the concerned workman for assessment of his age through Apex Medical Board appears to be absolutely redundant.

In the result the following award is rendered :

"That the demand of the union for the reference of Shri Paramatma Singh, Mining Sirdar to the Apex Medical Board for assessment of his age is not justified in the light of observation made in the body

of judgement. Accordingly, he is not entitled to get any relief further ”.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1339.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 52/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/56/96-आई. आर. (सी.-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1339.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.52/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-05.

[No. L-20012/56/96-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 52 OF 1997

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES

On behalf of the : Ld. Advocate Mr. S. C. Goshwami
workman

On behalf of the : Ld. Advocate Mr. D. K. Verma
management

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th Feb., 2005

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/56/96-IR (Coal-I) dated 03-04-1997.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL in denial to give proper designation of Cap Lamp Clerk and wages as per the work performed by Sri Hiralal Mahato, Haulage Operator is justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman initially was appointed as Haulage Operator in category IV in the year 1984 and thereafter in the year 1995 he got his promotion in category V. They submitted that in the year 1987 management assigned him to perform the job of Cap Lamp Issue Clerk at No. 2 Pit Jealgora Colliery and since that year he performed his duties as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk on permanent basis.

They submitted that in accordance with clause 7(2) of the Certified Standing Order of the Company applicable to all collieries under management “A permanent workman is one who is employed on a job of permanent nature for a period of at least 6 months who has satisfactorily put in 6 months continuous service in a permanent post as a probationer and a ‘Badli’ or substitute is one who is employed in the post of permanent workman or a probationer who is temporarily absent from duties, but he would cease to be a badli on completion of a continuous period of service of one year (190 days attendance) in the case of an underground workman and 240 days attendance in the case of any other workman in the same posts or other post or post in the same category.”

They alleged that in spite of rendering continuous service as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk for years together the management refused to regularise him as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk though his claim for providing proper designation and wages as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk was bona fide.

They alleged that management ‘illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice refused the claim of the concerned workman and for which he was forced to raise industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to provide proper designation of Cap Lamp Clerk and wage as per job assignment and difference of wages.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement and submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was a Haulage Operator at Jealgora Colliery. They disclosed that the concerned workman used to be deployed intermittently/sporadically by the local management to work as Cap Lamp Clerk against leave and sick vacancy of permanent incumbent. They submitted that the demand of the concerned workman for his regularisation as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk on the basis of his rendering service as such against leave and sick vacancy was absolutely unjustified and for which they could not get scope to accede to his demand. They alleged that without any just or proper ground the concerned workman raised an Industrial Dispute over this cause for relief. Accordingly they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL in denial to give proper designation of Cap Lamp Clerk and wages as per the work performed by Sri Hiralal Mahato, Haulage Operator is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union with a view to substantiate their claim examined the concerned workman as W.W. 1. Management also in support of their claim examined one witness as M.W. 1.

Considering the evidence of the concerned workman it transpires that he got his appointment as Miner/Loader in the year 1965 at Jealgora Colliery. In the year 1967 he was regularised as Haulage Operator. He submitted that management in 1989 deployed him to work as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk instead of discharging his duties as Haulage Operator and in that capacity he worked continuously for years together. In support of his claim he relied on the documents marked in Exhibit W-1 series. He submitted representation to the management for his regularisation as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk in clerical grade but the management did not consider his prayer. The copies of representations submitted by him to the management during evidence had been marked as Exhibit W-3 series. He submitted that over his claim there was talk in between the union and the management in the meeting. The

minutes of the meeting during his evidence had been marked as Exhibit W-4 series.

During cross examination this witness admitted that he was time rated category worker and he was in category III and thereafter in category IV as Haulage Operator and not as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk. He also admitted that one Kapildeo was posted as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk.

Automatically the question which will crop up is why the management without getting his service as Haulage Operator allowed him to work as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk. The document marked as Exhibit W-3/6 written by the concerned workman addressed to the Agent Jealgora Colliery exposed that he was allowed to work as a spare Lamp Issue Clerk for last 5/6 years at 2 Pit Jealgora Colliery. The petition submitted by the concerned workman addressed to General Manager, Lodna Area has exposed clearly that due to his suffering from Paralysis in the year 1983 as per advice of the Company Doctors to perform light duty management in view of that recommendation of the Doctor deployed him to perform the job of Cap Lamp Issue Clerk and posted him at 2 pit Jealgora Colliery in the year 1986. Therefore, it is not correct to say that he started discharging his duties as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk since 1984. It is also clear that not for the cause of the management but to save the life of the concerned workman as per recommendations of the Doctor on compassionate ground he was allowed to work as Spare Cap Lamp Issue Clerk though his designation as Haulage Operator remained unchanged and time to time during course of discharging his duties as Spare Cap Lamp Issue Clerk he got his promotion in the said category and the same also was duly accepted by him.

There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman submitted representations to the management for his regularisation as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk for his rendering continuous service. It is also clear that the union also entered into discussion with the management over the claim of the concerned workman.

From the minutes of the meeting exhibit W-4/1 held on 11-7-91 it transpires that the management agreed to forward the case to Area for consideration. Management also agreed simultaneously to pay difference of wages if the claim is found to be genuine. It transpires vide letters dated 13-1-96 and 15-1-96 Exhibit W-1/3 and W-1/4 that the concerned workman was asked to submit his academic qualification with a view to forward his case to higher authority in the matter of his regularisation as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk. Concerned workman in his reply marked as Exhibit W-3/1 expressed his inability to produce any certificate for his academic qualification to fulfill the condition for his regularisation as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk. As per N.C.W.A. minimum qualification for getting selection in clerical grade is matriculation or equivalent examination. Until and unless this criteria is fulfilled there

is no scope for getting selection of a workman to the post of clerk in clerical grade III. As the concerned workman failed to fulfill that essential criteria there was no scope at all on the part of the management to regularise him in the post of Cap Lamp Issue Clerk. Accordingly, if this aspect is taken into consideration there is no scope to hold that management illegally and arbitrarily refused the claim of the concerned workman. On compassionate view, as the concerned workman was a paralytic patient, to save his service management allowed him to work as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk though his original designation remained same. It is seen that in spite of this fact management agreed to forward his case to higher authority for his regularisation as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk but as he did not possess minimum qualification which is required for that post his claim could not be considered. Therefore, it is clear that it was not the disqualification of the management but disqualification on his part for which his claim could not acceded to.

Relating to claim of difference of wages, Ld. Advocate for the management submitted that the concerned workman during his rendering service as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk got his promotion in Category VI and drew wages to that effect which was higher to the wages of clerical grade III. Ld. Advocate for the concerned workman during hearing has failed to produce any document to show that the submission made by the Ld. Advocate for the management was not correct.

Question of payment of difference of wages will arise if it is established that the management for their interest exploited the service of a workman in higher grade without giving any pay protection to him. Here in the instant case on humanitarian ground to save the service of the concerned workman allowed him to work him as Cap Lamp Issue Clerk which they do not consider as higher job in comparison to the job of Haulage Operator. Therefore, there is no scope to say that management exploited the service of the concerned workman in higher grade particularly when the concerned workman during his evidence admitted that Kapildeo being regular Cap Lamp Issue Clerk was posted there.

Apart from this fact the sponsoring union can not avoid responsibility to establish which financial loss as difference of wages the concerned sustained. In course of hearing Ld. Advocate for the concerned workman has failed to produce any cogent paper to substantiate this claim. Until and unless it is established that the concerned workman actually and genuinely sustained financial loss there is no scope to uphold such contention of the sponsoring union.

In the result the following award is rendered :

“That the action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s BCCL in denial to give proper

designation of Cap Lamp Clerk and wage as per work performed by Sri Hiralal Mahato Haulage Operator was justified. Accordingly, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1340.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 96/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-03-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/587/2000-आई. आर. (सी.-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1340.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 96/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Dhanbad-II, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-03-05.

[No. L-20012/587/2000-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT : Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 96 OF 2001

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kusunda Area of M/s BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the : None
workman

On behalf of the : Ld. Advocate Mr. S. N. Ghosh
employers

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th Feb., 2005

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/587/2000 (C-I) dated 22/26/03-2001.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the National Coal Workers Congress for employment of the dependent son of Late Kaushalya Kamin from the management of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Kusunda Area is justified and as per Rules ? If yes to what relief the said dependant is entitled to."

2. The case of the petitioner according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring union submitted that Smt. Kaushalya Kamin was a Coal Supplier (Kamin) at Kushunda Colliery. She got her appointment on 25-10-71 and died on 28-08-89 while she was in service. Her due date for retirement was 2008. She alleged that management did not consider necessary to provide any relief by way of monetary compensation or employment either to her husband or to her son Kailash Bhuiyan. They alleged that instead of providing monetary relief to her family management kept on tossing away the claim for employment to Kailash Bhuiyan when he submitted required application on 6-10-94 and ultimately refused to provide any employment to him.

Accordingly, they raised an Industrial Dispute for conciliation which resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to provide employment to Kailash Bhuiyan with retrospective effect and with full back wages and other consequential relief.

Management submitted that Smt. Kaushalya Kamin was an employee of Kusunda Colliery working as Coal supplier being appointed on 25-10-71 and expired on 27-9-89.

The submitted that as per service excerpt of Kaushalya Kamin the age of her son Kailash Bhuiyan was recorded as 13 year son 1987. Smt. Kaushalya Kamin died in the year 1989. Accordingly at that time said Kailash Bhuiyan was 15 year, old. As minimum age for employment in the Coal mines has been fixed as 18 years as per Mines Act and also as per N.C.W.A. IV the son of the said female worker was considered underage for employment in the coal mines.

They submitted that neither Kesho Bhuiya, husband of Late Kaushalya Kamin nor Kailash Bhuiyan, her son approached the management either for monetary compensation or for employment of either of the two and accordingly no agreement with the colliery management was arrived for monetary compensation or for employment of Kailash Bhuiyan on attaining the age of his majority. The matter was never taken up by Kesho Bhuiyan or Kailash Bhuiyan or by the sponsoring union either at the colliery or area level.

They submitted that after a lapse of six years and long after withdrawal of service benefits of Late Kaushalya Kamin, the petition, i.e., Kailash Bhuiyan as dependant filed application before the management which was duly forwarded to the Head quarter for approval as per prevailing norms of the Company but the same was regretted by the Committee and the same was also communicated to him.

They submitted that employment of a dependant can not be kept reserved for an indefinite period. As the petitioner Kailash Bhuiyan submitted his application for employment long after attaining his majority without assigning sufficient ground his claim could not be considered and in doing so they neither committed any illegality nor acted arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice.

Accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting claim of the petitioner.

3. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the demand of the National Coal Workers Congress for employment of the dependant son of Late Kaushalya Kamin from the management of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Kusunda Area is justified and as per Rules ? If yes to what relief the said dependant is entitled to."

4. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that management in support of their claim examined one witness as M.W.I. On the contrary the sponsoring union in spite of getting sufficient opportunity did not consider necessary to adduce any evidence with a view to substantiate their claim.

Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides there is no dispute to hold that Smt. Kaushalya Kamin was a coal supplier of Kusunda Colliery. It is admitted fact that she got her appointment as Kamin on 25-10-71 and expired on 27-9-89. There is no dispute to hold that she died leaving behind her husband Kesho Bhuiyan and son Kailash Bhuiyan.

M.W.I during his evidence disclosed that in the year 1987, management issued service excerpt to Smt.

Kaushalya Kamin wherein she disclosed the age of her son Kailash Bhuian as 13 years. As he died in the year 1989 there is no dispute to hold that the said son was 15 years old. This fact also has been admitted in the written statement submitted by the sponsoring union. It is the contention of the management that as per Mines Act and as well as per provision of N.C.W.A. IV a person is not eligible to get employment in the mines if he is below 18 years of age. Disclosing this fact management submitted that as Kailash Bhuian was minor at the time of the death of his mother there was no scope to give any employment to him in the mines. However, it has been alleged by the sponsoring union that Kesho Bhuian, husband of Kaushalya Kamin after her death submitted an affidavit before the management for employment of his son Kailash. In spite of claiming so the sponsoring union has failed to produce any paper to substantiate that claim. On the contrary management submitted that after the death of Kaushalya neither her husband nor her son submitted any claim for compensation nor made any petition for employment of Kailash in future after attaining the age of 18 years. On the contrary they submitted that long years after the death of Kausalya the petitioner, i.e. Kailash submitted an application for his employment which was duly forwarded to Head Quarter for consideration but that was regretted by the Committee as Kailash did not qualify the norms, i.e., he was less than 18 years old when his mother died.

The sponsoring union in their written statement admitted that the petition, i.e., Kailash submitted application for his employment to the management on 06-10-94. Considering the facts and circumstances there is sufficient reason to believe that Kailash crossed 18 years of his age in the year 1992. No satisfactory explanation on the part of the sponsoring union is forthcoming to explain the cause of such long delay in filing such application.

It is fact that there is provision for giving employment to the dependant of the deceased as per clause 9; 4; 3; of N.C.W.A. Such provision as laid down in N.C.W.A. is not mandatory. Therefore, as per the said provision the person claiming employment must fulfil the conditions as laid down therein. There is no evidence to the effect that at the time of death of Kaushalya, she was the only earning member in the family and her sudden death invited serious financial crisis in her family. On the contrary it is seen that Kesho Bhuian husband of Kaushalya was alive and lived with her in the same family. No evidence is forthcoming to show that Kesho had no source of income and for which he himself and his son Kailash were fully dependant on her income.

Question of claiming employment on compassionate ground comes up only to save a family from financial crisis and starvation. It has humanitarian aspect which the management should abide by only to save the family of a workman in case of his premature death. Here in the instant case the sponsoring union have failed to produce any such material evidence to show that employment of the petitioner, i.e., Kailash who submitted application about five years after the death of his mother was very much essential for his survival and survival of other family members of the deceased.

Accordingly, after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that sponsoring union have failed to justify that claim for employment of Kailash son of Kausalya stands on cogent footing. In the circumstances I find no justification to say that management illegally and arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice regretted the claim of the petitioner for his employment.

In the result the following award is rendered :—

“That the demand of the National Coal Workers Congress for employment of the dependant son of Late Kaushalya Kamin from the management of BCCL, Kusunda Area was not justified as per Rules. Accordingly, he is not entitled to get any relief.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1341.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नालको के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी.-32/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/39/2003-आई. आर. (एम.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1341.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. 32/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bhubneshwar now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of N.A.L.C.O. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-03-2005.

[No. L-29011/39/2003-IR (M)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BHUBANESWAR

Present :

Shri N. K. R. Mohapatra,
 Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
 Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 32/2003

Date of Passing Award—15th March, 2005

Between :

The Management of the Executive Director
 (Mines & Refinery),
 NALCO Mines & Refinery Complex,
 P.O. Damanjodi, Dist. Koraput,
 Orissa-7630081st Party-Management

AND

Their Workmen represented through the General
 Secretary, Nalco Mines Employees Union,
 At/Po. Damanjodi, Dist. Koraput,
 Orissa-7630082nd Party-Union

APPEARANCES :

Shri K. C. Behera, JM, HRD For the 1st Party
 Management

Shri Rabi Narayan Parida,
 General Secretary For the 2nd Party
 Union

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-29011/39/2003-IR (M), dated 19-09-2003 :—

“Whether the action of the Management of NALCO by not giving weightage/fitment/step-up to Senior employees on revised scale is legal and justified ? if not what relief they are entitled to ?”

2. The case of the 2nd Party-Union is that, earlier there was a long terms wage settlement (4th LTWS) on 5-9-2001 and it was given effect from 1-1-1997. The settlement was for a period of 10 years. As per the said settlement the wage structure of the employees was revised with effect from 1-1-1997 with the stipulation that after arrival at the basic pay of the employee one increment in the revised scale would be granted to an employee against every third stage in the pre-revised scale structure as on 31-12-1996. It was also agreed in the settlement that in

case of anomaly if any, the same would be examined after implementation of the wage settlement by a duly constituted committee. As the committee so constituted submitted its report stating that there is no case of pay anomaly within the non-executive, the Union being aggrieved with the same raised a dispute before the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) culminating the same in to the present reference.

When the case was posted for filing of the Written Statement by the 1st Party-Management, the General Secretary of the Union filed a petition on 23-2-2005 enclosing thereto an Inter Office Memo dated 11-11-2004 wherein the Management seems to have taken some steps to sort out the anomalies and submitted that in view of the decision of the Management as contained in their aforesaid office memo the Union has got no further grievance and as such wanted the Tribunal to pass an award in terms of the operative part of the said Inter Office Memo, dated 11-11-2004. The representative of the Management who is present in Court conceded to the above submissions of the Union and stated that considering the recommendation of a committee and various other facts the Management has decided to settle the pay disparity cases arising out of promotion on 1-1-1997 on the following operative conditions and modalities.

CONDITIONS

- (i) The compared employees should be in the same Unit and the posts in which they have been promoted should be in the same cadre i.e. Technical to Technical or Non-Technical to Non-Technical or Ministerial to Ministerial or Secretarial to Secretarial or Para-medical to Para-medical or Technical Supervisory to Technical Supervisory etc. and are in same series i.e. W, T, P, M, S and with similar line of promotion.
- (ii) The compared employees as on 31-12-1996 be in the same or adjacent grade of the pre-revised scale and on promotion on 1-1-1997 should be in the same pay scale in the revised structure.
- (iii) The junior employee on his promotion to the next higher grade only on 1-1-1997 draws more pay than a senior who is in the higher grade in the cadre as stated above and drawing more or equal basic pay as on 31-12-1996 or who is senior in the grade as per rules of the Company and also drawing more or equal basic pay as on 31-12-1996.
- (iv) Comparison for the resolution of pay disparity on promotion can not be made where the junior employee is in receipt of higher pay on account of grant of incentive (increment) on acquiring professional qualification. (The examples of such cases in each series are enclosed in Illustration I, II, III & IV).

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MODALITIES

- (i) The basic pay of such senior employee will be stepped up equal to the basic pay of the junior with effect from 1-1-1997 and will be notionally built up till 30-6-2004.
- (ii) Salary on the notionally increased basic pay will be paid only with effect from 1-7-2004.
- (iii) There will be no arrear payment of salary on account of the increased basic pay for the period from 1-1-1997 to 30-6-2004.
- (iv) The above would only be considered on the basis of the employees representatives who are continuing as Non-executives.
- (v) No other cases of wage disparity would be raised or entertained and the issue of wage anomaly raised by the Employees/Unions would stand closed.

In the event of any difficulty in the interpretation of the conditions and modalities specified above, the matter may be referred to Corporate HRD Department for suitable clarification.

All the cases of pay disparity arising out of promotion of junior employees will be resolved only after withdrawal of writ petition filed by employees in High Court of Orissa/disputes raised before Labour Authorities and subject to fulfilment of conditions laid down above. In case the concerned employee raised any dispute at a later date, the benefits extended will be withdrawn.

The representations may be dealt and pay disparity arising out of promotion of the juniors on 1-1-1997 only resolved in accordance with the above guidelines within a specified period i.e. by 31st December, 2004.

4. In view of the above the reference is answered accordingly.

N. K. R. MOHAPATRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1342.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय निर्माण निगम लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी.-164/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-15012/4/99-आई. आर. (एम.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1342.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (No. I.D. 164/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-03-2005.

[No. L-15012/4/99-IR (M)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER :
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR,
RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER : R. N. RAI

I.D. NO. 164/99

IN THE MATTER OF :—

Shri Manoj Kumar,
C/o. Industrial Workers Union,
D-23, Teacher's Colony,
Paschim Vihar,
New Delhi.

Versus

Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.;
Visveshvarrya Bhawan,
Vibhuti Khand,
Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow-16.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-15012/4/99/IR(M) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DT. 28-05-1999 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the General Manager, Uttar Pradesh, Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi, in stopping from duty w.e.f. 14-11-97 Shri Manoj Kumar, Work Agent, engaged in their Project work of construction of ESIC Hospital and Residential Complex, Rohini, Delhi, is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to.”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In his statement of claim he has stated that he has been working at the post of Gate Keeper from 1987 at Rohini, ESIC Hospital Project. That he was appointed by the Regional Manager and he has been removed after 10-12 years of service on 14-11-1987 without any payment. The Manager has shifted other employees from one unit to another and they are still doing the same, this act of the Manager is arbitrary and illegal.

The management has filed reply to the claim statement. It has been denied that the workman applicant was working on ESIC Hospital Project from 1987. This Project started from 1989 so there is no question of the workman working from 1987. All the other paras of the statement of claim have been denied. The workman applicant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his statement of claim.

The workman applicant has been absent all along. Notices have been sent to him still he did not turn up. He was not present on 25-03-2003 and thereafter he is absenting regularly. Notice has been sent to him but still he did not turn up so argument of the management was heard.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant has not filed any affidavit in support of his claim and he has not been turning for a long time so it appears that he is working somewhere else. The claim statement of the workman applicant is not supported by any affidavit. Notice to him was sent on 10-06-2004 and on 08-09-2004 and on 02-02-2005. The same notices have not been received back as such the workman applicant has been sufficiently served but he did not turn up. He has not filed any affidavit to prove his case. He has not been able to establish the averments of his claim statement so he is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The reference is replied thus.

The action of the General Manager, Uttar Pradesh, Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi, in stopping from duty w.e.f. 14-11-97 to Shri Manoj Kumar, Work Agent, engaged in their Project work of construction of ESIC Hospital and Residential Complex, Rohini, Delhi, is justified.

The Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 24-03-2005 R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1343.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स अलागप्पा सीमेंट (प्रा.) लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 141 और 142/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/29/2003-आई. आर. (एम)]

सं. एल-29012/28/2003-आई. आर. (एम)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th March, 2005

S.O. 1343.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 141 & 142/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-3-2005.

[No. L-29012/29/2003-IR(M)]

No. L-29012/28/2003-IR(M)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 16th February, 2005

PRESENT :

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 141 & 142/2003

[In the matter of dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd. and their workmen]

BETWEEN :

Sri S. Govindasamy in : I Party/Petitioners

I. D. No. 141/2003

Sri G. Karneagam in

I. D. No. 142/2003

AND

M/s. Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd. : II Party/
Srirangam Management

APPEARANCE :

For the Petitioners : M/s. S. Arunachalam,
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan & Co.
Advocates.

AWARD

I. D. No. 141/2003 :

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-29012/29/2003-IR(M) dated 20-10-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

2. The schedule mentioned dispute in that order is :

"Whether the claim of Shri S. Govindasamy for payment of compensation by the Management of

Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd. Velipringiyam Village, Ariyalur Taluk is legal and justified ?” If so, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

3. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 141/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

4. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner along with his son Mr. G. Karmegam joined the services of the Respondent/Management during the year 1994 and worked for two years till 4-3-1996. The employment of the Petitioner and his son was given by the Respondent/Management based on the agreement that they had to be employed for the land 2.64 acres they had sold to the Respondent/Management for mining purpose. It is also a fact that many others belonging to the village of Petitioners gave land to the Respondent/Management and got employment of mining work in the Respondent/Management. The work of the Petitioner was to break stones, clear the bushes, dig out and clear the sand and loading the material in truck etc. The payment of salary was done by the Respondent/Management by getting signature of Petitioner in a voucher but no pay slip was given to the Petitioner. The Petitioner was orally terminated after working for a long period. No charge was pending against the Petitioner at the time of his oral termination. Neither any notice nor notice pay was given to the Petitioner by Respondent before the oral termination. It is an utter violation of principles of natural justice and the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 22 persons from the village of the Petitioner were employed in the mining work of Respondent/Management including the Petitioner and his son Mr. Karmegam. All the above persons were orally terminated on the ground that the management has not done the mining work. All the workers demanded retrenchment compensation and after a prolonged persistent demand, the Respondent/Management has given Rs. 40,000 each on 15-7-97 to all workers except the Petitioner, his son Mr. Karmegam and one Mr. P. Maruthamuthu and Mr. T. Pasupathi. The Petitioner believed that the compensation was paid to workers who were in trade union and since the Petitioner and his son were not in trade union, they were not given retrenchment compensation. The Petitioner is entitled for retrenchment compensation from the date on which the similarly placed workers were paid such compensation. Further, the Petitioner is also entitled for the interest for the belated period. Therefore, they have raised industrial dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and on its failure, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. Hence, the Petitioner prays that retrenchment compensation may be ordered to be paid to the Petitioner.

5. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that in the year 1984 the Respondent put up a cement factory at Keelapaluvur and for the purpose of meeting limestone requirements of the factory, it acquired land in Pudupalayam village for quarrying limestone and the quarry was later called as North Block Mine. In due course, it had acquired some more land south of the existing quarry in the same village and this was called as south block mine and the Respondent purchased land for the mining operations from various parties including the Petitioner. Some of the landowners from whom the land was purchased for quarrying limestone made a representation to Respondent that they might be provided some job opportunity in quarry and accordingly, the Petitioner and his son and few other persons were provided work. The operation of mining work started in south block in September, 1993. Everyday the security guard used to go the quarry and note attendance of workman who had reported for work. Once in a week, based on number of days the workman were engaged as found in the note book maintained by security, weekly wage sheet will be prepared showing names of workmen, number of days worked, rate of wages and total wages payable for the week. Though the Petitioner and his son were engaged from September, 1993, the Petitioner was not keen on working in quarry and he never worked for all the working days in any week. The Petitioner last reported for engagement only during the week 10-9-94 to 16-9-94 and he did not offer himself for engagement during the weeks 17-9-94 to 23-9-94 and 24-9-94 to 30-9-94. Thereafter his name was not included in wages register. Thus, the Petitioner has not offered himself for engagement after 16-9-94. The Respondent quarried limestone for more than 1000 tonnes per day and it sold the surplus limestone in open market for which the Govt. of Tamil Nadu granted permission. When the Respondent sought permission for further period, the Govt. of Tamil Nadu gave permission only for sale of lower grade limestone to consumer industries. But the surplus limestone could not be disposed of in open market and therefore, the limestone was accumulated and it was difficult to carry on further operation. Therefore from July, 1996 mining operation was stopped and lay off was declared on 22-10-96 and even after that there was no improvement and the Respondent made an application to Government of India for permission to close down the establishment namely south block mine on 6-2-97 and the Government of India informed the Respondent that Chapter V-B of I. D. Act would not apply to Respondent establishment and therefore, the services of the workmen were terminated owing to the closure of the south block mine. Out of the 22 workmen, 11 workmen settled their dues and remaining 11 workmen raised industrial dispute and the disputes were taken to conciliation by Labour Enforcement Officer, Trichy. On 8-8-97 a settlement was made by which all the eleven workmen agreed to receive

Rs. 40,000 in full and final settlement of their claim. Now the Petitioner is claiming compensation of Rs. 40,000 as paid to eleven workmen whose employment came to an end in 1997. But the Petitioner cannot claim parity with those workmen because the Petitioner and his son have hardly worked between September, 1993 and September, 1994 and hence they cannot claim any compensation as was given to other workmen. Further, the present dispute was raised by the Petitioner on 22-11-2002 after more than eight years of cessation of his employment and it should not be countenanced on the ground of delay and laches. This Respondent has not terminated the services of the Petitioner. Mr. Maruthamuthu and Mr. T. Pasupathi were not in employment of the Respondent in February, 1997 when the south block mine was closed so also the Petitioner and his son. Since the Petitioner and his son left the services on their own accord long before February, 1997, when the south block mine was closed, they are not entitled to any compensation as claimed by them. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

6. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :—

- (i) "Whether the claim of the Petitioner for payment of compensation by the Respondent/Management is legal and justified ?
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?"

I. D. No. 142/2003 :

7. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-29012/28/2003-IR(M) dated 21-10-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule mentioned dispute in that order is :

"Whether the claim of Shri G. Karmegam for payment of compensation by the Management of Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd. Velipringiyam Village, Ariyalur Taluk is legal and justified ?" If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

8. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 142/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

9. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :

The Petitioner along with his father Mr. Govindasamy joined the services of the Respondent/Management during the year 1994 and worked for two years till 4-3-1996. The employment of the Petitioner and his father was given by the Respondent/Management based

on the agreement that they had to be employed for the land 2.64 acres they had sold to the Respondent/Management for mining purpose. It is also a fact that many others belonging to the village of Petitioners gave land to the Respondent/Management and got employment of mining work in the Respondent/Management. The work of the Petitioner was to break stones, clear the bushes, dig out and clear the sand and loading the material in truck etc. The payment of salary was done by the Respondent/Management by getting signature of Petitioner in a voucher but no pay slip was given to the Petitioner. The Petitioner was orally terminated after working for a long period. No charge was pending against the Petitioner at the time of his oral termination. Neither any notice nor notice pay was given to the Petitioner by Respondent before the oral termination. It is an utter violation of principles of natural justice and the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. 22 persons from the village of the Petitioner were employed in the mining work of Respondent/Management including the Petitioner and his father Govindasamy. All the above persons were orally terminated on the ground that the management has not done the mining work. All the workers demanded retrenchment compensation and after a prolonged persistent demand, the Respondent/Management has given Rs. 40,000 each on 15-7-97 to all workers except the Petitioner, his father Mr. Govindasamy and one Mr. P. Maruthamuthu and Mr. T. Pasupathi. The Petitioner believed that the compensation paid to workers who were in trade union and since the Petitioner and his father were not in trade union, they were not given retrenchment compensation. The Petitioner is entitled for retrenchment compensation from the date on which the similarly placed workers were paid such compensation. Further, the Petitioner is also entitled for the interest for the belated period. Therefore, they have raised industrial dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and on its failure, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. Hence, the Petitioner prays that retrenchment compensation may be ordered to be paid to the Petitioner.

10. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that in the year 1984 the Respondent put up a cement factory at Keelapaluvur and for the purpose of meeting limestone requirements of the factory, it acquired land in Pudupalayam village for quarrying limestone and the quarry was later called as North Block Mine. In due course, it had acquired some more land south of the existing quarry in the same village and this was called as south block mine and the Respondent purchased land for the mining operations from various parties including the Petitioner. Some of the landowners from whom the land was purchased for quarrying limestone made a representation to Respondent that they might be provided some job opportunity in quarry and accordingly, the Petitioner and his father and few other persons were provided work. The operation of mining work started in

south block in September, 1993. Everyday the security guard used to go the quarry and note attendance of workmen who had reported for work. Once in a week, based on number of days the workmen were engaged as found in the note book maintained by security, weekly wage sheet will be prepared showing names of workmen, number of days worked, rate of wages and total wages payable for the week. Though the Petitioner and his father were engaged from September, 1993, the Petitioner was not keen on working in quarry and he never worked for all the working days in any week. On 31-3-95 the Petitioner applied for leave from 31-3-95 to 13-4-95. He attended duty during the weeks from 15-4-95 to 21-4-95 and 22-4-95 to 28-4-95 and he remained absent during the weeks 29-4-95 to 5-5-95 and from 6-5-95 to 12-5-95 and 13-5-95 to 19-5-95. On 20-5-95 the Petitioner came to quarry and informed the supervisor Mr. D. Rajendran that he would not be coming to work from 20-5-1995. Thereafter his name was not included in wages register. Thus, the Petitioner has not offered himself for engagement after 20-5-95. The Respondent quarried limestone for more than 1000 tonnes per day and it sold the surplus limestone in open market for which the Govt. of Tamil Nadu granted permission. When the Respondent sought permission for further period, the Govt. of Tamil Nadu gave permission only for sale of lower grade limestone to consumer industries. But the surplus limestone could not be disposed of in open market and therefore, the limestone was accumulated and it was difficult to carry on further operation. Therefore from July, 1996 mining operation was stopped and lay off was declared on 22-10-96 and even after that there was no improvement and the Respondent made an application to Government of India for permission to close down the establishment namely south block mine on 6-2-97 and the Government of India informed the Respondent that Chapter V-B of I. D. Act would not apply to Respondent establishment and therefore, the services of the workmen were terminated owing to the closure of the south block mine. Out of the 22 workmen, 11 workmen settled their dues and remaining 11 workmen raised industrial dispute and the disputes were taken to conciliation by Labour Enforcement Officer, Trichy. On 8-8-97 a settlement was made by which all the eleven workmen agreed to receive Rs. 40,000 in full and final settlement of their claim. Now the Petitioner is claiming compensation of Rs. 40,000 as paid to eleven workmen whose employment came to an end in 1997. But the Petitioner cannot claim parity with those workmen because the Petitioner has hardly worked between September, 1993 and September, 1994 and hence he cannot claim any compensation as was given to other workmen. Further, the present dispute was raised by the Petitioner on 22-11-2002 after more than eight years of cessation of his employment and it should not be countenanced on the ground of delay and laches. The Respondent has not terminated the services

of the Petitioner. Mr. Maruthamuthu and Mr. T. Pasupathi were not in employment of the Respondent in February, 1997 when the south block mine was closed so also the Petitioner and his father. Since the Petitioner and his father left the services on their own accord long before February, 1997, when the south block mine was closed, they are not entitled to any compensation as claimed by them. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

11. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :

- (i) "Whether the claim of the Petitioner for payment of compensation by the Respondent/Management is legal and justified ?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?"

Point No. 1 :

12. In both these cases namely I. D. Nos. 141 & 142/2003, the claim of the Petitioners are one and the same namely retrenchment compensation for the Petitioners and since the Respondent is one and the same, both sides filed a joint memo stating that the evidence taken in I. D. No. 141/2003 may be taken as common evidence for I. D. No. 142/2003 and a common Award may be passed in both the cases. The joint memo was recorded and a common evidence was taken in I. D. No. 141/2003.

13. In both these disputes the claim of the Petitioners is, that they worked in the mines of the Respondent for two years and all of a sudden the Respondent has orally terminated their services which is in utter violation of principles of natural justice and the provisions of I.D. Act. Further, though 22 persons worked in mines and the mines were closed and when the workers claimed compensation on their retrenchment, the Respondent/Management has settled the dispute with the workers except the Petitioners, which is in violation of provisions of law and therefore, the Petitioners are entitled to retrenchment compensation from the date on which the similarly placed workers were paid such compensation.

14. On the other hand, the contention of the Respondent in both these cases is that at the time of closing of mines, the Petitioners were not working and therefore, they are not entitled to claim compensation as paid to other workers and hence both these claims are not maintainable.

15. To substantiate their contention, Petitioner in I.D. No. 141/2003 has examined himself and on the side of the Petitioners Ex. W1 to W5 namely documents sought for from the Respondent/Management weekly attendance cum wage statement and also letter sent by Taluk Legal Services Committee to the Petitioner and copy of failure of conciliation report are marked as Ex. W1 to W6.

16. As against this, on the side of the Respondent one Mr. Senthil Kumar who is working as Accounts Assistant in the Respondent company was examined as MW1 and on the side of the Respondent Ex. M1 to M11 were marked. Ex. M1 is the original wage sheet for the period from 27-9-93 to 28-10-94. Ex. M2 is the original Form B register of employees. Ex. M3 is the original Form V of muster roll for the year 1996. Ex. M4 is the original acquittance register. Ex. M5 is the original bonus register for the year 1993-94. Ex. M6 is the copy of letter from Respondent to Govt. regarding closure dated 6-2-97. Ex. M7 is the copy of the letter from Govt. to Respondent regarding closure dated 18-2-97. Ex. M8 is the copy of Respondent's letter dated 26-2-97 to the Govt. regarding closure. Ex. M9 is the copy of letter dated 7-3-97 from Govt. to Respondent stating that Chapter V(b) of the I. D. Act is not applicable to the Respondent/Management. Ex. M10 is the copy of settlement under Section 12(3) of the Act with the eleven persons. Ex. M11 is the original letter given by Mr. D. Rajendran supervisor to Respondent/Management with regard to Mr. Karmegam.

17. Learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that the Petitioner namely Mr. Govindasamy sold their land to Respondent/Management for mining purpose and for which an agreement was entered into between the Petitioner and in terms of the agreement, the Petitioner and his son Mr. Karmegam were engaged in mining work and they were doing the work of breaking stones, clear bushes, dig out and clear the sand and loading the material in the truck etc. and they were given wages by getting their signature in vouchers and all of a sudden on 4-3-96 they were asked not to come for work from the next day. Thus they have been terminated orally and no notice of termination was given to them and no payment or compensation was made to them. The termination effected by the Respondent is against the principles of natural justice and also against the mandatory provisions of I. D. Act. The Respondent engaged 22 persons including the Petitioners and except the petitioners all of them were paid retrenchment compensation on the ground that the Respondent has closed the mines. Though they have been orally terminated on different days by the Respondent/Management, as there was no mining work after a prolonged persistent demand, the Respondent/Management has given Rs. 40,000 each on 15-5-97 as retrenchment compensation to all workers except the Petitioners and one Mr. Maruthamuthu and T. Pasupathi. The Petitioners believed to be true that compensation was paid to workers who were in the trade union and since the Petitioners were not in trade union, they were refused the compensation. The refusal by the Respondent/Management is unfair labour practice. Therefore, the Petitioners are entitled for retrenchment compensation as that of the other workers, who have been received

compensation, since they were similarly placed at the time of retrenchment. Since the conciliation ended in failure, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. Therefore, the Petitioners are entitled to the compensation as prayed for.

18. Therefore, the Petitioners are liable to establish that they have worked at the time closure of mines. But, no document was produced by the Petitioner to establish the fact that they have worked till 4-3-96. On the other hand, the Respondent contended that though the Petitioner and his son Mr. Karmegam were employed in mines, the Petitioner was not keen in working in quarry and he never worked in all the working days in any week and he lastly reported for duty only during the week 10-9-94 to 16-9-94 and he did not offer himself for engagement from the week beginning from 17-9-94 and so on. Therefore, his name was not included in the wages register subsequent to 16-9-94. Similarly, the Petitioner's son Mr. Karmegam applied for leave from 31-3-95 to 13-4-95 and he has attended duty during the weeks from 15-4-95 to 21-4-95 and 22-4-95 to 28-4-95 and he remained absent from 29-4-95 to 5-5-95 and from 6-5-95 to 12-5-95 and 13-5-95 to 19-5-95 and on 20-5-95. Mr. G. Karmegam came to quarry and informed the supervisor Mr. D. Rajendran that he would not be coming to work thereafter and he made the statement in the presence of Mr. Kaliaperumal, Ramasamy Velusamy and Rajangam and the supervisor made the report for this to the Mines Manager which is establish by Ex. M11 and therefore, his name was not included in the wage sheet prepared for 20-5-95 to 27-5-95. Thus, it is evident from W1 to W3, M1 to M5 and M11 that the Petitioners have stopped reporting for work on their own volition and there was no termination of employment by the Respondent/Management. The documents produced by the Respondent/Management reflects the true facts of the case and it cannot be said that the Petitioners have worked till 4-3-96 or till closure of mines by the Respondent. Initially, every day the security guard used to come to quarry and note the attendance of workmen who had reported for work and once a week based on the number of days the workmen were engaged as found in the note book maintained by security, weekly wage sheet will be prepared showing the names of workmen, number of days worked, rate of wages and total wages payable for the week to the workmen. These documents are maintained as per rule and original documents are produced before this Tribunal for appreciation of the Tribunal. These documents are maintained in regular course of mining operation and it cannot be questioned by the Petitioners. From these documents, it is clear that the Petitioner in I. D. No. 141/03 did not offer himself for engagement from the period 17-9-94 and similarly, the Petitioner in I. D. No. 142/2003 has not reported for duty from 20-5-95. In any event, they have not worked at the time of closure of mines during July, 1996. Therefore, they are

not entitled to claim compensation as claimed by them. Further, the present dispute was raised by the Petitioner on 22-11-2002 namely after more than eight years of cessation of their employment. If really, they have worked in mines till the time of closure of mines, they would have approached the Respondent or labour authorities immediately. But, on the other hand, they have not given any reason for the delay in approaching the labour authorities. On that ground also, the petitions are not maintainable which proved the latches on their part. Merely because the Taluk Legal Committee has sent a letter to the Petitioners, it cannot be said that they can approach the labour authorities after a long lapse of time. Further, the letters produced by the Petitioners will not in any way prove their case. Under such circumstances, the Petitioners are not entitled to any relief as claimed by them.

19. On consideration of the entire facts in this case and on perusal of documents, I find the contention of the Respondent is valid and I find much force in the contention of the learned Counsel for the Respondent. The Petitioner has not produced any document to show that they were engaged by the Respondent till the closure of the South Block mines. Since they have voluntarily not attended the duties even from the years 1994 and 1995 respectively, they are not entitled to claim the retrenchment compensation as given to the other workmen. Under such circumstances, I find this point against the Petitioners.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioners are entitled ?

20. In view of my foregoing findings that the Petitioners have not worked at the time of closure of mines, I find the Petitioners are not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

21. Both these references are answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P. A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open Court on this day the 16th February, 2005).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Workmen : WW1 Sri S. Govindasamy

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri A. Senthulkumar

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Workmen :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	29-10-94 to 02-06-95	Weekly attendance-cum-wage statement
W2	26-10-96 to 24-04-97	Weekly attendance-cum-wage statement
W3	01-01-96 to 30-08-96	Original attendance register of South Block mines
W4	06-12-99	Intimation from Taluk Legal Services Committee to Petitioner
W5	23-12-99	Intimation from Taluk Legal Services Committee to Petitioner
W6	31-07-03	Xerox copy of the failure of conciliation report.

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	27-9-93 to 28-10-94	Original copy of wage sheets
M2	1995-96	Original Form B register in respect of South Block Employees
M3	1996	Original Form V muster roll in respect of employees.
M4	1996	Original acquittance register
M5	Oct '93 to Sept. 94	Original bonus register of south block mines
M6	06-02-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Govt. for Permission to closure.
M7	18-02-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Govt. to Respondent
M8	26-02-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Govt. for Permission to closure.
M9	07-03-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Govt. to Respondent
M10	08-08-97	Xerox copy of the memorandum of settlement u/s. 12(3)
M11	20-05-95	Letter from Mr. D. Rajendran, Supervisor to Respondent.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1344.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों

का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियम करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध दमन एवं दीव केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

“केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दमन एवं दीव के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी क्षेत्र”।

[सं. एस-38013/17/05-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S.O. 1344.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the UT of Daman and Diu namely

“Entire area of the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.”

[No. S-38013/17/05-S. S. I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1345.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियम करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध दादर एवं नगर हवेली केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

“केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दादर एवं नगर हवेली के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी क्षेत्र”।

[सं. एस-38013/18/05-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S.O. 1345.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State

Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli namely :

“Entire area of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.”

[No. S-38013/18/05-S. S. I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1346.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मई, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियम करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्,

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	जिला
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	धाना	192	सोलन
2.	अक्कनवाल	181	सोलन
3.	भाटियाँ	86	सोलन
4.	भूड़	188	सोलन
5.	धेरोवाल देर माजरा	103	सोलन
6.	सैनी माजरा	91	सोलन
7.	मन्झोली	119	सोलन
8.	मगन पुरा	120	सोलन
9.	धौग निचली	90	सोलन
10.	थन्देवाल	125	सोलन
11.	ढाँणा	159	सोलन
12.	सल्लेवाल	130	सोलन
13.	रेहरू	74-75	सोलन
14.	मनपुरा	164	सोलन
15.	नन्दपुर	170	सोलन

102062/05-47

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	धेदा	165	सोलन
17.	(बेगबानिया) थालीवाल, सनहर	160-161	सोलन
18.	पलास्सी नाथू	102	सोलन
19.	बीरपलास्सी	101	सोलन
20.	सनसीवाला	191	सोलन
21.	बलयाना	202	सोलन

[संख्या एस. 38013/19/05-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2005

S.O. 1346.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Himachal Pradesh namely :

Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Had Bast No.	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Thana	192	Solan
2.	Akkanwal	181	Solan
3.	Bhatian	86	Solan
4.	Bhud	188	Solan
5.	Dherowal Der Majra	103	Solan
6.	Saini Majra	91	Solan
7.	Manjholi	119	Solan
8.	Magan Pura	120	Solan
9.	Dhang Nichli	90	Solan
10.	Thanthawal	125	Solan
11.	Dhana	159	Solan
12.	Salleval	130	Solan
13.	Rehru	74-75	Solan
14.	Manpura	164	Solan
15.	Nandpur	170	Solan
16.	Theda	165	Solan
17.	(Bagbania) Thaliwal, Sanhar	160-161	Solan

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18.	Plassi Nathu	102	Solan
19.	Birplassi	101	Solan
20.	Sansiwala	191	Solan
21.	Balyana	202	Solan

[No. S-38013/19/05-S. S. I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 1 अप्रैल, 2005

का. आ. 1347.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार अमरकंटक को बाल्को माईंस के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एल सी/आर/182/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/31/96-आई. आर. (एम)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 1st April, 2005

S.O. 1347.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (CGIT/LC/R/182/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Balco Mines of Amarkantak and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-3-2005.

[No. L-29012/31/96-IR(M)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR**

No. CGIT/LC/R/182/96

Shri C. M. Singh, Presiding Officer.

The Secretary,
Balco Karmachari Sangh,
Post Amarkantak,
Distt. Shahdol

... Workman/Union

Versus

The Dy. General Manager,
Balco Mines of Amarkantak,
Post Amarkantak,
Distt. Shahdol (MP)

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 17th day of March, 2005

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-29012/31/96-IR (Misc) dated 23-9-96 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Bharat Aluminium Company in converting the post of Canteen Supervisor into that of Welfare Supervisor and posting Shri G. Singh against that post is justified ? If not, what directions are necessary in the matter ?"

2. After the reference order was received, it was registered on 1-10-96. The order sheet dated 15-12-04 reveals that notices issued to the workman/Union was received back unserved with the endorsement of postal department that management of the BALCO Mines of Amarkantak, Post Amarkantak, Distt. Shahdol, M. P. has been closed. It clearly means that due to closure of the management, the workman/Union could not be served with notice as with the closure of the management, it appears that the Union was also dissolved. It is very clear from the above circumstances that the workman/Union has lost interest in prosecuting this reference.

3. Under the above circumstances, No Dispute Award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. The copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 अप्रैल, 2005

Chandrabhushan

का. अ. 1348.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेशनल सीमेंट कारपोरेशन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एल सी/आर/256/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/26/99-आई. आर. (एम)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 1st April, 2005

S.O. 1348.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (CGIT/LC/R/256/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of National Cement Corporation and

their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-3-2005.

[No. L-29012/26/99-IR(M)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, JABALPUR**

No. CGIT/LC/R/256/99

PRESIDING OFFICER :

Shri C. M. Singh

Shri Chandrabhushan Sharma,
Vill. Bodari, P. O. Chakrabhata,
Camp Bilaspur

Workman

Versus

M/s. National Cement Corporation,
Shri Ram Avtar Agarwal, Proprietor,
7-A, Industrial Estate, TIFRA,
Bilaspur

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 15th day of March, 2005

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-29012/26/99-IR (M) dated 15-7-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of National Cements Corporation, Bilaspur in not paying the earned wages/salary of Shri Chandrabhushan Sharma from the month of March 1998 and terminating his services from 16-5-98 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. After the reference order was received, it was duly registered on 29-7-99 and notices were issued to the parties. The order sheet dated 22-2-05 reveals that on this date, the reference was taken up at camp court, Bilaspur and on this date, workman Shri Chandrabhushan Sharma was present in person in the court. He submitted that he does not want to prosecute this reference. He attracted the attention of this court towards Paper No. 5 and submitted that the said paper is a compromise arrived at between him and the management. He requested that the reference be closed.

3. I have gone through paper No. 5 mentioned above. It is in the form of application to the Regional Labour Commissioner, Marhatal, Jabalpur (M. P.) with the reference to his letter No. J-5(3)/2001-A. II dated 24-11-2001 wherein the workman has requested that a

compromise has been arrived at between him and the management and requested that the further proceedings be dropped in the matter.

4. It is very clear from the above that the workman has no interest in the case and does not want to prosecute

this reference. Under the circumstances, No Dispute Award is passed without any order as to costs.

5. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer